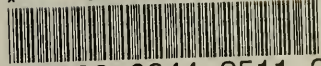


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THE PAN AMERICAN UNION

WASHINGTON, D. C.

PEDRO DE ALBA, *Acting Director General*

WILLIAM MANGER, *Acting Assistant Director*

THE PAN AMERICAN UNION, now 56 years old, is an international organization created and maintained by the twenty-one American Republics: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, the United States, Uruguay, and Venezuela. Originally known as the International Bureau of the American Republics, it was established in 1890 in accordance with a resolution passed April 14 of that year by the First International Conference of American States, which convened at Washington in October 1889. April 14 is celebrated annually throughout the Americas as Pan American Day.

The work of the Union was greatly expanded by resolutions of the Second Conference, held at Mexico City in 1901-2; the Third, at Rio de Janeiro in 1906; the Fourth, at Buenos Aires in 1910; the Fifth, at Santiago, Chile, in 1923; the Sixth, at Habana in 1928; the Seventh, at Montevideo in 1933; the Eighth, at Lima in 1938; and by other inter-American conferences. The creation of machinery for the orderly settlement of inter-American disputes is one of the outstanding achievements of the Pan American system, but more important still is the continental public opinion that demanded such procedure.

PURPOSE AND ORGANIZATION

The purpose of the Pan American Union is to promote friendship and close relations among the Republics of the American Continent and peace and security within their borders by fostering constructive cooperation among them. The Union is supported by annual contributions

from all the countries, in amounts proportional to population, and its services are freely available to officials and private citizens alike. Its affairs are administered by a Director General and an Assistant Director, elected by and responsible to a Governing Board composed of one member from each American Republic.

ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS

The administrative divisions of the Pan American Union are organized to carry out the purposes for which it was created. There are special divisions dealing with foreign trade, statistics, economics, intellectual cooperation, music, juridical matters, agricultural cooperation, travel, and labor and social information. All these divisions maintain close relations with official and unofficial bodies in the countries members of the Union. The Columbus Memorial Library contains 138,500 volumes and 2,400 maps. The BULLETIN of the Pan American Union, published monthly in English, Spanish, and Portuguese, is the official organ of the institution. For a list of other publications of the Union, see the inside back cover.

PAN AMERICAN CONFERENCES

The Pan American Union also serves as the permanent organ of the International Conferences of American States, usually referred to as the Pan American Conferences. In addition to preparing the programs and regulations, the Union gives effect to the conclusions of the Conferences by conducting special inquiries and investigations and by convening or arranging for special or technical conferences in the intervals between the International Conferences.

March 26, 1948



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can be found in the "Readers' Guide" in your library)*

ILLUSTRATION AT SIDE: TEQUENDAMA FALLS, NEAR BOGOTÁ,
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THE PAN AMERICAN UNION

BULLETIN OF THE PAN AMERICAN UNION

VOL. LXXXI, No. 1



JANUARY 1947

L. S. Rowe, Citizen of the Americas In Memoriam

DR. L. S. ROWE, who since September 1, 1920 had been Director General of the Pan American Union, died at Washington on December 5, 1946. He was the victim of an automobile accident while on his way to attend an official reception at the Bolivian Embassy.

The American Republics have lost a servant and a leader who had won their high regard. A man of complete integrity, great friendliness, and extreme modesty, Dr. Rowe had a keen mind, an unlimited capacity for work, and sure judgment in the operation of the complicated international machine entrusted to his guidance. From the beginning of his service in the Pan American Union he enjoyed the confidence and esteem of men and nations. His constant intercourse with influential men from all parts of the Americas gave him the breadth of judgment to deal with complex and delicate problems, and many persons sought him out to ask his counsel.

The history of Dr. Rowe's directorship is the history of the Pan American Union for the past quarter century. Possessing to a high degree that unassuming, tactful efficiency essential to the success of an international organization, he devoted to his work the full powers of his mind and heart. The ideals of Pan Americanism were the mainspring of his being, and he gave his life to advancing their realization. Few men have deserved more than he the gratitude of those who value the benefits of peace and international cooperation.

Dr. Rowe's work was carried on not only at the Pan American Union but in university classes, on the lecture platform, in the press, and over the radio. The part that he played in inter-American conferences cannot be overestimated. Here his long view, his experience, and the value that he set on justice, the preservation of peace through orderly processes, and the furtherance of constructive inter-American coop-

eration came to the fore. Governments, universities, and learned societies throughout the Americas testified their appreciation of his services by conferring on him decorations, degrees, and memberships.

In the years of his service as Director General, Dr. Rowe had the affection and admiration of the members of his staff, for he was their friend as well as their chief. They knew, better than anyone else, his clearness of thought, faithfulness, disinterestedness, spirit of service and sacrifice, generous qualities of heart, nobility of character, and greatness of soul. With all his friends in the Americas they mourn his passing.

The Governing Board of the Pan American Union, which hastened to meet in special session on December 6, 1946, passed the following resolution:

WHEREAS

Dr. L. S. Rowe has passed away;

For more than twenty-six years Dr. Rowe held the important post of Director General of the Pan American Union;

In that capacity he distinguished himself in his unswerving loyalty to Pan American principles;

In his activities he proved himself an untiring and wise administrator of Pan American policy;

His eminent services also showed him to be a defender of universal peace;

Among the many testimonials that Dr. Rowe

received from International American Conferences, the Conference of Chapultepec gave special recognition to the admirable services which he had rendered to the cause of continental harmony;

He has therefore earned the gratitude of all the peoples of America in their determination to consolidate those noble ideals,

The Governing Board of the Pan American Union

RESOLVES:

1. To express its deepest sorrow on the death of Dr. Rowe, in the name of the Governments represented on the Governing Board as well as in its own name.

2. To display the flag of the Pan American Union at half mast for a period of thirty days.

3. To suspend for three days the administrative activities of the Pan American Union.

4. To suspend for one month all activities of a public and social character in the Pan American Union.

5. To respect the wishes of Dr. Rowe that his remains be cremated; and to attend the act in a body.

6. To preserve his ashes in the building of the Pan American Union.

7. To honor the memory and record the distinguished career of the deceased Director General in a special issue of the BULLETIN OF THE PAN AMERICAN UNION.

8. To hold a solemn ceremony in the Hall of the Americas of the Pan American Union in homage to the person and achievements of the distinguished deceased.

9. To declare Dr. Rowe a Citizen of the Americas.

Industrial Training, A Bridge between Nations

JAMES C. MEEM

Manager, Inter-American Department, International Training Administration, Inc.

THE International Training Administration in Washington is now in its sixth year of international service. Organized as a nonprofit, self-sustaining institution to foster, assist, and administer foreign training programs in the United States, it has had under its auspices nearly 2,500 persons who received practical, technical, or professional training.

Recently, on a visit to Brazil, I had an opportunity of seeing some of the "graduates" of these training programs. I met and talked with a score of Brazilians who, having completed their training, had been back in their country at least a year. From this first-hand observation, one thing struck me which I believe bears significantly upon evaluating the results of such programs. These men, without wasting time in false attempts and indecision, have definitely settled down in their respective fields and are putting into practice their training and experience.

A few examples will perhaps show this effective application. One man, who had specialized in the United States in air conditioning and insulation, is now in charge of the thermal insulating department of an engineering concern. Moreover, a short time ago he was elected president of a commission to establish terminology and standards for air conditioning installation in his country. Another, a banker, is working in the research department of a large bank and has written several articles for banking

periodicals dealing with his experience and study in the United States. Still another, an architect, showed me the plans and blueprints for many houses and apartment buildings he had been commissioned to design. One of the homes, it is interesting to note, has been ordered by another of our very first trainees, now working in the engineering department of an electric power company in Rio.

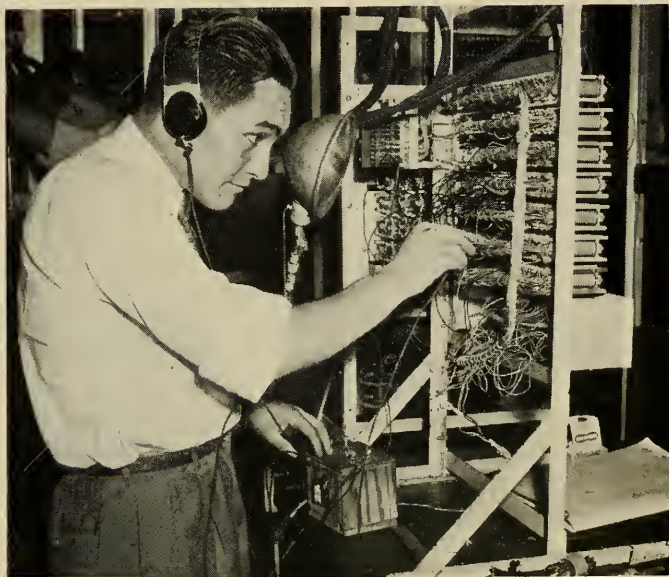
These examples could be repeated many times, not only in Brazil, but in each of the American republics to the south. An Uruguayan, whose training in this country was in the field of petroleum refining, recently wrote us:

. . . I started my work . . . as General Inspector of the refinery equipment. Also I have direct charge of the field maintenance work which includes the work done at the machine shop, electric shop, instrument shop, pipe shop, etc. As you can see . . . [the company] assigned me the entire responsibility of inspection and maintenance of the refinery equipment.

At the present time I understand this is a test period for me in order to see what I have learned during my training in the United States. I feel confident that I will be able to do the job with entire satisfaction to the technical staff because it is the same kind of work I have been doing during my training. . . .

A Nicaraguan, who had trained in the conservation of foods, reports:

. . . it [the hacienda] is not a big enterprise; however, I bought one third of the cattle and two thirds of the hogs with rights to their products in the same proportion. . . .



Photographs through the courtesy of International Training Administration, Inc.

TRAINING IN ELECTRICAL COMMUNICATIONS

This young man came from Peru to study electrical communications at the Newark, New Jersey, subsidiary of the International Telephone and Telegraph Company.

. . . I received from the U. S. some curing salts, and I am about to receive hand tools for hog killing, hog cutting, and curing. The cold room is almost completed, and I hope to have them installed in about two months from now.

From a former trainee of Chile, who specialized in machinery construction, maintenance, and operation, we hear:

. . . Regarding my professional activities I should like to inform you that I have been traveling through Brazil, Argentina, and Chile. As you already know, I am the Field Service Engineer of . . . Corporation for all the South American countries. I am very satisfied with my new job, which is very interesting, since I am using widely my technical knowledge obtained in the U. S. A. during my period of training.

As you will see, my knowledge and experience gained in the U. S. A. not only will be spread here in Chile, but will also be known in all the South American countries I visit. . . .

Much credit for these results is due to the careful consideration given the selection of candidates by our voluntary committees, composed of impartial business and technical leaders, and established at the outset of the program in each of the Latin American countries. One of their

major functions, in addition to processing and recommending suitable applicants who have had preliminary experience in their fields, is to study and advise which fields would best contribute to the economic development of the country and in which trainees would most likely be able to apply advanced training upon return.

What ultimate purpose, one might ask, is served in this training activity? Briefly, it might be summed up as a primary step to raise standards of living throughout the world, principally through increased world industrialization. No one would seriously question the statement that the United States is looked upon as the nation best suited to provide the modern techniques and training so vitally needed by a world striving for industrial reconstruction and progress. Just as this country, a hundred years ago, sent its technicians abroad to learn the latest improvements in different fields, eventually leading to its own rapid development, so other countries now seek to do the same. To sell our goods alone is not enough. Of equal importance, if

any substantial growth in international commerce is to take place, is that our know-how and techniques go along with these exports.

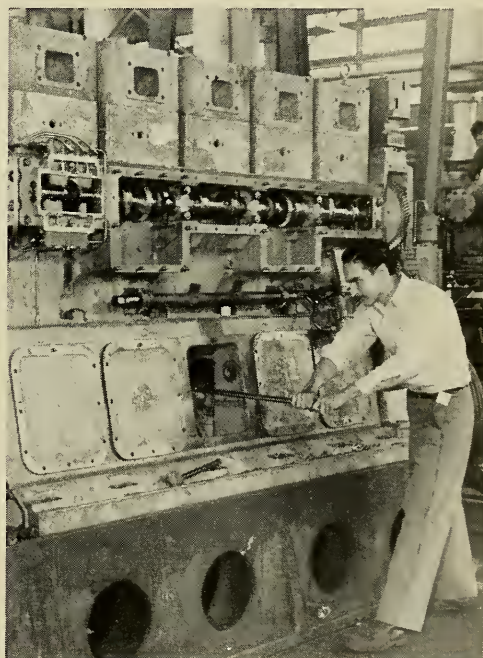
Even more significant, however, than commercial value, is the fact that, through the medium of training, there is brought to the fore something vital, which bears directly on relationships between countries. Men who come to the United States for training in factories and plants for periods of one to two years have an unusual opportunity to become acquainted with our people and to understand our ways of life. They work shoulder to shoulder with employees of all ranks and live in their midst, so that their view of this country is a realistic one. Moreover, the general aspects of our life, other than those directly related to industry, are likewise brought into proper perspective, erasing many erroneous pre-impressions. As an example, not long ago an engineer, on a technical mission under ITA, told me that he had imagined nothing but factories in the United States, and was quite pleasantly surprised to discover fine art museums as well.

The trainee, in turn, is given unlimited opportunities to make his country better known to us, in his daily work connections, in the boarding house in which he lives, through invitations to club meetings, by attending evening classes, and so on. A minimum of fifty people, it is estimated, may come into direct contact with a trainee during his stay in this country, and this number, multiplied by thousands, gives a conservative indication of the knowledge our people acquire regarding other countries.

Of special note also, for its bearing on friendly international relations, is the continued interest in the United States shown by those who have long since completed their training here and returned home. I

found this to be the general case on my visit to Brazil, and it can be said as well of the men from other countries. Almost daily a letter reaches us from a former trainee expressing his hope to revisit this country some day, to renew his friendships and contacts and to exchange the latest information on developments in his field.

In carrying out its part in training programs, the International Training Administration assumes the entire responsibility for trainees from the moment they leave their countries until they return. Among its many services are arranging travel and housing accommodations, and seeing to it that government regulations, such as those of Immigration, Selective Service, Treasury, and the like, are complied with. It makes the necessary arrangements with industrial concerns to



MECHANICS

A Colombian trainee is shown receiving on-the-job training in mechanics at the Mount Vernon, Ohio, plant of the Cooper-Bessemer Corporation.



FARM MACHINERY MAINTENANCE AND OPERATION

Training in the care and operation of agricultural machinery has been offered by Harry Ferguson, Inc., of Detroit, to Latin American trainees such as this young Nicaraguan.



A CUBAN LEARNS ABOUT CACAO

The Hershey Estates of Hershey, Pennsylvania, are instructing young men in the manufacture of cacao products.

provide the desired training and, throughout all of the traineeship, follows the man closely by means of periodic reports and visits by field representatives. Trainees are covered, while under its auspices, by insurance against accidental loss of life or dismemberment and receive reimbursement for medical expenses due to illness or accident. Also, they have an orientation period upon their arrival to acclimate them to our ways and to improve their knowledge of the English language. An amusing example of the difficulties with our language was given by one of our trainees in reporting his first days in Washington. He wrote:

. . . At first, many things used to be different and embarrassing to me, due to my poor knowledge of English. I knew how to talk a little, but could not understand anything . . . Nobody ever laughed at my linguistic ignorance; they found my inability to understand what they were telling me rather "cute" or simply "funny." Consequently there was a growing feeling of gratefulness in my heart, and I learned soon to smile all the time and say "Yes." I even said "Yes" when, at a party given in our honor, I remained in a corner of the room unable to participate in the conversation, and our hostess came to me and asked: "Are you bored, Ernesto?" My face was red and I felt my eyes wet when I knew what I had done, but we all sealed the incident, amid general laughter, with a toast for South and North America.

As the last phase of his program, the trainee spends an evaluation period in Washington, during which he submits a final report covering his training in the United States. After he returns home, ITA interest in him still continues and, through his correspondence and reports from our committees, we are kept informed of his activities and progress. These contacts have been further encouraged recently through voluntary establishment in several countries of groups of former trainees who wish, by this means, to keep alive their common experiences

and to help those of their countrymen just embarking upon similar programs.

The International Training Administration, as a nonprofit organization, does not finance any programs nor does it provide the actual training, which is obtained in institutions and industrial concerns throughout the country. These training programs are handled on a nominal service fee basis, relieving the sponsors, whether business or governmental entities, in this country or abroad, from burdensome administrative details inherent in all such undertakings.

In thus making its facilities available to those who care to use them, the International Training Administration feels it is playing an important part in creating better understanding between nations. And, perhaps, through the splendid results being obtained every day from this unique type of training, there may eventually come about a truly world-wide program of a similar concept. This will help bring to reality a mutually prosperous world of nations, devoted to ideals of peace, progress, and understanding, to which men of good will everywhere aspire.



A VISIT TO THE PAN AMERICAN UNION

The late Dr. L. S. Rowe, Director General of the Pan American Union, is shown explaining a relief map of South America to Inter-American Trade Scholarship award recipients.

Gabriel González Videla

President of Chile

GABRIEL GONZÁLEZ VIDELA, who took office as President of Chile on November 3, 1946, is a lawyer with a bent toward politics and economics. Statistics formed the subject of his thesis when he was graduated from the Law School of the University of Chile in 1922. He had already become acquainted with this topic at first hand through his work in a government office. Many years later, in the midst of diplomatic duties, he found time to attend lectures on sociology and economics at the Sorbonne.

A national election was held in Chile on September 4, 1946, to choose a successor to President Juan Antonio Ríos, who died in office June 27, 1946. At that election Señor González Videla, as candidate of the Radical party, in which he had been active all his life, was vigorously supported by the parties of the Left, including the Communist party. The September election gave the Radical candidate a vote of 188,102, which was nearly 50,000 more than the vote of his nearest rival. But this was not enough to give the absolute majority required by the Chilean Constitution, and the matter was therefore laid before Congress. At a special joint session on October 24, 1946, Señor González Videla received 138 out of a total of 185 votes cast in secret ballot by Senators and members of the Chamber of Deputies. His election was thus confirmed in accordance with the Constitution. In acknowledgment of the support he had received, the new President invited into his cabinet three members of the Communist party, who thus became the first Communists to



take official part in the government of Chile or any neighbor republic.

Gabriel González Videla was born November 23, 1899, at La Serena, capital of the Province of Coquimbo, not far to the north of Santiago. He was one of nine children of Don Gabriel González and Doña Teresa Videla de González. La Serena was the scene of the future President's preparatory education, and also of his early professional life. In 1930 he moved to Santiago to take his place in the Chamber of Deputies as a member for Coquimbo, and there he served until 1939. From 1939 to 1941 he was Chile's Minister accredited to France, Belgium, and Lux-

embourg. The next year he went to Portugal as Ambassador, and in 1942 he was Ambassador to Brazil. In 1945 he was elected to the Senate to represent the northern provinces of Antofagasta and Tarapacá.

Twice in his political career Señor González Videla has presided over the Radical party. The first time was in 1932, during the campaign which resulted in the return to the presidency of Arturo Alessandri Palma, the same Señor Alessandri who as President of the Senate sat at the balloting table while the votes were being

cast for Gabriel González Videla in October 1946. The second time was in 1938, again an election year. In that year it was Señor González Videla who as leader of the Radical party directed the coalition of Leftist parties which succeeded in electing Pedro Aguirre Cerda President of Chile. In 1941, after President Aguirre Cerda's death in office, Señor González Videla was one of the candidates for the Radical party's nomination as successor.

President González Videla is to serve for a six-year term, from November 3, 1946 to November 3, 1952.





Courtesy of the Council for Inter-American Cooperation, Inc., New York

ALFREDO ZALCE (MEXICO): *SILOS*. PEN AND INK

Latin American Drawings in the United States

JOSÉ GÓMEZ SICRE

Art Specialist, Division of Intellectual Cooperation, Pan American Union

SELDOM has there been an opportunity in the United States to see an exhibition composed of such notable examples of the work of Latin American artists as the one here discussed. It was prepared by the Council for Inter-American Cooperation, Inc. of New York, under the expert direction of Annemarie Henle. The San Francisco Museum of Art, the Museum of Modern Art in New York, private

collectors, and artists themselves have contributed drawings to form this collection. It reveals the existence of a great artistic movement throughout the continent, with many more or less productive centers.

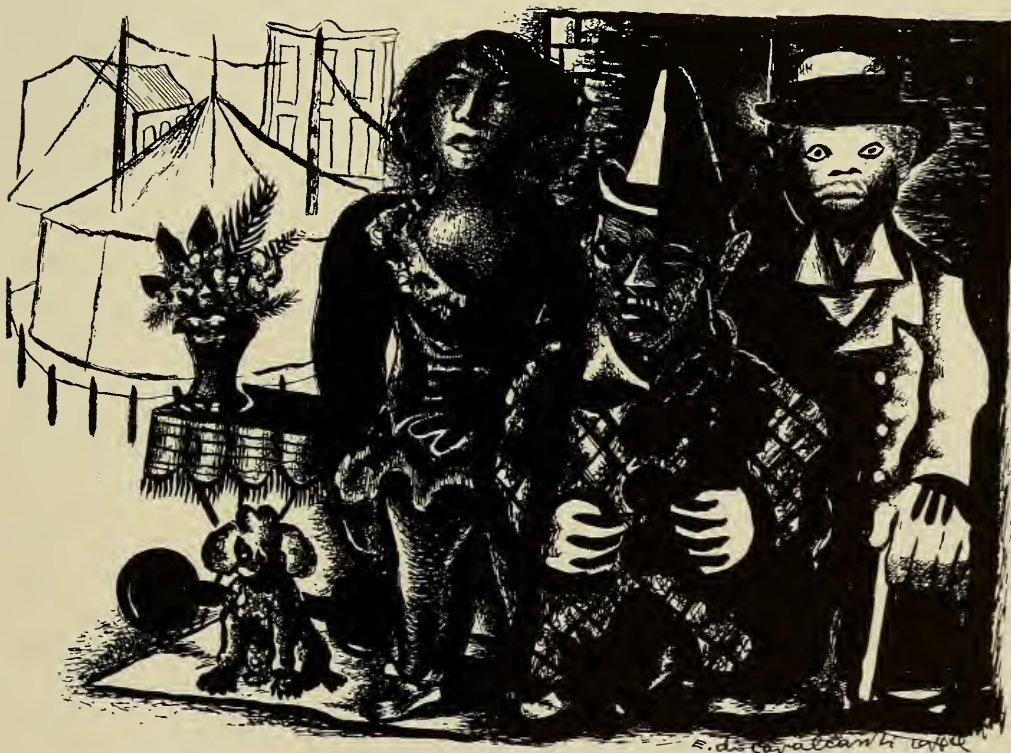
The exhibition was first shown at the Cranbrook Academy of Art in Bloomfield, Michigan. It will go on a countrywide tour of many museums and art galleries

in the United States, ending in the spring of 1947 at a well-known commercial gallery in New York.

One notes first of all in the collection as a whole the absence of genre scenes or the "typical" subjects dear to the tourist. Annemarie Henle selected the drawings with a discriminating judgment based on the intrinsic quality of the works, no matter how varied their tendencies. Although not all the important Latin American artists are represented, the exhibition cannot be criticized for the inclusion of inferior works. On the contrary, it should be praised for the prestige that it will add to Latin American art in the eyes of the United States art centers.

All kinds of technique are represented in

this group of drawings, which shows not only a diversity of media but pronounced variation in the form of graphic expression. We find the neo-classic line in the manner of Picasso which, according to the statement of Edgar J. Kaufmann, Jr. in the introduction to the catalogue, has been "the most important model of Latin American draftsmen." We find too the drawing of softened outlines showing skilful use of the stump as the result of academic teaching. The simplified curve of varying width in accordance with oriental usage, sharp, violent, nervous hatching, the careful line that gives the effect of an etching, the fluent pencil shading that strives for a third dimension in the manner of Renaissance artists—all styles



Courtesy of the Council for Inter-American Cooperation, Inc., New York

EMILIANO DI CAVALCANTI (BRAZIL): *SIDE SHOW*. PEN AND INK

From the collection of the Hugo Gallery, New York.



Courtesy of the Museum of Modern Art New York

DIEGO RIVERA (MÉXICO): *TWO FIGURES*. CHARCOAL DRAWING

Study for the fresco on the ceiling of the Chapel in the National School of Agriculture at Chapingo, Mexico. From the collection of the Museum of Modern Art, New York.

are present. The purpose for which the drawings were made is also varied, from complex foreshortening for mural studies to the basic sketch or the finished analysis.

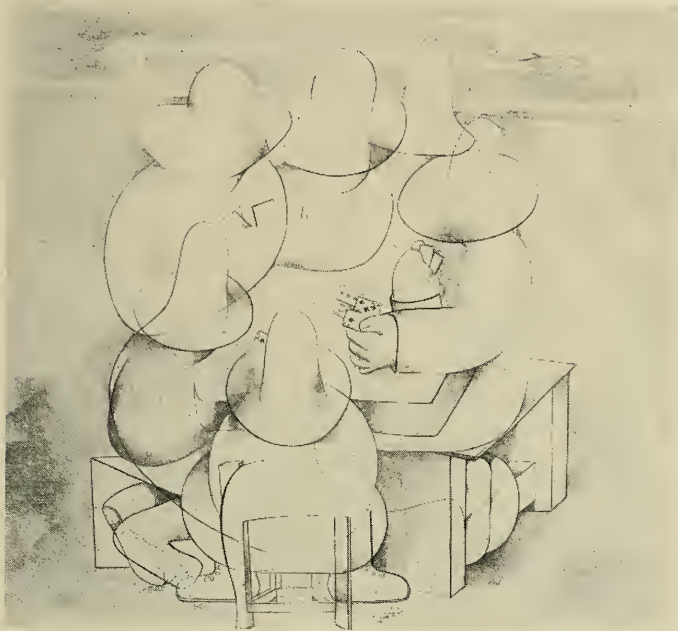
The studies for murals shown in the exhibition are by the Mexicans Diego Rivera and José Clemente Orozco, and by the Brazilian Cândido Portinari. Rivera is represented by the preparatory sketches for the outstanding work of his best period, the frescoes in the National School of Agriculture at Chapingo in Mexico, on which he lavished his extraordinary gifts as a draftsman. Orozco shows some magnificent charcoal drawings—one of them a colossal fragment of a figure from his Guadalajara murals—

which catch us up into a dramatically expressive, pathetically sincere world. Portinari, who has a sure feeling for murals, is represented by sketches for his frescoes in the Hispanic Foundation of the Library of Congress. These sketches, because of their elaborate execution, may well be called definitive works. Although they show great liberty and freedom of form, they are nevertheless to be placed within the sometimes dangerous academic tradition of softened technique.

In the group of analytical and detailed pencil drawings which delight in a search for subtle values and are preoccupied with the study of planes and the division of space, we find those of Héctor Poleo, one

of the most distinguished Venezuelan artists, whose poetic objectivity is carrying him gradually to a gentle surrealism. In the same section Amelia Peláez of Cuba, with her faultless compositions, her clever

experiments with form, her round line, her careful study of space, stands out as one of the great representatives of Latin American art. Somewhat similar is the work of the Bolivian Roberto Berdecio,



AMELIA PELÁEZ (CUBA)
*CARD GAME. PENCIL
DRAWING*

From the collection of the
Museum of Modern Art, New
York.

Courtesy of the Museum of Modern Art, New York

ROBERTO BERDECIO (BO-
LIVIA): *BOLIVIAN GIRL*.
PENCIL DRAWING

From the collection of the
Knoedler and Company Gal-
lery, New York.



Courtesy of the Council for Inter-American Cooperation, Inc., New York

although he shows the monumental influence of Mexican painters, especially of Siqueiros, and is preoccupied with the third dimension. In this group the young Mexican engraver and painter Guillermo Meza, a born draftsman, can likewise be placed.

Among the Mexicans mention should also be made of Alfredo Zalce, one of the most important figures in the Taller de Gráfica Popular. In his drawing called *Silos* we find especially a sincere and deep devotion to the Japanese manner, which here results in a rich composition clearly drawn in pen and ink.

The decisive and taut pen-and-ink drawing is most frequent in the collection under discussion. Examples are found in the work of Antonio Sotomayor of Bolivia, which was recently discussed in the pages of the BULLETIN.¹ Raúl Anguiano of Mexico, who belongs to the same generation as Zalce and Meza, is also among this number. From Cuba there are a number of representatives, among whom Luis

¹ June 1946.



Courtesy of the Council for Inter-American Cooperation, Inc.

Martínez-Pedro, one of the first [Latin American artists to devote all his time to drawing, stands out. He contributes some of his newest drawings based on pre-Columbian legends of the West Indies, which he treats with delicious ease and strength of line. Other Cubans are Mario Carreño, internationally famous, René Portocarrero, Cundo Bermúdez, and Roberto Diago who, although they are painters engaged in painstaking color experimentation, also manifest their extraordinary gift for drawing.

The Brazilians, like the Cubans, are



Courtesy of Perls Galleries, New York.

LUIS MARTÍNEZ-PEDRO (CUBA): *LEGEND OF GIADRUNAMA*. PEN AND INK

From the collection of the Perls Galleries, New York.

CÂNDIDO PORTINARI (BRAZIL): *INDIAN HEAD*. CHARCOAL DRAWING

Study for the frescoes in the Hispanic Foundation of the Library of Congress, Washington, D. C.
From the Library of Congress collection.



Courtesy of the Council for Inter-American Cooperation, Inc., New York

HÉCTOR POLEO (VENEZUELA): *MEMORY OF THE FUTURE*. PENCIL DRAWING
From the collection of the Arnold Seligman Gallery, Rey and Co., New York.

painters with a predilection for color harmonies. Among those whose work is to be found here are Emiliano di Cavalcanti and Noemia, both from the active group in São Paulo. They are properly represented by pen-and-ink drawings of a lyrical expressionism.

The Chilean Roberto Matta, who is

devoted to an abstract surrealism, makes good use of labyrinthine flowing lines by which he sets forth intricate graphic nightmares.

Rodolfo Castagna and Hemilce Saforcada, two Argentines whose work as painter and print maker, respectively, has recently been exhibited at the Pan American

Union, contributed pleasant substantial drawings. The same may be said of Oswaldo Guayasamín of Ecuador.

Artists of varying and sometimes opposing schools have been ably brought together to show us a fairly complete panorama of a serious and sometimes little cultivated aspect of the fine arts. The Latin American artists in this case show their understanding of the importance of drawing as a means of expression and of the rigorous demands of this simplified pictorial language. It is not in vain that drawing is first of all omission, elimination of the superfluous, suppression of the des-

criptive, an integral simplification of the object. It is not in vain, we repeat, that drawing entails severe intellectual exercise.

After viewing this exhibition, we reach the conclusion that drawing continues to be a rich source of creative activity in Latin America. Therefore we believe that this exhibition will without doubt help to expand the reputation of our esthetic culture in the United States and will definitely instill the idea that Latin American art draws its inspiration from unsullied founts, to the benefit of its prestige throughout the continent.



Lower California Revisited

HORACE G. RICHARDS

Associate Curator of Geology and Paleontology, Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia

DOTTED lines on a map have always fascinated me. Whether they mean very bad roads or an uncertain boundary, they always imply mystery and give me the urge to explore. It is therefore not surprising that the Peninsula of Lower California should have aroused my interest. Surprisingly little is known about this Mexican peninsula that extends for almost a thousand miles below the American State of California. Its roads are usually dotted on the map because of the uncertainty of their location or passability.

My first trip to Lower (Baja) California occurred in 1941. After much preparation, a party of seven, all of whom were interested in geology or natural history, proceeded across the border at Tijuana, bound for Santa Rosalía and if possible La Paz. It had been very difficult to obtain

information on the country, its climate, road conditions, food, water, and gas supply. Neither residents of nearby Southern California nor officials of Mexico City could offer many suggestions, and some of those offered were definitely wrong. So, we decided that the only way to find out about these matters was to go and see for ourselves.

For the first 80 miles, to Ensenada, the road was paved and offered us no problems. Beyond that, travel became increasingly difficult, and we could often drive at no more than five or ten miles per hour. There had been considerable rain in the mountains on the east side of the peninsula, causing the arroyos to be flooded. Since bridges were unknown in this area, we frequently had great difficulty crossing these swollen streams.

MAP OF THE PENINSULA OF LOWER CALIFORNIA



Map and Photographs by Horace G. Richards

After three days of travel we reached the Hamilton Ranch, a well known "dude ranch" about 180 miles south of the border. At that time it was run by two very charming English ladies who made our stay extremely pleasant. We spent a few days resting and collecting specimens from this area, and then started southward. The desert country became more and more desolate, but also more and more fascinating to the scientist. Great Saguaro cactus was abundant, and there was also other interesting desert vegetation including the *cirio* (*Idria columnaris*), that peculiar plant related to the ocotillo, another characteristic Lower California species.

Stops were made for collecting purposes at various places along the shores of the Pacific, at the onyx mine at El Marmol

and the fossil outcrops near San Ignacio. Finally after about ten days of travel we reached our first objective, the copper mining town of Santa Rosalia located on the Gulf of California, some 700 miles by road south of the border.

This mine is operated by a French company and has been producing copper for many years. Before World War II, it was practically abandoned because of the low grade ore being mined. However, the great need for the mineral brought about by the war created a market for even the low grade ore. Besides the main mine, there were several smaller shafts that operated independently but sold their ore to the smelter of the French company.

Much of the southern part of the peninsula had been covered by the sea during



DESERT VEGETATION IN LOWER CALIFORNIA.



A CAMPING SITE

Frequent stops were made to collect specimens of Lower California fossil shells.

the Tertiary period (20,000,000 years ago), and fossil reminders of this sea are present along the shores and for some miles inland, especially in the vicinity of Santa Rosalía. The fossil shells of this sea, as

well as many of the recent shells of the Gulf, show a close relationship to species from the Gulf of Mexico on the opposite side of the continent. Possibly an ancient sea connection across the lowlands of the

Isthmus of Tehuantepec accounts for this similarity.

Instead of risking the danger of a breakdown of our car on the rough road back to Tijuana, we returned to San Diego by the long way around. We put the car on a small boat and crossed the Gulf of California to Guaymas (Sonora) on the mainland and then drove back to the States over much better roads via Hermosillo, Magdalena, and Nogales.

Our trip had been very interesting and had yielded some information on the peninsula, both on its geography and inhabitants as well as on its geology and natural history.

We had found the northern part of the peninsula to be sparsely inhabited except for the three towns of Tijuana, Ensenada, and Mexicali. Much of the country was too arid for cultivation but here and there attempts had been made to grow corn and a few other vegetables. Much of the trade was with California. Any supplies shipped from Mexico proper would almost necessarily have to be shipped through the United States. Probably for this reason, the Territory of Baja California is a free zone, and all materials can be shipped from the United States without duty. This explains why we saw mostly American goods in the stores in Ensenada and other towns in the northern part of the territory.

The southern part of the territory has boat connections with the Mexican mainland through Santa Rosalía and La Paz, although even here American goods are still much in evidence.

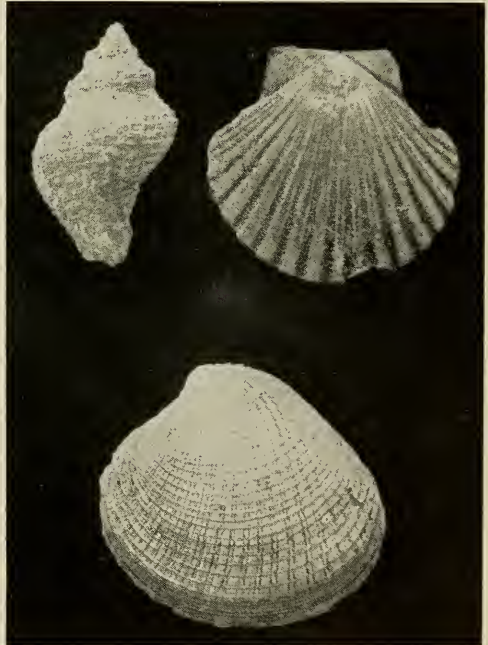
When we sailed from "free" Lower California to Sonora, all our bags and equipment were examined as if we were entering a new country. (There had been no examination at the border.)

The information obtained on this trip left me with a desire for another visit to

this interesting desert peninsula. However, travel restrictions brought about by the war, as well as the pressure of other work, caused a longer postponement than had been anticipated in planning a second expedition.

Then, in May 1946, an opportunity suddenly presented itself for at least a brief revisit to the peninsula. A lecture tour which I was making through the oil country of the Southwest was to end at Wichita, Kansas, slightly ahead of original schedule. Since I had a week or so to spare, I conceived the idea of returning from Wichita to Philadelphia by a circuitous route through San Diego and Lower California.

Arrangements were made by telephone and telegraph with a friend in San Diego who wished to accompany me, and while



FOSSIL SHELLS FOUND AT SANTA ROSALÍA

Shells such as these are used in determining the geologic age of the rocks and in tracing the existence of ancient seas.



SANTA ROSALÍA, LOWER CALIFORNIA

This town is located on the Gulf of California, about half way down the peninsula. In the background is a copper mine.

it was impossible to plan a real expedition on such short notice and with such limited time available, it seemed possible to make a short trip in order to see the changes, if any, that had taken place in the northern part of the peninsula and to make better plans for a more extended expedition in the not too distant future.

I arrived by plane at San Diego at 10:30 p. m. on May 22, and by 9:00 a. m. the following day we were across the border, Ned, my San Diego friend, having assembled the necessary camping and collecting equipment.

As before, we hurried over the road to Ensenada. Near Santo Tomás, where an exceedingly steep grade had been almost disastrous in 1941, we found a well graded gravel road. Near San Vicente, where we had encountered such delays from the flooded arroyos, we found bridges either completed or in the process of construction. A large bridge was being built

across the San Vicente River at the same spot where we had spent three hours attempting to ford the stream.

For a while I was beginning to think that much of the difficulty of travel in Lower California, as well as the romance, was gone. The first three camping sites of 1941 were passed smoothly before sundown of the first day in 1946.

However, shortly before reaching the Hamilton Ranch, the "improved portion" of the road came to an end. The road was maintained to the Colonia Guerrero (190 miles) but beyond that it consisted merely of two ruts in the desert, showing no improvement over 1941.

We reached Rosario and hoped to continue to Catárina where some unusually large fossil ammonite shells had been reported. However, in view of the very bad road and the fact that our car was much too low for the desert road, we regretfully postponed that portion of the



THE RESULTS OF IRRIGATION

There has been some irrigation near Rosario in the northern part of the Peninsula. The field in the background is corn.

trip, and returned to the border with collecting stops at several points, notably at Socorro, a truly beautiful spot on the Pacific coast which may at some future date be a popular tourist resort. A splendid beach, abundant well water, and good potential farm land make this one of the favorable localities in the northern part of the peninsula.

Before returning east, we took one more brief excursion into Lower California, this time going south from Mexicali to the delta of the Colorado. We camped one night below El Mayor, near the mouth of the river. We had hoped to continue some 80 miles farther to San Felipe, on the Gulf. However, our time was short, the road was bad, and the desert hotter and even more desolate than on the western side of the peninsula.

Finally, about 10 miles south of El Mayor, while we were debating whether or not to go any farther, we met some

Mexicans traveling northward in a truck over the desolate mud flats. We hailed them to ask the condition of the road. After warning us not to go any farther unless we had adequate water, they told us that they were bringing out of the desert another American who had attempted to drive to San Felipe. He had strayed off the road," a very easy thing to do since there are many branches and the "main highway" is not marked. He had run out of gasoline and water, had finally drunk the water from the radiator, and was in a delirious state when picked up by these Mexicans to be taken back to Mexicali.

The water problem did not worry us, since we were well supplied. However, since I knew nothing whatever about automobiles, and since Ned, although an excellent driver, was not a mechanic, we decided that "discretion is the better part of valor," and therefore placed San

Felipe on the agenda for a future trip.

Even though we did not reach all of our objectives, such as Catarina and San Felipe, the trip was definitely a success, since it was planned mainly as a "shake-down cruise" for future field work.

Before I left San Diego, Ned and I made preliminary plans for another expedition to Lower California. We shall plan it more carefully and see to it that we have a suitable car, one that is high enough for the desert roads and in good enough condition to withstand the rough terrain. An army command car might be the answer.

We could not help being impressed

with the friendliness and courtesy of all the inhabitants we met in the peninsula. The Mexican boy who carried our five-gallon water can more than half a mile to and from a well, and refused any money, was typical.

There are plenty of places yet to visit in Lower California. The ammonite locality at Catarina is definitely a "must." Also, we hope to collect more fossils from the southern part of the peninsula, south of Santa Rosalía, in the hope that we shall get further information on the Tertiary marine submergence of the region.

Yes, definitely, we are going back to Lower California!



New Constitution for Brazil¹

THE new Constitution of the United States of Brazil, promulgated in Rio's Tiradentes Palace on September 18, marks a return to democratic processes of government and introduces several new concepts and provisions which will doubtless be of great interest to students of constitutional law and will have great influence on Brazil's future political, economic, and social relations with other powers.

The document contains 217 articles, which are divided into various subject headings. These include, under Federal organization, preliminary dispositions and legislative, executive, and judicial powers. Subsequent titles deal with State judicial powers, declarations of the rights of individuals, statements of policy on the economic and social order, provisions governing the armed forces and civil service, and general provisions.

This charter promises that Brazil will

have recourse to war in settling international disputes only when arbitration and all other peaceful means as regulated by international security organizations to which Brazil belongs have failed. It pledges furthermore that Brazil will never undertake aggressive warfare on her own or in alliance with other powers.

In the chapter on preliminary provisions it is asserted that certain powers are reserved to the Federal Union such as the rights to make war and peace, proclaim and lift states of siege, maintain armed forces, grant permission to foreign troops to use Brazilian territory in transit or for temporary bases, produce armaments and munitions, supervise maritime, border police, and aerial forces, print and coin money, institute banks, oversee the operations of credit, capital and insurance establishments, establish a national plan for development of transportation, maintain postal and national airmail services,

¹ From "*Brazilian Bulletin*", October 15, 1946.

and exploit all interstate and international telegraph, radiocommunication, radio broadcasting, and telephone services directly or through concessions.

The Federal Government will also control aerial navigation and those rail lines which link maritime ports with national borders or cross state lines. It will organize permanent defenses against drought, rural diseases, and floods, grant amnesty, legislate on civil, commercial, criminal, electoral, aeronautical, and labor matters, production and consumption, aims and bases of national education, public registries, and commercial organizations, military police, civil and military requisitions (during time of war), coast-wise trade and ports, interstate commerce, foreign trade, credit institutions, exchange and transfer of valuables outside the country, subsoil riches, mineral deposits, metallurgy, waterways, waterpower, electric energy, flora and fauna, fisheries, the monetary system, naturalization, the entry, extradition, and deportation of foreigners, immigration and emigration, requirements for exercise of technical, scientific, and liberal professions, use of national symbols, and the incorporation of forests into the national preserves.

Federal taxation

The Constitution provides that the Federal Government may levy taxes on income, on imports from abroad, on production, commerce, distribution and consumption, and on business transactions.

Exemption from taxes is extended to underprivileged persons with restricted economic capacities and applies to their consumption of articles of minimum necessity such as housing, clothing, food, and medical treatment.

The general provisions at the end of the Constitution state the general principle that all taxes should be levied according

to ability to pay and specify that for the next 20 years three percent of all federal revenues should be spent to develop the Amazon area. The states, territories, and municipalities are required to make similar donations of their revenues for the same purpose, turning the funds over to the Federal Government.

A unique provision of the Constitution is that no taxes shall be levied on authors' rights, professors, or journalists.

States' rights

The new Constitution restores considerable autonomy to the states of the union. They may now unite, subdivide, or dismember themselves or form new states. Territories may become states through special legislation, may be divided into new territories or be restored to states from which they were separated. The states may now use their traditional flags, seals, and other symbols of autonomy and have the right to exercise all powers not specifically forbidden in the Constitution.

State tax powers are extensive. They may not levy taxes on city real estate but they may tax all other pieces of land more than 20 hectares (49.4 acres) in size, inheritances, property transfers, and sales and consignments made by businessmen and producers including industrialists. They may tax up to five percent *ad valorem* exports to foreign countries and the Federal Senate may authorize an increase to ten percent for a stated period of time at the state's request.

Federal intervention

The President may, in an emergency, intervene in states to protect national integrity, repel foreign invasion, prevent interstate conflicts, suppress civil war, guarantee free exercise of state power, assure the carrying out of court decisions, and prevent the re-election of governors

and mayors to consecutive terms. Presidential intervention will be through a Federal Interventor.

Federal District

The President of the Republic is empowered to appoint and remove Prefects of the Federal District (city of Rio de Janeiro) who are its executive officers and are assisted in governing the district by a Federal District Council. Tax powers similar to those enjoyed by the states are granted to the District.

Municipalities

Article 28 guarantees the autonomy of municipalities and provides that prefects shall be elected, except in state capitals or in municipalities of exceptional economic importance to state or federal governments, where they can be named by state governors. In municipalities designated by the National Security Council as important bases they must be so appointed. The tax powers of municipalities extend to real estate, licensed businesses, industries and professions, amusements, and transactions within their jurisdiction and competence.

Legislative powers

The Constitution provides that the legislative powers of the Federal Senate and Chamber of Deputies may not be delegated to any other branch of the government and that congressional elections must be held simultaneously in all parts of the country. In order to qualify for election to the Senate or the Chamber one must be a Brazilian citizen in the full exercise of political rights. For the Chamber the prospective candidate must be at least twenty-one and for the Senate he must be at least thirty-five years of age. Congress convenes March 15 and sits until December 15 but special sessions

may be called by the President or by one-third of the members of one house. Majority rule is to prevail in legislation and legislators are declared immune from punishment in discharge of their duties, in their opinions, pronouncements and votes. This immunity extends to arrest except for flagrant crime. Deputies and Senators get the same pay and both are forbidden to enter into contract with businesses or commercial enterprises or hold other public offices. They may, however, undertake special missions with the permission of their respective chambers, and legislators who become Ministers of State, Federal Interventors or Secretaries of State (in the states) do not lose their seats. The life of a Congress is four years.

Chamber of Deputies

Members of this body are elected by the proportional representation system from states, territories, and the Federal District in a manner to be fixed by law but not to exceed one deputy for every 150,000 population up to twenty deputies; over this number it requires 250,000 population to elect one deputy. Each territory must be represented by at least one deputy and each state and the Federal District by at least seven. To the Chamber is allotted the duty of inaugurating impeachment proceedings against the President and Cabinet. Lists of alternates to serve as substitutes are elected at the same time as the deputies.

Senate

Each state and the Federal District have three senators, serving eight years with one-third of the Senate renewed after the first four years and two-thirds renewed after eight. Alternates are elected as in the cases of the deputies. The Vice President of the Republic serves as President of

the Senate. The upper house judges in impeachment proceedings and must register a two-thirds vote to convict; it approves high appointments by secret ballot, authorizes loans floated by states, Federal District, and municipalities, and suspends the execution of laws declared unconstitutional by the Federal Supreme Court.

Congressional powers

The Congress must vote budgets and taxes, control the public debt and armed forces, sanction treaties negotiated by the President, grant amnesties, approve state legislation on changing state territories, authorize presidential or vice presidential absences from Brazil, and fix salaries and allowances for the executive officers and congressmen.

Laws may originate with the President or with a member of Congress. All laws controlling military and financial affairs must be initiated in the Chamber. All discussion of presidential proposals of legislation should begin in the Chamber but laws must pass both houses and all modifications must go back to the original house for sanction of changes. The President must exercise total or partial veto, if he so desires, within ten days after receipt of new legislation; his silence means approval and his veto may be overridden by a two-thirds vote of the Congress in joint session. Vetoed legislation may be revived in the same session by an absolute majority vote of the Congress.

The Presidency

The presidential succession is as follows: President, Vice President, President of the Chamber of Deputies, Vice President of the Senate, President of the Federal Supreme Court.

The President and Vice President must be native Brazilians in full possession of their political rights and they must be at

least thirty-five years of age. These two officers must be elected simultaneously 120 days before presidential terms end. They hold office for five years and are not eligible for consecutive terms nor may any of their blood relatives be elected to the same office immediately.

The President sanctions, promulgates, and publishes laws and decrees, exercises veto powers, names ministers, the mayor of Rio de Janeiro (*Prefeito*), members of the National Economic Council and other high officials, maintains relations with foreign powers, negotiates treaties, declares war (with Congressional approval if Congress is in session, without it if Brazil is attacked), negotiates peace, exercises supreme command of the armed forces, proclaims a state of siege, decides federal interventions, grants permission to citizens to accept foreign governmental pensions, employment, or commissions, sends the budget to the Chamber of Deputies within the first two months of the legislative session, opens Congress with a message on the state of the union, and grants pardons. The President may be impeached for overstepping these powers.

The Cabinet

Ministers must be Brazilians at least 25 years of age. They must make annual reports on their departments to the President and report to the Congress at its request. They may be judged for malfeasance by the Federal Supreme Court.

Federal Judiciary

The Federal Judiciary consists of the Federal Supreme Court, the Federal Court of Appeals, and military, electoral, and labor tribunals.

The Supreme Court of 11 Ministers may increase its size on its own proposal in a measure which becomes law by the usual

processes. The Ministers are named by the President with Senate approval and must be Brazilians over thirty-five years of age, of judicial mind and good reputation. They may be tried for malfeasance by the Senate. The Supreme Court is empowered to try the President for common crimes and other high officials for crimes of responsibility or common crimes.

The Supreme Court has jurisdiction over cases where states are in conflict with the Federal government and where there is a question of extradition requested by a foreign state. It may exercise *habeas corpus* rights, decide the constitutionality of federal or local laws and hear appeals on criminal cases.

The constitution goes into considerable detail on the subject of the Federal Court of Appeals and electoral tribunals before taking up the duties, rights, and privileges of labor courts. The labor tribunals include the Supreme Labor Court, Regional Labor Tribunals and Conciliation Boards. Powers of the last two are to be regulated by law to give them jurisdiction over local disputes. The labor tribunals as a whole will arbitrate disputes between employers and labor, except in accident cases, which must go before ordinary courts.

Economic and social order

The Constitution pays particular attention to the future economic and social order of the Republic, stating that the economic order shall be organized to conform to the principles of social justice, conciliating free enterprise with appreciation for the value of human labor. It assures employment to all in order to make possible a decent life and assumes that work is a social obligation.

Specific provisions are that the Federal government may intervene in the economic sphere and take over any industry or

activity therein; property shall be used for social well-being; just distribution of property and goods shall assure equal opportunity for all, and no abuse of economic power will be tolerated.

The law will regulate banking, insurance, and capitalization. Mines and other subsoil riches as well as bodies of water are declared to be properties distinct from real estate used for industrial development. Industrial authorizations and concessions will be granted to Brazilians only, or to enterprises organized in the country, giving preference (in exploitation) to the owner of the land. Owners' rights over mines and mineral deposits shall be regulated by law according to the nature of the deposits. Usury will be punished by law. Coastwise trade is reserved for Brazilian vessels except in cases of urgent public necessity. The owners, commanders, and two-thirds of the crews of Brazilian boats must be Brazilian.

The law will aid the colonization of public lands, giving preference to nationals who live in underprivileged areas or who are unemployed.

No concession of public lands of more than 10,000 hectares (24,710 acres) shall be permitted without sanction of the Federal Senate.

Labor legislation

Minimum salaries must guarantee the necessities of life to workers and families. No salary differentials may be based on sex, age, nationality, or civil status. Salaries paid to night workers must be higher than those paid to daytime workers and there must be direct participation of the worker in the returns of the enterprise in such way as the law shall prescribe. A maximum working day of eight hours shall be enforced except as the law shall provide otherwise and all workers shall receive one day off per week, preferably

Sunday, and shall receive paid annual vacations. Workers' health and safety on the job must be protected by employers. Employers must carry accident insurance on their employees.

Child labor is prohibited. The minimum working age for daytime work is fourteen and for night work, eighteen. Mothers shall be granted rest periods before and after giving birth without loss of position or salary.

Management is required to recognize labor grievance committees, syndicates or unions, and to provide health services, including preventive medicine, hospitalization and other social security aids.

The Federal Government shall give aid to the unemployed and provide other social security measures.

The right to strike is recognized and guaranteed.

Foreigners

Article 160 carries an important provision affecting foreigners. It provides that ownership and operation of journalistic enterprises, whether political or news-dispensing in character, and radio broadcasting facilities and corporations are forbidden to foreigners. Corporations are forbidden to own these enterprises also; the only exception made is for political parties.

Family, education, and culture

Provision is made for the Federal Government to lend special protection to the family. Marriage shall be civil and without fee but a religious ceremony shall be valid if civil requirements are also met. There is no provision for divorce.

Special aid shall be granted to mothers and children everywhere and protection of the government given to large families.

Compulsory free elementary education shall be given in Portuguese and shall be

provided for all. Industrial and commercial enterprises must offer apprenticeship to their non-adult workers with adequate respect for the rights of the instructors. Religious instruction is permitted in accord with the student's belief.

Secondary teachers must be selected by competitive examination and they as well as all other teachers shall enjoy academic freedom.

The Federal Government is obliged to spend not less than 10% and the states and Federal District not less than 20% of tax revenues for teaching purposes. It is the responsibility of the Federal Government to organize a federal teaching system in the territories. Each state and the Federal District may organize its own educational system and may expect financial assistance from the Federal Government to help maintain elementary schools.

Civil rights and guarantees

Tax distinctions and state support of any religion are outlawed. Churches are exempt from taxation, however, as are the properties of political parties, schools, charities, and public service institutions. Taxes may not be levied on paper destined for use in books, newspapers, or periodicals.

All persons born in Brazil of parents who are not in the service of a foreign government, and children of Brazilian mothers or fathers born abroad if the parent is in Brazilian government service or returns to live in Brazil, are considered Brazilians.

All foreigners must be naturalized except the Portuguese, who acquire Brazilian citizenship through one year's uninterrupted residence in Brazil provided they have good moral character and physical health.

Voters of both sexes must have reached

the age of eighteen and register in accord with the law governing registration of electors. Suffrage is universal and direct, the ballot is secret and proportional representation of political parties assured. Suffrage is denied only to the following: illiterates, those who cannot express themselves in Portuguese, those who have lost their political rights, and privates in the Army not in training for officer's rank.

All are equal before the law and none can be forced to act or prevented from acting without due process of law. Freedom of religion, thought, speech, and press is guaranteed. The only prohibitions along these lines are bans against war propaganda, subversive works, and works preaching race or class prejudices. The privacy of correspondence, the right of peaceful assembly and association, and the right of petition for redress of grievances are all assured.

Political parties opposed to democracy, to the plural party system, or to fundamental human rights are prohibited.

The sanctity of the home and the right to own property are affirmed. Property may only be expropriated by the government in the public interest and then only when proper indemnity is paid.

Authors' rights to their works shall be protected. Unlawful arrests are prohibited and the right of *habeas corpus* is affirmed.

Jury trials shall be the right of the accused and only the persons of those found guilty shall be punished. No death sentence, banishment, or perpetual confiscation of properties shall be allowed. The death penalty may be inflicted only by military tribunals during time of war. There must be no imprisonment for debt and no extradition for political crime or opinion.

Free peacetime entry, residence, and exit from national territory is guaranteed to all. But the Federal Government may expel any foreigner who menaces the public order unless he is married to a Brazilian or has a Brazilian child dependent on him for support.

National Economic Council

Article 205 establishes the National Economic Council whose members are named by the President with Senate approval. This Council is empowered to study economic life and recommend measures for improvement to the proper authorities.

Amendment

The final proviso of the new charter is that amendment may be considered on the suggestion of one-fourth of the Chamber or the Senate, or by more than one-half of the state legislatures within the next two years.



Photograph by F. A. McDaniels, New Orleans

A NEW DELTA LINE SHIP

The first of the Delta Line's three new ships, the *Del Norte*, made her maiden voyage in November 1946. This vessel and the two sister ships, the *Del Sud* and *Del Mar*, will both carry freight and provide 47-day luxury cruises from New Orleans to Buenos Aires and return.

All Aboard for Latin America!

IN 1946 in shipyards of the east and south coasts of the United States, the bottle of champagne traditional at launchings cracked with happy frequency over the gleaming bows of new liners to ply routes to South America. Nine ships of the famous Grace Line *Santa* fleet and three luxury passenger vessels for the Delta Line slid down the ways. After outfitting and their maiden voyages, these ships offer to cruise-making Americans accommodations even more inviting than those of prewar years, and at the same time they provide much needed freight space.

Staterooms aboard the new *Santas* have private baths and telephones. There is dancing under the stars in the main dining room, two decks high with a dome that rolls back leaving only the sky above. Air-conditioning keeps the staterooms and public rooms at a comfortable temperature, and wide picture windows replace

the usual portholes. Outdoor tiled swimming pools and generous space for deck sports give variety to daytime relaxation. On a breeze-swept veranda new motion pictures are shown by means of special sound projection machines.

Six *Santas*, the *Luisa*, *Barbara*, *Cecilia*, *Margarita*, *Isabel*, and *Maria*, travel the west coast of South America to Valparaíso, Chile, via the Panama Canal from New York, with stops at ports in Panama, Colombia, Ecuador, and Peru. Three *Santas*, the *Monica*, *Sofia*, and *Clara*, are in Caribbean service to ports in Colombia and Venezuela. Only the *Santa Rosa* and *Santa Paula* of the prewar 225-passenger *Santas* survived war duty. Once again the smokestacks of these two are the gay black, white, and green of peacetime, and they are being refitted and redecorated to join their sister ships on the Caribbean route early this year.

With their full complement of 52 pas-

sengers and holds jammed with cargo, the new *Santas* will soon begin weekly round-trip sailings from New York to the west coast of South America, and twice-a-week service from New York to the Caribbean. Already their reservation offices are swamped with requests for space for months far in the future.

The Delta Line's *Del Norte*, launched on January 11, 1946, made her maiden voyage in November 1946, and then began her run along the east coast of South America. Early this year, when her two sister ships, the *Del Sud* and *Del Mar*, join her, the three will begin 47-day luxury cruises from New Orleans to Buenos Aires and return, allowing a week in Argentina, three days in Rio de Janeiro, and sight-seeing in Santos and Montevideo.

The 120 passengers on these trips may walk in a glass-enclosed promenade, swim in an outdoor swimming pool, or relax on

the broad sundeck. Glass partitions create an air of spaciousness in the lounges and clubrooms; murals and paintings depicting old New Orleans decorate the café, bar, grand salon, and library. A midship passenger elevator and a modern shopping center add to comfort and convenience. The ships are air-conditioned throughout.

The 17,000-ton Delta Line vessels carry 7,500 tons of cargo, in a cargo space of which approximately 60,000 cubic feet will be refrigerated and the remainder equipped with cargo-caire system to control humidity. The 15,000-ton *Santas* have a cargo-carrying capacity of 9,000 tons, which includes ample refrigerated space.

Americans, landbound for five years, can once again take a holiday amid soothing sea breezes and see the Americas first from beautifully appointed, hospitable accommodations.



Courtesy of the Grace Line

A NEW GRACE LINE SHIP

This is an artist's conception of the exterior view of one of the Grace Line's nine new combination passenger-freight ships which are now entering the inter-American postwar shipping field for service in the Caribbean and to the West Coast of South America.



Courtesy of the Grace Line

AN OPEN VERANDA ON ONE OF THE SANTA SHIPS

This breeze-swept upper veranda overlooks the ship's swimming pool and beach deck.



Courtesy of the Grace Line

DINING ROOM

The nine new *Santa* ships feature wide windows instead of port holes, and all public rooms and passenger accommodations are air-conditioned.

In Our Hemisphere—V

The Araucanians of Chile

“Nor ever has a king by force subdued
This haughty people to his vassalage,
Nor has the foot of an invading foe
Left shameful print upon Arauco’s soil.”

THUS wrote Alonso Ercilla in his famous epic poem *Los Araucanos*, published in 1569. The poem tells the story of the bitter struggle between the proud and powerful Araucanians of Chile under their famous chieftain Caupolicán, and the Spaniards. These Araucanian Indians, who to this day are still living on their own lands south of the Bío Bío River, are among the most self-reliant and industrious of all South American tribes.

Primarily an agricultural race, they specialize in sheep raising. In addition, they raise cattle and horses and cultivate large areas of wheat and other crops. Among them are many skilled craftsmen who weave fine blankets, make handsome saddles and other leather articles, and mold attractive pottery. As silver workers they have considerable skill.

Many still live in typical Araucanian houses or *rucas* of brush and thatch. However, during the past half century there has been a marked tendency to replace the *rucas* with more substantial and roomy frame dwellings. If you went inside a *ruca* you would see a number of smoldering fires on the floor, for several families usually occupy the same dwelling. Bunches of corn and bundles of herbs would be hanging from the rafters. Along the sides would be low beds covered with *choapinos*, or rugs, soft skins of vicuña, and heavy blankets. The gleaming silver ornaments of the women would be hanging from pegs on the walls,

and a primitive loom would probably occupy a large portion of the interior.

The men wear a coarse woolen shirt or blouse and gaucho trousers, a broad silver-studded belt or a woolen sash, raw-hide sandals, and a poncho. On their heads they wear bright-colored silk or woolen turbans or soft felt hats. The women wear a simple blouse held in place by enormous silver pins with intricately fashioned heads, and as a skirt a square of cloth, often bordered with an ornamental design, wrapped about the waist and reaching to the ankles. Over the blouse is worn a soft shawl of the finest wool or guanaco hair. Ornaments include



AN ARAUCANIAN WOMAN

The ornaments of Araucanian women include a silver-studded leather strip binding the hair, enormous silver pins, and intricately fashioned silver pendants.

a silver band or collar worn at the throat, a silver-studded leather strip binding the hair, immense silver earrings, and, most striking of all, wonderfully wrought silver pendants, often weighing several pounds, which cover the chest.

The Araucanians live under their local laws with protection from the Chilean Government. Each settlement or village has its local governor, who is usually the oldest member of the community. Over these is a district chief, and over all is the head chief or cacique of the tribe. Really important matters are settled by council or vote.

The music of the Araucanians is played on drums and pipes which accompany their ceremonial chants and dances. In their dances, they wear masks to confuse the spirits.—M. G. R.

A Guatemalan Market

It is Sunday in the picturesque town of Chichicastenango in the western Guatemalan highlands. The sun is just peeping above the hills, but it is market day and already the footpaths and trails leading to the town are filled with colorfully dressed Indians laden down with an endless variety of products. A native of the region standing on one of the trails could probably tell us the village from which each traveler has come by looking at his costume. The highland villages still have their own distinctive dress, although there is a tendency to adopt ordinary clothes, and some odd mixtures of old and new are now seen.

In Chichicastenango the men wear long-sleeved coats and short trousers of pure black wool, embroidered in red and purple with ancient symbols. The women wear white blouses decorated with a ring of red embroidery below the neckline, and navy blue skirts with pin stripes. The clothes of these highland Indians, all wo-

ven on primitive looms, are made for the most part by the women, although in some villages the men knit, sew, and embroider parts of their own dress. Patterns as a whole are prescribed by ancient and inviolable custom.

The Indians of the Guatemalan highlands are in part descendants of the Mayas. The language many of them speak stems from the ancient Maya, and highland tribes still use the Maya calendar. Like their ancestors in pre-Conquest times, the present-day Indians live in one-room huts away from the center, and they come into town for worship or trade.

Let us join one of the Indian families which are approaching Chichicastenango on this particular Sunday and see for ourselves what a Guatemalan market is like. As they reach the market place the Indians pitch their tents on the same locations they have retained for years. Each commodity and activity has its place in the square, and rents vary according to the type of goods. By ten o'clock the market is in full swing—a busy, moving mass of color. As we wander through the market place we will probably be tempted by painted chests, glazed pottery from Antigua, blankets from Momostenango and from Chichicastenango itself, and blue and green strips of woven goods for skirts from Totonicapán. There are many stands, as well as stores around the square, with hand-woven articles made especially for tourists—gay bags, jackets, belts, and so on. Also for sale although perhaps not so tempting, will be split pine faggots for fuel, dry cornstalks for fodder, onions, hens, squealing pigs, red peppers, beans, corn, and many fruits.

One of the main commodities is a native resin used for incense. Lighting a bit of this, an Indian kneels by the altar on the steps of the church, and as he recites his prayers, clouds of incense rise



Courtesy of National Tourist Committee of Guatemala

INDIAN WEAVERS IN GUATEMALA

Like their ancestors the present-day Indians of Guatemala are famous for their unique textiles, weaving methods, and dyes. The women fasten their hand looms to a tree or post at one end and to their bodies at the other.

from his swinging censer. Inside the church Indians kneel in two rows, facing each other. In the middle they place small lighted candles, and on folded cloths they lay small coins and strew flower petals, yellow for the dead and pink or white for the living. As the priest passes along the row to give his blessing, an acolyte collects the offering.

Before the day comes to a close the Indians carefully stow away their purchases and start the long trek homeward.—
M. G. R.

Children of the Children of the Sun

Anyone who has wondered what became of the descendants of the Incas after the Conquest and what they are doing today

should visit the little towns in the high Andes of Peru and Bolivia.

The Spanish Conquest, which brought death to the ruling classes of the Incas and ruin to their empire, brought little change to the everyday lives of the common people living in the mountains. Many townsfolk still speak the ancient Quechua tongue and continue to work their lands, weave their clothes, and tend their flocks much as they did four hundred years ago. Flock of sheep and llamas graze on the mountainside above the town, and corn and potatoes are grown in the valley below. Sometimes the villagers, like their forebears, own the land communally, and it is handed down without benefit of written deeds from generation to generation.

In the Andean villages for centuries

the people have chosen their own chieftain or *alcalde*. The men hold council meetings to decide on such matters as the time for plowing, the care of widows and orphans, and the celebration of church festivals.

It is so cold in the Andes that the people have to wear heavy woolen clothes. The women dye the wool of white sheep with bright dyes to make themselves gay skirts, blouses, and shawls. Knotted about their necks they wear flaming decorated woolen kerchiefs, and on their heads large hats. Their skirts reach their ankles and they usually wear half a dozen or more at one time. The men wear clothes of black wool embroidered with gay designs. Each has a poncho, often made of llama wool woven in bright stripes, which serves as overcoat, raincoat, and blanket. In weaving the patterns into their textiles Quechua

women follow the same designs used by their ancestors. The sun-god, the condor, the jaguar—all prominent in Incan and pre-Incan mythology—are common motifs.

In addition to textiles, Quechua Indians make excellent pottery, rawhide bridles and reins, splendid carved woodenware, ornamental leather articles, and many other products. As in the Guatemalan highlands, each village has its special product, and exchanges its surplus for the products of its neighbors on market days.

The advantages of modern civilization are slowly making their way up the mountains. The Peruvian Government, realizing the great contribution to the national life that the descendants of the Incas can make, is now trying, as the President noted in his last message (see



Copyright by Martin Chambi J.

A SCENE IN THE PERUVIAN HIGHLANDS

The colorful clothing of the Indians lends a bright touch to the landscape. The peaked woolen caps of the men protect them against the ice-filled winds that sweep through their villages.

page 48), to bring educational opportunities and health training to all the Indians of the country.—M. G. R.

The San Blas Indians of Panama

Whether husband or wife is boss in the United States is always a subject for debate. Such is not the case among the San Blas Indians who live on the Archipiélago de las Mulatas, better known as the San Blas Islands, just off the Atlantic coast of Panama. San Blas wives have complete authority and no husband would

venture to question it. The women of that tribe own virtually everything and the men cannot buy or sell any article without first seeking the permission of their wives. It is what sociologists call a matrilineal society. Kinship and descent are reckoned through the mother and the children take her emblem and belong to her community.

In other ways, too, the San Blas Indians are a very interesting people. Although theoretically Panamanian citizens, they have clung to their tribal independence through the centuries. Panama maintains an *intendente* or governor on the



SAN BLAS WOMEN AND CHILDREN

The gay blouses of these women are made by placing several layers of brightly colored cloth one upon the other and stitching them together. The various layers are cut away in attractive patterns and the edges turned under and hemmed.

islands, but the real authority is in the hands of the native chief and the native council or cabinet of each village.

These Indians are primarily fishers, but are also agriculturists and cultivate yams, maize, rice, and sugar cane as well as breadfruit, plaintains, bananas, oranges, limes, avocados, and mangoes on the nearby mainland. The coconut trees that grow on the islands have many and varied uses. Coconuts provide meat and drink and are used as currency for trading. The fronds are used for clothing, shelter, and hammocks, the husks and shells are used as fuel, and the oil and bark serve as medicines.

Until recently the women made all their own clothes and the men theirs. Nowadays, however, the calico skirts of the women and the shirts and trousers of the men are often purchased in Colón or from traders. The women's costumes are a blaze of many tropical shades—orange, gold, reds, yellows, blues, and greens. Their blouses or *molás* are made in gay designs which often represent the emblems

or totems of their families. They wear bands of beads wound tightly around their arms and ankles, and necklaces of beads, coins, and the teeth of wild animals. Huge gold disk earrings and gold nose rings complete the costume.

The homes of the San Blas Indians are thickly thatched with dried palm leaves that keep out the heaviest tropical rains. The walls are made of small bamboo poles set close together and lashed with vines.

When a girl reaches marriageable age she tells her parents which boy she wishes to marry, and her father goes to the youth's home and announces that he has been chosen. The boy has a right to refuse if he so desires. If he marries the girl he is obliged to work for his father-in-law until a daughter is born.

The San Blas Indians, says a visitor, consider themselves a superior "golden" people and have no envy of the foolish ways of foreigners.¹—M. G. R.

¹ See Corinne B. Feeney, "Arch-Isolationists, the San Blas Indians," *National Geographic Magazine*, February 1941.

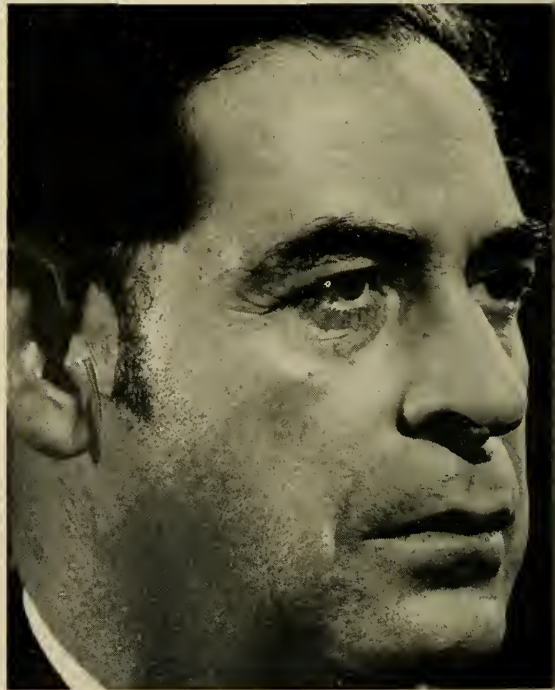
(Next month: *Symbols of Inter-American Friendship*)



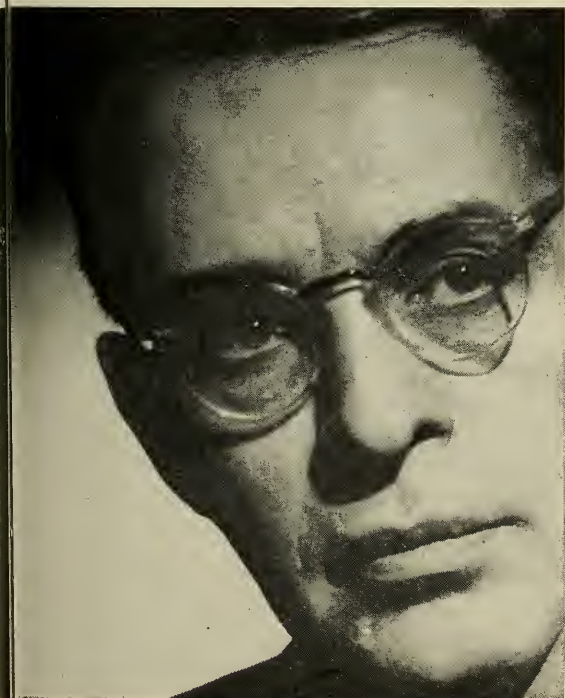
Exhibition of Camera Portraits of Latin Americans

Above: PABLO NERUDA, Chilean poet. Author of several volumes of verse, among them *Residencia en la tierra* y *España en el corazón*. National prize for literature in 1946.

At the right: JOSÉ SABOGAL, Peruvian painter and print-maker. Former Director of the National School of Fine Arts of Peru. Recognized leader of the school of indigenous painting in South America.



Under the patronage of His Excellency Marcial Mora, then Ambassador of Chile in Washington, an exhibition of camera portraits by the Chilean artist Marcos Chamudes was recently held at the Pan American Union. The collection consisted of photographic studies of well-known Latin Americans. These studies combined complete naturalness with artistry in pose and arrangement of light and shadow. By catching so expertly the character of his subjects, Señor Chamudes introduced citizens of the United States to some of the most famous intellectual leaders of Latin America. The photographs appearing on these two pages formed part of the collection.



Above: MARINA NÚÑEZ DEL PRADO, Bolivian sculptress. With her work *The Miners*, pictured here, she won first prize in the 1946 show of the Association of Women Artists, New York.

At the left: EDUARDO SANTOS, ex-President of Colombia. Editor of *El Tiempo*, Bogotá; Vice President of UNRRA, charged with procuring the participation of Latin American countries in this international organization.

Women of the Americas

Notes from the Inter-American Commission of Women

Delegates to the United Nations Assembly

THE Chairman of the Inter-American Commission of Women, Señorita Minerva Bernardino, has been serving as a delegate of her country, the Dominican Republic, before the United Nations Assembly. Another woman of Latin America has also been attending the Assembly as a full delegate. She is Señora Amanda Labarca of Chile. Señora Labarca is chairman of the Executive Committee of the Chilean Commission on Intellectual Cooperation and a member of the Chilean Federation of Women's Institutions.

The delegate of Venezuela to the Inter-American Commission of Women, Señora Isabel Sánchez de Urdaneta, is a member of the Committee on the Status of Women of the United Nations.

New delegates to the Commission

The Government of Argentina recently named Dr. María Ester Luzuriaga de Desmarás as delegate to the Inter-American Commission of Women. She replaced Señorita Angélica Fuselli, who represented Argentina during the past few years.

The Government of Haiti has also appointed a new delegate, Mme. Fortuna André Guéry. Mme. Guéry is a distinguished educator who has done much constructive work on behalf of the youth of her country.

Women's Committee for Peace through Democracy

Señora Berta L. de Grassi of Uruguay, an outstanding figure in the field of journalism and an active supporter of the anti-fascist struggle in her country, recently arrived in Washington. She is a member of the Women's Committee for Peace through Democracy of Uruguay, an organization headed by Señorita Magdalena Antonelli Moreno, member of the Chamber of Deputies of the Uruguayan Congress.

Upon her arrival in Washington Señora de Grassi immediately established relations with the headquarters of the Inter-American Commission of Women and has been supplying the Commission with interesting information on women's activities in Uruguay.

Women elected to Venezuelan Constituent Assembly

In the Venezuelan elections of October 27, 1946, the first in which the right to vote was exercised by both men and women, twelve women were elected to the Constituent Assembly. Among them were Dr. Panchita Soublette, a lawyer and leading member of the organization known as Women's Action (*Acción Femenina*), and Señorita Ana Luisa Llovera, who occupies an important post in the Executive Offices of Venezuela. Both were elected from the Federal District.

Pan American Union NOTES

THE GOVERNING BOARD

Election of officers

At its regular session of November 6, 1946, the Governing Board of the Pan American Union elected Dr. Antonio Rocha, Special Representative of Colombia, Chairman for the ensuing year.

On the first ballot, the Hon. Spruille Braden, Assistant Secretary of State and United States Representative on the Board, was unanimously elected Chairman but immediately declined the honor. He expressed his feeling that inasmuch as a citizen of the United States had always occupied the chair until last year, the choice should fall to some other country, in order to comply with the spirit of Resolution IX of the Inter-American Conference on Problems of War and Peace held at Chapultepec in 1945. This Resolution, on the Reorganization, Consolidation, and Strengthening of the Inter-American System, called for rotation of the Board's chairmanship.

A new vote was cast forthwith, which resulted in the unanimous election of Dr. Rocha.

Dr. Julián R. Cáceres, Ambassador of Honduras, was elected Vice Chairman at a meeting held December 4.

Relations between inter-American and world organizations

At several recent meetings the Governing Board's Committee on the Organization of the Inter-American System studied the problem involving the relations between specialized inter-American organizations

and world organizations of the same nature. During the course of its deliberations, the Committee reached the conclusion that it would be highly desirable to formulate certain basic principles which might serve to govern such relations and at the same time define the process that should be followed in establishing them.

With the Committee's report in hand, the Governing Board approved the following principles and recommended that they be incorporated in one of the projects on the organization of the Inter-American System now being formulated for consideration at the Ninth International Conference of American States which will meet at Bogotá in 1947.

1. The specialized inter-American organizations that function within the System shall establish the closest cooperative relations with similar world organizations, effectively coordinating and harmonizing their activities in order to achieve their common purposes.

2. Specialized inter-American organizations, on entering into agreements with international organizations of a world-wide character, shall maintain their identity and position as an integral part of the Inter-American System, even when exercising regional functions for the said international organizations.

3. The Governing Board of the Pan American Union, as the agency responsible for "the effective functioning of the Inter-American System and the solidarity and general welfare of the American Republics," shall intervene whenever it may deem it necessary in the negotiation of any agreement between the specialized organizations of the inter-American system and similar organizations of the world system, in order to preserve unity in the coordination of efforts and activities as among those organizations.

Inter-American Council of Cultural Cooperation

A project on the establishment of an Inter-American Council of Cultural Cooperation was laid before the Governing Board by the aforementioned Committee. The project forms part of the general plan for the reorganization of the Inter-American System provided for in Resolution IX of the Inter-American Conference on Problems of War and Peace. The Governing Board approved the Committee's recommendation that the project be transmitted to the respective governments for study and that on the basis of their replies, a definitive draft be prepared for submission to the Ninth International Conference of American States at Bogotá in 1947.

Annual Report of the Director General

The Director General of the Pan American Union, Dr. L. S. Rowe,¹ presented to the Governing Board his Annual Report covering the fiscal year July 1, 1945–June 30, 1946. The report consisted of three parts as follows. I, Events of general Pan American significance during the fiscal year 1945–46; II, Report on the steps taken by the Pan American Union to give effect to the resolutions of the Eighth International Conference of American States and other recent Inter-American Conferences; and III, Review of the work of the administrative divisions of the Pan American Union.

Relations of the Pan American Sanitary Bureau with the World Health Organization

The above-mentioned Committee also presented to the Board a report dealing

with those articles of the constitution of the World Health Organization that affect the Pan American Sanitary Bureau, particularly the provisions contained in Article 54 of the new organization's constitution. The Committee proposed to the Board, and the latter approved, the designation of a permanent committee for the purpose of constantly observing developments in this particular case and others of a like nature, and of recommending to the Governing Board the measures which in its judgment might best serve the interests of the respective inter-American organization and of the Inter-American System in general.

Resolution of condolence

Unanimous approval was given by the Governing Board to the following resolution of condolence on the death of His Excellency, Dr. Alfredo Machado Hernández, Ambassador of Venezuela and Representative of his country on the Governing Board, which occurred in Washington on August 3, 1946:

WHEREAS, The Governing Board of the Pan American Union has learned with deep regret of the death of His Excellency, Señor Dr. Alfredo Machado Hernández, former Ambassador of Venezuela and Representative of Venezuela on the Governing Board;

WHEREAS, During his distinguished career Ambassador Machado Hernández showed constant interest in the cause of inter-American relations and in his death the Pan American Union has lost a valued collaborator,

The Governing Board of the Pan American Union

RESOLVES:

1. To place on the minutes of this meeting an expression of its profound regret at the death of His Excellency, Señor Dr. Alfredo Machado Hernández.

2. To request the Director General to transmit this resolution to the Government of Venezuela and to the family of Dr. Machado Hernández.

¹ Dr. Rowe died December 5, 1946.

Pan American News

Message of the President of Uruguay

AT THE opening of the Uruguayan Congress on March 15, 1946, a message was presented by the President of the Republic, Dr. Juan José Amézaga. In this document he informed Congress in detail concerning the work of the past year and referred to what had been done in three years of his administration.

The President stated that Uruguay had been unable to escape entirely from the privation and suffering that all nations are undergoing as a result of the war, but he affirmed that nevertheless Uruguay has enjoyed a privileged position because of the standard of living of its population and the ample liberty that is enjoyed by all its citizens. He went on to say that the maintenance of this state of relative well-being creates new obligations and clearly marks the goals for political, economic, and social legislation: a democracy firmly based on political liberty; economic development protected and promoted by the State; and rules of social justice designed to counteract any inequality caused by the acts of selfish interests.

The President said that when his administration began in 1943, there were in Uruguay thousands of unemployed, because of poor planning of public works, paralysis of private construction, and general uncertainty in the business world and in the stock and commodity exchanges.

To remedy this situation and increase purchasing power, bringing back normal conditions through an intelligent and methodical use of public credit and private capital, a financial policy govern-

ing public and private construction was begun which since the end of 1943 has brought a general revival of business, a more normal distribution of work, and an improvement in the general situation of the country.

An existing condition which should be remedied is the inequality in the legal treatment given to rural workers and to city workers. The President considered that the creation of tribunals which fix wage scales for those employed in agriculture and stockraising would not result immediately in solving the problem of the rural masses, but that it was necessary to revise the old system of labor contracts between the farmers and peons, in which one side, because of its economic power, imposed all the conditions. The President therefore recommended to Congress the study and passage of laws which assure minimum rights to rural workers scattered throughout the country, for they cannot get together and thus acquire the collective strength necessary to claim what properly belongs to them.

In the last three years many laws have been introduced, amended, and passed. Among them may be mentioned laws on the following subjects relating to labor:

- Creation of wage boards.
- Establishment and increase of minimum wages for construction workers.
- Unemployment insurance for workers in packing plants.
- Family allowances and paid vacations for workers in commerce and industry.
- Unemployment insurance for workers in wool.
- Employment offices for maritime workers.
- Increased pay for pieceworkers.
- Reduction of rents on rural land where there is hoof and mouth disease.

Among the measures adopted on public works and other subjects were the following:

Construction and maintenance of school buildings, 10 million pesos; construction and completion of hospitals, 8 million pesos; construction of two bridges over the Río Negro.

Five-year public works plan (authorized by law December 23, 1944), for which 70 million pesos of bonds were issued.

Lowcost housing in Montevideo and Artigas.

Improvement of sanitation, for which an increase of 14 million pesos in the public debt was authorized.

Establishment of a School of Liberal Arts and of an oceanographic and fishing service.

Organization of a company, First Uruguayan Airlines, partly owned by the government.

Creation of a School of Library Science.

Nationalization of a packing plant.

Imposition of a tax on all profits over 12 percent a year.

Creation of a permanent antituberculosis fund.

Program for public health.

Under the five-year public works plan mentioned above, the sum of 18 million pesos was spent in 1945. These works included 5 million pesos for highways; 3.5 million for buildings; 2.25 million for railroads; a little over 1 million for hydrography, and 350,000 for sanitation. In addition plans were made in the first half of 1945 for spending more than 7 million pesos for public health. In the course of the year 340 miles of new highways and 24 bridges were opened to service, and the entire highway system of 3,100 miles, besides over 600 miles of country roads, were properly kept up.

These advances in transportation have been very useful to the country, since national production has expanded into districts which formerly consisted only of pastures. Fast and safe transportation uniting centers of production and consumption is an important factor in the national economy.

The expenditure of 18 million pesos on public works was of the utmost value in

a period coming after two consecutive years of bad crops, a very bad drought, and an epidemic of hoof and mouth disease. Many men who would have been out of work were employed at wages beginning at 2.80 pesos a day.

The country's public finances were administered in accordance with plans made three years earlier. Federal revenues in 1945 increased over the 1944 figure and, although the fiscal year ended with a deficit, as anticipated, the national budget for 1946 was balanced. The nation had a favorable trade balance in 1945 of 28.4 million dollars. As of December 31, 1945, the public debt totaled 131,612,500 pesos (the Uruguayan peso equals \$0.5263 U. S. cy.). Seventy-four percent, or 91,245,900 pesos, of this sum represented public works bonds; 16,515,700 pesos were destined to supply capital for various autonomous enterprises and for the continuation of projects in the Río Negro area, such as the new power plant that began to operate in December 1945; and 16,883,700 pesos were Export-Import Bank loans which, incidentally, were reduced by a decree of January 18, 1946, to only 4,370,000 pesos. The Government's floating debt showed a reduction from 32,293,000 pesos on December 31, 1942, to 8,376,000 on the same date in 1945.

The President stressed an irritating and dangerous condition brought about by the coalition of capital to impose monopolistic prices. The government and the people have no effective weapons to restrain the abuses of the trusts and public discontent is fomented. The President therefore urged Congress to consider a bill providing penalties against such monopolistic activities, creating a National Economic Council, and establishing statutes for commerce and industry.

The President recalled that the recent strike in the packing plants produced a

strong labor movement in Montevideo. The workers availed themselves of all their rights; none of their liberties was curtailed. The police preserved order but without the arbitrary use of force. No one was arrested. The Government took under advisement the two problems that arose: the interruption of public services in the National Packing Plant which hindered the supply of meat to the people, and the question of the workers' claims. It maintained, as it had previously claimed in a similar strike in 1944, that the use of the strike is irreconcilable with public service, but it showed by its practical and effective decisions that while it upheld this fundamental doctrine of the modern state, it had no wish to attack the legitimate aims of the workers. It came to their help by sponsoring solutions that put an end to the conflict.

In foreign relations the country took a firm stand on the side of the United Nations. It carried on its affairs according to the principles of the Constitution and laws. Its foresight enabled it to cope with the many difficulties that nowadays beset the governments of the civilized world. It achieved greater welfare for the people in general without stirring up hatred or class warfare, provided well paid work, and banished the unemployment that afflicted the country three years before.

Liberty of thought was defended by the Government with full awareness of its decisive value in a democracy. The President never availed himself, because he considered it unconstitutional and arbitrary, of the powers granted to the Ministry of the Interior by laws passed under preceding governments to censor newspapers and radios because of what they published or broadcast. In spite of statements issued in the name of foreign governments, the Administration remained inflexible in defense of the liberty without

which there can be no reign of law or true political democracy.

Message of the President of Peru

On July 28, 1946, the President of Peru, Dr. José Luis Bustamante Rivero, delivered a message to Congress covering the work accomplished during his first year in office.

DEVELOPMENT.—With reference to domestic affairs, the President said that the groundwork was laid during the year for an extensive program of developing the national economy through increasing the country's population and production.

The Office of Mines and Petroleum was active in surveying Peru's mineral wealth and supervising its exploitation. A modern coal plant is being built in Chimbote which will have a capacity of 4,000 tons a day. A new petroleum law drawn up by the Petroleum Policy Commission (especially appointed for the purpose) is now being carefully studied by Government authorities. In January 1946 a contract was signed with the International Petroleum Company, subject to the approval of Congress, for drilling projects in the Sechura desert region.

The port works at Chimbote were completed during the year. Electric light services were provided for a number of towns, and modern and powerful chlorination equipment obtained in the United States was set up in Lima.

The Office of Roads and Railways made considerable progress in the extension of the country's highway system. Over 2,300 miles were surveyed for prospective roads; 13,674 feet of bridges were built; and 569 miles of new roads were opened. Highways into the backlands (including the Huánuco-Pucallpa and the Olmos-Marañón roads) were improved so as to facilitate the shipment of products out of these

regions and bring them into closer contact with coastal centers.

The Office of Industries is working intensively on the preparation of a general plan for the industrialization of the country. Industries manufacturing goods from national raw materials for internal consumption will be encouraged first, then those manufacturing articles from national raw materials for export. Eventually the export of raw materials will be prohibited, except for those that cannot be used by local industry.

Industrial production figures for 1945 were not yet available, but the President pointed out some significant contrasts between 1939 and 1944 figures. The value of cotton cloth production rose from 22,000,000 soles (a sol equals approximately \$0.154 U. S.) in 1939 to 96,000,000 soles in 1944, and the number of workers in this industry rose in the same period from 4,313 to 5,901. The value of production of the country's seven woolen goods factories rose from 11,000,000 soles in 1939 to 29,000,000 soles in 1944.

The Ministry of Aeronautics is cooperating with the Office of Industries in avoiding over-congestion of industrial areas by making aerial surveys to help decide on the location of new industries.

A special Commission presided over by the Minister of Development has been appointed to formulate a plan for protecting the new industries created during the war.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.—In planning the budget for 1946 a special effort was made to avoid the deficits that have been occurring in recent years.

Bank capital and reserves increased by 8,000,000 soles between June 30, 1945 and June 30, 1946, and deposits during that period increased by 121,000,000 soles.

Foreign trade continued to increase. In the first seven months of 1946 licenses

were granted for imports averaging 82,000,000 soles a month—an increase of 8,000,000 soles a month over the average for the first nine months of 1945. Steps taken to unify and simplify controls on foreign commerce included the establishment of a Commission for the Regulation of Foreign Trade.

In regard to the problem of the rising cost of living, the President reported that the Government had succeeded in stabilizing the prices of such indispensable articles as shoes, hats, woolen cloth, and cotton. Particular attention was given to regulating the price of tires and supervising their distribution.

AGRICULTURE.—The Government is attempting to encourage the small farmer by providing him with seeds, fertilizer, credit, technical advice, and an assured market for his products at remunerative prices. It is also active in protecting the consumer through the regulation of food prices and the maintenance of adequate supplies of necessary foods. An important measure aimed at increasing the food supply was the establishment of obligatory plantings of food products on large-scale coastal farms.

In accordance with the recommendations of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Conference held at Hot Springs, a National Food and Agriculture Council was created, to help solve domestic problems in this field and cooperate with other countries in the solution of world food problems.

The year's work of the Office of Agricultural Research included production studies of the most important crops of each region, and analyses of causes for good or bad harvests.

A great number of thoroughbred breeders—cattle, pigs, goats, sheep, etc.—were made available to small-scale stockraisers through easy payment plans or through

gifts to communities and rural associations, and 35,000 Rhode Island Red hens were sold to low-income farmers.

Enough rice was produced during the year to cover internal needs and leave a surplus for export. Since domestic production of flour was insufficient to satisfy the country's normal consumption of 13,000 tons a month, wheat was continuously imported from Argentina, Canada, the United States, and Australia.

Plows and cultivators, high quality dairy cattle, beasts of burden, and trucks were provided for the agricultural experiment stations at Tingo María and Satipo.

In the family garden campaign carried on by the Inter-American Cooperative Service on Food Production, 34,000 packages of seeds were distributed and 10,500 tons of vegetables were produced. Agents of the Service traveled 18,600 miles distributing select seed and animals. They treated 12,600 animals and gave technical advice to 42,800 farmers. The President expressed the country's appreciation to the Peruvian and North American members of the staff.

NATIONAL DEFENSE.—With the termination of the war the active patrolling of airways and coastal areas was discontinued. However, the country continued its compliance with agreements on continental defense and with the suggestions of the Inter-American Defense Board.

Work was continued on the Military Instruction Center, 85 percent of which is now either completed or under construction.

The Government is planning the expansion of the Navy through the acquisition of modern combat ships, freighters, and tankers. One tanker, the *Mariscal Castilla*, has already been purchased from Canada.

In the field of aeronautics, a Transport Squadron has been organized which will work with the Minister of Public Health

in carrying assistance to disaster-stricken areas; operate as a link with frontier outposts not reached by the river fleets of the Navy; and bring air communications to regions not reached by commercial airlines.

Two new Peruvian airlines were granted operating licenses during the year—the *Compañía Aerovías Peruanas Internacionales*, which will establish service between Peru and Canada and will be the first Peruvian company to offer international service, and the *Compañía de Transportes Aéreos, S. A.*, which will operate flights into the *selva* region. In addition, permission was granted to a number of foreign companies to operate in Peruvian territory.

Funds were granted to the Peruvian Airports and Commercial Aviation Corporation for an intensive program of airport construction and the expansion of wireless, meteorological, and radio-beacon services.

INTERIOR.—In reviewing the year's activities of the Ministry of the Interior, the President stated that the country's postal and telegraph services are being reorganized, and postal notes amounting to 10,000,000 soles have been authorized to cover the expense of repairing buildings throughout the republic for use as post offices. About 500 miles of new postal routes were added during the year, bringing the total network to 29,200 miles, and more frequent services were provided for many localities.

PUBLIC EDUCATION.—The number of kindergartens increased by 50 percent during the year; they now total 63, with 126 teachers. Plans are being formulated to increase the number of public primary school teachers. There are now 15,856, which is an increase of 1,105 over the previous year, but many more are needed.

Eighty-four public secondary schools

are now functioning—63 for boys and 21 for girls. A decree issued during the year made secondary education free throughout the republic.

A total of 3,279 teachers work in 375 primary and 125 secondary private schools.

In April 1946 a new university statute was issued. For details of this statute see BULLETIN, October 1946, p. 597.

An important cooperative educational experiment is being carried on in the Lake Titicaca region by Peru and Bolivia. A group of 75 rural teachers of the two countries is being given a special orientation course at Puno under the direction of Peruvian and North American educators and a number of doctors, agricultural experts, and social workers. These teachers will organize "nucleus-schools" which will serve as models for other schools of the region.

The Government has made a particular effort during the year to develop and improve the system of technical education so as to assure an adequate supply of technically trained workers in agriculture, industry, and commerce, and offset the overcrowding of the professions which it was feared might be caused by the decree making secondary education free. More than 500 teachers attended a summer school offering advanced technical training, and sections for training teachers of technical subjects were opened in many normal and secondary schools throughout the country. A permanent system of scholarships in the United States is to be established for technical teachers showing outstanding promise. Over 8,000,000 soles were appropriated for technical education in 1946—an increase of 126 percent over the 1945 appropriation.

The President expressed public thanks to the Peruvian-United States Cooperative Education Service for its work in educational projects during the year.

The country now has two National Pedagogical Institutes with 325 students; nine urban normal schools with 595 students; and 16 rural normal schools with 946 students. A summer school attended by 900 teachers offered courses in methods, experimental pedagogy, mental hygiene, testing techniques, vocational orientation, art, and decoration.

The Ministry of Public Education Press was established to handle the printing of textbooks, teachers' and children's periodicals, and the distribution of outstanding scientific, literary, and artistic works.

In September 1945 a National Council of Libraries was created to supervise and coordinate the activities of all public libraries. The necessary money was appropriated and borrowed for the completion of the new National Library building, which will replace the one destroyed by fire in 1943. The Library has accumulated 150,000 volumes, including 12,000 contributed by Argentina, 5,000 contributed by Chile, and 20,000 contributed by the United States. A valuable donation was also received from Spain.

In the National School for Librarians, the courses which will end in December 1946 are the first to be entirely in charge of Peruvian instructors. Peru now has 1,174 libraries, including 157 public and 185 semi-public libraries, 738 school libraries, and 94 popular libraries subsidized by the Government.

PUBLIC HEALTH.—The Ministry of Public Health and Social Assistance was completely reorganized during the year. The new organization is based on a central technical-administrative office and regional health units in the various departments, provinces, and districts.

Vigorous campaigns to combat tuberculosis, malaria, venereal disease, plague, leprosy, and yellow fever were continued. Doctors and engineers specializing in the

problem of malaria control were sent to the United States, the Panama Canal Zone, and Venezuela for advanced studies. DDT was employed in the fight against disease with considerable success. In the *selva* region, where control of the mosquito is impossible, 21,190 people were inoculated against yellow fever, bringing the total of inoculated persons up to 106,000.

The Government is planning an intensive hospital-building program. Blueprints for the first group of hospitals are expected to be completed by December 1946. This group will consist of general hospitals in Arequipa, Trujillo, Ica, Sullana, Tacna, Abancay, and Ayacucho, and tuberculosis sanitariums in Arequipa and Trujillo.

A Mobile Dispensary has been acquired, which will travel the length of the Peruvian section of the Pan American Highway, offering medical and dental services to communities lacking resident doctors and dentists.—M. G. R.

Argentina now free of dollar debt

In November 1946, Argentina wiped out the remainder of its dollar bond debt by paying off \$20,000,000 of 4½ percent bonds floated during the depression and not due until 1971. This was the last of a series of redemptions whereby, since August 1946, \$130,222,100 of dollar bonds were redeemed before maturity. During this period, too, Argentina bought the International Telephone and Telegraph Company's communication system holdings in the republic for \$96,000,000.

On December 1, 1946 the Government announced that it had paid 59.9 million Swiss francs, the balance of the Swiss loan of 1933. The republic's first foreign debt was contracted in 1866, when it borrowed £2,500,000 in the London mar-

ket. Today Argentina is still a nominal debtor by reason of external sterling bonds to the amount of £9,200,000 still outstanding; but these are offset by the sterling balances that accumulated to Argentina's credit in London during the war.

Costa Rican election law

To add the strength of definite and explicit regulations to the nation's cherished traditions of democracy, Costa Rica's new election law of January 18, 1946 (*La Gaceta*, March 27, 1946) replaces the 1927 law as amended in 1936, 1939, and 1941, and prescribes in detail how national and local officers shall be elected. The law covers requirements for the various offices to be filled, and the organization and functioning of the bodies in charge of elections—the national electoral tribunal, the electoral registry office, the provincial electoral boards, the cantonal electoral boards, and the vote receiving boards which actually conduct the elections. It also sets forth minutely the steps by which votes are to be cast, collected, counted, recounted, and announced.

Only men may vote in Costa Rica. They must be 20 years old, unless they are married or engaged in teaching, in which case the minimum age is 18. They lose their right to vote if they have gone into bankruptcy, have been judged to be mentally incompetent, or have been legally deprived of political rights. Men who fulfill all requirements are not merely permitted to vote; since 1936 they have been obliged to do so. Any qualified voter who fails to cast his vote and is not provided with a legitimate excuse is subject to penalty. If he is ill, or more than 70 years old, if he lives more than 6 miles from the nearest polling place, or if through no negligence of his own his name has been omitted from the registration lists, he is excused; otherwise

he is fined 10 colones (exchange value of the colon is just under 18 cents).

Election day in Costa Rica is the second Sunday in February. On that day no liquor may be sold. Polls are open from 6 a. m. to 4 p. m., and everyone is entitled to one hour's absence from work, without penalty or charge of any kind, so that he will have time to vote. During election hours private citizens who wish to report any irregularity in the conduct of elections may do so by telegraph and without charge.

The voter brings with him his *cédula*, or personal identification card, which must correspond with data opposite his name on the registration list. He is given two ballots, one for the national offices to be filled, the other for the local offices. On both ballots the names of the candidates are arranged in columns by parties, marked with the party colors; and if the election is a presidential election each party's column carries a picture of its candidate for president. Instead of marking his ballot in pencil the voter inks the thumb of his right hand, takes his two ballots into the voting booth, and marks his thumb print in his party's column. He is allowed just one minute for this operation; at the end of his minute he is called out, and if his ballots have not been marked he must not put them into the ballot box.

All voting is to be done through duly organized political parties. Only parties which have been properly registered with the electoral registry office set up in this law may take part in elections. Only through these parties, which are all supplied with sample ballots for the purpose, is the voting procedure explained to the voters.

However, the electoral registry office may not accept or reject parties at will. It must accept every organized group of

25 or more voters which presents at the proper time and place a duly notarized copy of its platform, bylaws, and so forth, with evidence that its membership constitutes 2 percent of the electorate. Party registrations must be completely renewed every four years, and any national or local party which fails to poll 2 percent of the national or local electorate must begin a new registration if it wishes to take part in the next election.

All parties must nominate and register their candidates according to procedure prescribed in this law. They may have meetings at any time, but no parades or demonstrations may be held during the week before election day, or earlier than the first day of the December preceding the election. No party meeting may be held within 220 yards of a meeting of a different party. Radio facilities must be fairly apportioned among all the parties, and speakers must confine themselves to a script which has been submitted to the broadcasting authorities.

*Dream city coming true in Brazil*¹

On a rugged and picturesque plateau twenty miles from Rio de Janeiro, ground is being broken for a new industrial city to be known as the Cidade dos Motores (City of Motors). Under the sponsorship of the Brazilian Government and the Chief of the Brazilian Airplane Factory Commission, the best efforts of some of Brazil's top-flight town planners and architects have gone into the blueprints for this city, which is designed to demonstrate a harmony of industrial efficiency with high living and welfare standards.

The city is planned in four closely coordinated neighborhood units, in such a way as to make traffic simple and keep

¹Information from "Progressive Architecture," September 1946.

walking distance to the civic center down to an average of under a quarter of a mile. There are peripheral roads giving automobiles access to the neighborhoods, but within the units all traffic is by foot, under covered passageways, which protect from the tropical sun.

In each neighborhood there are several types of group housing, as well as community buildings, schools, playgrounds, dispensaries, shops, and restaurants. Some individual houses will be built around the outskirts of the city.

The group housing units will include three-story apartment buildings, eight-story apartment buildings, and dormitories for bachelors. The apartment buildings, all only one apartment deep, will have a maximum variety of floor plans. Where corridors line outside walls, the walls will consist of rows of foot-deep boxes with eight-inch square openings, which give open light passageways and protect against excessive sun and driving rain. Outside living room walls will consist of a large pivoting counter-weighted panel which, opened all the way in an above-head position, will serve as an awning. The bachelor dormitories will be lined front and back by cantilevered corridor-balconies.

Neighborhood centers will include nurseries, kindergartens, an elementary school, a dispensary, and a community club, as well as play areas and swimming pools. Around the center will be the stores, laundries, and repair shops. In both the kindergartens and the elementary schools each classroom will have wall sections opening onto its individual patio.

The city's civic center is designed around a town square or *praça* and a promenade or *passeio*. The administration, amusement, and commercial section is built around the town square and along the promenade. Nearby is the cultural

center with its exhibition halls, library, technical school, and sports area.

The industrial zone has been planned to achieve the same architectural unity as the other sections of the city. It contains a cafeteria designed to seat 650 factory workers.

The population density is about 100 persons to an acre—a figure arrived at after consideration of climatic conditions, walking distances, and maintenance problems. The basis for the whole plan has been accessibility and usability for the individual.

In the words of the planners themselves, this town plan “aims as far as any such plan can at creating a physical and spiritual background against which the modern Brazilian way of life may be carried on, with ever greater health, happiness, and efficiency.”

Central Bank in the Dominican Republic

In October 1946 a law was passed by both houses of Congress of the Dominican Republic calling for the election of a Constituent Assembly to revise two articles of the Constitution in such way as to permit the establishment of a Central Bank and the creation of a Dominican currency system. The President's message to Congress proposing that important step stressed the country's financial history since the beginning of independence in 1844 and quoted figures to prove that the nation today is in the most flourishing economic situation and enjoys the most solid financial condition in all its history. Consequently, the President stated, now is the time to undertake a reform of the monetary system and banking methods, to insure continued economic prosperity in the future.

The message pointed out that the total

circulation of United States banknotes in the Republic on July 30, 1946, was conservatively estimated at \$19,047,000. In addition to this, the banks of the country had dollar balances of \$29,168,000 in New York on the same date. This represents a total dollar credit of \$48,215,000, nearly five times the total of the republic's foreign debt. The message proposed, therefore, to use these dollar credits as the reserve fund with which to set up a Central Bank of issue; to issue Dominican currency worth one hundred American cents to the dollar; to retire United States currency from circulation gradually until it disappears; and to repatriate the outstanding balance of the foreign debt.

Generally speaking, the creation of a Central Bank will not only permit the institution of a sound organic monetary system within the republic but will also enable the country to take part in the organizations designed for international financial and monetary collaboration.

Members of the Assembly to act on the proposed amendments were scheduled to be elected sixty days after promulgation of the above-mentioned law, and to start their work some three weeks after the election.

Agricultural evolution of the State of São Paulo

The penetration of the railroads into the wilds of the western part of the State of São Paulo in the early years of the 20th century, and the exploration work carried on there by the State's Geographic and Geological Commission brought about a large-scale migration into that region and an agricultural boom unprecedented in the history of Brazil.

In the second and third decades of the century land values in the area increased at a fantastic rate—in some cases 30 times

in six years and 100 times in fifteen.

The following table shows the increase in railroad lines and in cultivated lands in São Paulo between 1905 and 1930:

Year	Railroad lines	Area cultivated
	<i>miles</i>	<i>acres</i>
1905.....	2,343	3,800,581
1915.....	3,901	4,911,772
1925.....	4,232	7,300,224
1930.....	4,411	9,230,477

In 1933–34, 8,409,387 acres were cultivated; in 1937–38, 9,217,130 acres; and in 1939–40, 9,702,167 acres. The corresponding progress in stockraising may be seen in the increase in lands used for pastures and fields. Such lands totaled 8,766,381 acres in 1905, 12,458,050 acres in 1930–31, and 14,781,526 acres in 1939–40.

The number of landowners rose from 56,981 in 1904–05 to 274,740 in 1933–34, then began dropping until in 1939–40 it was 170,462. The decrease since 1933–34 is due to the fact that medium-sized and large fazendas have flourished at the expense of small farms.

Restoration of cryptostegia land in Haiti

"In August 1946 the cooperative food production program in Haiti completed its second year of operation. Established in August 1944 by the Governments of Haiti and the United States under the direction of the late Hubert R. Bailey, the program had as its immediate aim the restoration of 60,000 acres of abandoned cryptostegia land to the production of food crops," reports the Food Supply Division of the Institute of Inter-American Affairs.

"When all the Allies' Eastern Hemisphere sources of vitally needed rubber passed under enemy control during the war,

much of Haiti's best agricultural land was planted to cryptostegia, a rubber-producing vine. Upon the conclusion of the project¹ in June 1944, 40,000 Haitian families in the cryptostegia areas found themselves without work and lacking the seeds and tools to replant crops. The problem of supplying food to these displaced people was further complicated by the fact that such fruit trees as the mango, breadfruit, and avocado, which contribute so greatly to the Haitian diet, had been cut down to make way for cryptostegia.

"To help with this rehabilitation problem Food Supply Division technicians were sent to work with Haitian personnel under the terms of a cooperative agreement signed on August 28, 1944 by the Haitian Minister of Agriculture and a representative of the Institute of Inter-American Affairs. A survey of Haiti's agriculture by these men revealed that in normal times only about one-fourth of the available land was cultivated and productive of food. Yet even this yield was only half the amount possible due to the primitive methods employed by the average Haitian farmer.

"On the basis of these findings a program was formulated by the cooperative food mission which would alleviate the acute need of the displaced cryptostegia growers and also lay the foundation for long-range improvements in the nation's agriculture

"From nurseries established in five cryptostegia areas—Franklin, Aux Cayes, Artibonite, Limbe, and North Plain—Institute representatives distributed cuttings of fruit trees and plants to replace those which had been destroyed. By September 1945 a total of 635,500 pounds of seeds and over four million cuttings of

banana, plantain, sugar cane, and mandioca plants had been distributed.

"Scarce tools were also procured by the Food Mission and were made available to farmers at cost. By this means almost 20,000 machetes, hoes, and other tools were placed in the hands of Haitian farmers who could not afford to purchase them at retail prices. In addition, technical supervision was provided to help farmers with their agricultural problems and to show them how to utilize the tools and seeds procured for them to the best advantage.

"With the help of excellent Haitian field personnel and a favorable growing season the emergency program proved successful beyond all expectations. Plains which were barren of crops in the fall of 1944 were covered with corn, millet, rice, beans, mandioca, sweet potatoes, bananas, and plantain a year later. A plentiful supply of good seed was produced for the next crop season and grain storage facilities made available by the Mission helped to stabilize prices and supplies.

"The only activity of the cryptostegia program which remains to be completed is the distribution of fruit and precious wood trees. Because any effort to supply these needed trees necessitates long-range planning, Institute representatives believed the distribution should be carried on by a permanent agency of the Haitian Government. Accordingly, last December a subsidy of \$12,000 was provided from the funds of the cooperative food program to effect the transfer of the project to the Haitian Department of Agriculture whose technicians are continuing the work with enthusiasm.

"The second phase of the program, initiated in January 1946 under the direction of Dr. Marion N. Walker, Chief of Party, is directed toward improvements in the more normal pattern of Haitian

¹ *This project, undertaken under the auspices of Shada (Société Haitiano-Américaine de Développement Agricole), was a failure.*—EDITOR.

agriculture. Actually some of the most urgent problems of the country are of such a nature that attacks upon them must be of a continuous nature to effect lasting benefits. For this reason particular emphasis is being placed on educational and demonstrational work which will assure the maximum *utilization of the facilities* established by the Food Mission and the availability of *experienced local technicians* to carry on the development program after the departure of the United States staff."

Labor laws in Brazil and El Salvador

The Governments of Brazil and El Salvador have both promulgated far-reaching laws governing the relations between capital and labor in their countries.

The Brazilian law, issued in March 1946, divides the nation's economy into "fundamental" and "accessory" activities. "Fundamental" activities are defined as those concerned with transportation, communications, and the supply of water, power, light, gas, and essential commodities. Under the latter come all agricultural and slaughterhouse activities as well as the operation of schools, banks, pharmacies, hospitals, funeral services, and industries basic to national defense.

All employees and employers or their representative associations are required to notify Department of Labor authorities of any dispute capable of causing a work stoppage, giving the cause of the disagreement and the solution desired. These authorities will then proceed to try to arbitrate the question. If they do not succeed within 10 days, conflicts involving "fundamental" activities will be submitted to a labor court, which must hand down a decision within 20 days. (Brazil has a complete system of local labor courts, the

members of which are appointed by the Ministry of Labor from employers and employees of the area. Over these courts are regional superior labor courts and a National Labor Court.) In the case of conflicts involving "accessory" industries, strikes or lockouts may be resorted to if arbitration efforts fail.

Strikes by employees engaged in "accessory" activities before fulfilling the arbitration requirement, and any strike by employees engaged in "fundamental" activities will be considered a grave offense, and will justify the cancellation of labor contracts. Lockouts or the suspension of services resulting from labor disputes inflicted before complying with the procedures outlined in this law, or the failure of employers to comply with the decisions of labor courts will carry the penalty of paying double wages.

El Salvador's new law on labor conflicts (issued in January 1946) prohibits, like that of Brazil, work stoppages that will interfere seriously with the welfare of the people as a whole. No strikes or lockouts are allowed among those engaged in furnishing "public services." This includes government workers, those supplying transportation facilities, and all those "essential to the functioning of enterprises that cannot suspend their services without causing serious and immediate danger to the health or economy of the country."

In any labor conflict, workers or employers must file a statement of grievances with the Departmental Inspector of Labor before a strike or lockout may be called. The Inspector will transmit this statement to the employers or workers against whom the strike or lockout is proposed, and await their answer to it. Both employers and employees will appoint representatives to a Conciliation Board, which will be presided over by the Inspector. This Board will proceed to try to reconcile the

differences between the parties involved in the dispute. If it fails to do so within 30 days in the case of a strike and 15 days in the case of a lockout, and a work stoppage occurs, the Board will issue a decision as to whether or not it is legal. If a strike is declared illegal and the workers disregard the decision, their contracts may be cancelled after 24 hours' notice, and employers may hire new workers.

The decision of the Conciliation Board may be appealed to the National Labor Council, and that of the latter may be appealed to the Minister of Labor.

At any point in the proceedings, the parties concerned may decide to submit the conflict to the voluntary arbitration of a freely chosen person, commission, or tribunal, in which case both parties will be obliged to accept the decision of the arbiter.

It will also be possible for workers or employers to present conflicts to the Departmental Inspector of Labor without setting the date for a strike or lockout. When this happens, three inspectors and two advisory commissions, one consisting of employers and one of workers, will be appointed after the setting up of a Conciliation Board. The inspectors will make a complete study of the establishment involved, requesting from all authorities, institutions, or persons the information they need. The Board will then make its decision as to a decrease or increase in personnel, adjustment of wages, salaries, or working conditions, etc., on the basis of the report of the inspectors.—M. G. R.

São Paulo's Casa Maternal

One of the most important social welfare institutions in São Paulo is the Casa Maternal of the Brazilian Legion of Social Assistance, which devotes itself to protecting the health and well-being of

mothers, children, and families in general throughout the city. Between January 25, 1944, when it was established, and April 30, 1946, it is reported to have helped a total of 5,721 families.

Among the services maintained by this institution is a *Centro para Noivas*, which trains brides-to-be in the responsibilities that will be theirs in the moral, intellectual, social, and civic formation of their future families. The girls attend four-month courses in nutrition, home economics, and "educational orientation." The latter course is designed to help them in training their children.

Another service is that offered to mothers-to-be in the form of pre-natal consultation and medical, educational, and economic assistance aimed at assuring the safe birth of sound, healthy children.

The Casa Maternal has a special section for the children of the mothers it assists. When necessary, such children are provided with orthopedic equipment, glasses, medicine, nutritious food, and hospitalization in the 30-bed children's pavilion.

Attached to the Maternity Section (which has 200 beds and can handle 7,200 cases a year) are nutrition and diet divisions. Public dining rooms are maintained in order to facilitate use of the Casa's services and to help in teaching the proper eating habits.

In spite of its specialized services, the Casa does not lose sight of the need to assist the family as a whole. Temporary financial help is given to families in the form of clothes and money for food and medicine, and legal aid is afforded them in the adoption or legitimation of children, the civil or religious validation of marriages, etc. In order to make sure of the permanent value of its work the institution maintains a staff of home visitors who make regular follow-up visits to the homes of former patients and students.

Social service organization for Brazilian workers

Brazil's National Confederation of Industries has been charged with establishing an Industrial Social Service Organization in that country. This organization will be responsible for promoting the social welfare of industrial workers, helping to raise the general standard of living, and developing a spirit of cooperation among the different classes. It will work for improvement of the real wage of the laborer in the form of better food, homes, and health, and will try to increase his educational and cultural opportunities.

All industries belonging to the National Confederation of Industries, as well as transportation, communications, and fishing industries, will be obliged to contribute to the organization a sum equal to two percent of total wages paid each month. The organization will be directed by a National Council, presided over by the President of the National Confederation of Industries, and will also have Regional Councils in various sections of the country.

Cultural agreement between Brazil and Peru

President Dutra of Brazil has signed a decree placing his stamp of approval on a cultural agreement signed in Rio in July 1945 by Brazil's Minister of Foreign Relations and Peru's Ambassador to Brazil.

This agreement provides for the cooperation of the two governments in facilitating an interchange of university professors and members of scientific, literary, and artistic institutions, who will give lectures in their respective fields. In addition, each country is to establish a permanent cultural information center in the other's capital, and each is to offer

to students and professional people of the other, ten scholarships for study in its educational institutions.

The agreement also provides that secondary school certificates of either country will be accepted by the universities of the other, and that both secondary school and university students in Peru may transfer freely to corresponding schools in Brazil, and vice versa. The diplomas of professional people will be reciprocally recognized.

In order to increase the reciprocal knowledge of traditions and cultural development, a special extension course on Peru will be created in the University of Brazil's School of Philosophy, and a course on Brazil will be established at the University of San Marcos in Lima. Each government will sponsor translations of carefully selected literary works of the other country. The national libraries of both republics will have special sections devoted to the official publications and the outstanding literary, scientific, technical, and artistic works of the other.

Laurence Duggan heads Institute of International Education

In October 1946 the Board of Trustees of the Institute of International Education unanimously elected Laurence Duggan as Director. In assuming the directorship, Mr. Duggan follows his father, Dr. Stephen Duggan, founder of the Institute and for the past twenty-seven years its Director until his recent retirement.

When the Institute was founded in 1919, it was a pioneer in the field of international educational relations. Since that time a total of 7,634 students have been exchanged upon scholarships under the Institute between the United States and other countries. The Institute has been responsible, moreover, for an exchange of some 300

university professors and men of affairs as lecturers in American and European colleges and universities. Its conferences on problems of international education and its publications have been recognized as invaluable in most countries of the civilized world.

Mr. Laurence Duggan was graduated with distinction from Harvard in 1927. He went to the Institute in 1929, at a time when inter-American cultural cooperation was almost non-existent, to establish the Latin American Division. In this connection he traveled extensively throughout Latin America to initiate the program of student exchanges. In 1931 he joined the Division of American Republics of the Department of State and in 1935 became Chief of the Division and later the Secretary of State's Adviser on Political Relations. In 1944 he left the State Department to become Assistant Diplomatic Adviser to UNRRA. His work has been primarily in the Latin American field, but he has also traveled in Europe and his interest in international cultural relationships is world-wide.

National honorary society created in El Salvador

The Government of El Salvador has recently created the National Order of José Matías Delgado, membership in which will be conferred upon the chiefs of state of friendly nations and upon Salvadoreans and foreigners who make outstanding contributions to the country, either through extraordinary civic services, or through humanitarian, scientific, literary, or artistic work. The order, named for one of the fathers of El Salvador's independence, will include five grades: the Grand Cross, Gold Plaque; the Grand Cross, Silver Plaque; High Official; Knight Commander; and Offi-

cer. The first mentioned will be awarded only to chiefs of state and to very eminent Salvadoreans.

Not more than twenty-five Salvadoreans may be admitted to the Order, and no Salvadorean may be admitted while he is holding public office. The President will head the order, and the Minister of Foreign Affairs will act as Chancellor and chairman of the Council. Other members of the Council will be the Ministers of Culture and the Interior and the Under Secretary of Foreign Affairs.

National Council of Education in Ecuador

A National Council of Education, to function as a technical branch of the Ministry of Education, was authorized in Ecuador by presidential decree on August 9, 1946. The Council consists of five members: the chief of the technical department of the Ministry, and representatives of public education on the primary, secondary, and higher levels, and of private education. It will meet twice a week to study problems relating to the orientation of national instruction, advise the Ministry on questions submitted to them, and render an opinion on the law regarding classification and salaries of teachers. Members are at liberty to visit any educational institution in the country, and to request any information they find necessary. Salaries of the members will be fixed by the Ministry.

Fourth Mexican Book Fair

Seventeen foreign countries and 164 Mexican and foreign book and periodical publishers and sellers took part in the Fourth Mexican Book Fair and Journalism Exhibition held in Mexico City during the period June 4-27, 1946. These figures in

themselves reveal the importance and significance of this annual cultural event which, begun in 1942, has been growing in interest and scope until it has become one of the best of its kind.

As in previous years, the fair consisted of a series of attractively decorated stands and booths in the Calle del Ejido, one of the broad avenues leading to the Monument to the Revolution. Sixteen nations had their own special stands and displays. Twelve of these were Western Hemisphere countries—Canada, Chile, Costa Rica, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Peru, the United States, and Venezuela—and four were European—Czechoslovakia, France, Republican Spain, and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. Argentina had no national booth, but Argentine publishers sent generous collections of their publications for display. A number of universities scattered throughout the Western Hemisphere—Montreal, Yale, Johns Hopkins, and Texas in the north, and, in the south, the Universities of Bolivia, El Salvador, San Marcos in Peru, San Carlos of Guatemala, the Central University of Caracas, and the Universities of La Plata and the Litoral in Argentina—also contributed books and sent cordial messages.

Mexican publishers were of course almost all represented, as were also the metropolitan dailies and a number of reviews and magazines. Several Mexican states had their own special displays, and various departments and agencies of the Federal Government had their own booths.

Books of every kind were exhibited—poetry, history, fiction, theater, art, philosophy, science, technology—and the unending crowds of visitors proved to be good customers. In the first three days alone, approximately 12,000 volumes were purchased.

A number of interesting sidelights on the fair appeared from time to time in the Mexican press. For instance, on June 11 the Mexican Book Chamber, an association of publishers, donated 25,000 books, valued at 100,000 pesos, to the Federal District to increase the stocks of the public libraries supported by the District Government in the capital and outlying towns.

Through the United States International Book Association, about 4,500 United States books were sent to the fair, representing close to 80 publishers. These books were exhibited in a special booth under the auspices of the Benjamin Franklin Library. After the fair the books became the basis of a Permanent USIBA display soon to be installed in Mexico City. The 4,500 books consist of a wide variety of titles ranging from the best in current fiction to technical publications. Display material, including book jackets, posters, streamers, and blow-ups, was sent with the books.

Cuba, in a reciprocal gesture of appreciation for Mexico's contribution of books and modern paintings on the occasion of the recent Mexican Book Fair in Habana (see *BULLETIN*, July 1946, p. 418), sent to Mexico a group of modern Cuban art works and photographs for exhibition.

Canada's booth, one of the most attractive, was planned and constructed in Canada, then dismounted, loaded on two army trucks, and, along with its contents of books and publications, taken to Mexico City to be reassembled and installed at the fair.

The five Central American republics shared a pavilion, the interior of which was decorated with mural paintings by four young Guatemalan painters, all pupils of Diego Rivera. In the booth of Republican Spain there were also a number of paintings, the work of con-

temporary Spanish artists, exiles now resident in Mexico.

The Benjamin Franklin Library's kiosk of children's books was an especially popular place, not only with the young fair visitors but with their elders as well.

The phenomenal growth of Mexico's publishing industry is evidenced by 1945 exports of books and periodicals, which were valued at 3,356,000 pesos, as compared with slightly less than 35,000 pesos in 1935. Mexico has become the third largest publishing center in the world for works in Spanish, being exceeded only by Spain and Argentina.—D. M. T.

Publications of the Pan American Union, July–December 1946

Books, pamphlets, and leaflets on a variety of subjects are issued by the different offices and divisions of the Pan American Union. These publications provide useful material for students and teachers in Pan American affairs, and make available to interested groups and individuals the technical information compiled through various phases of Pan American cooperation.

The following Pan American Union publications appeared during the last six months of 1946:

COLUMBUS MEMORIAL LIBRARY:

The Pan American Bookshelf, an annotated list of the books received in the Library of the Pan American Union. Monthly, \$1.00 a year.

COUNSELOR'S OFFICE:

The United States and Latin America. A survey of recent changes in the relations between the United States and the other American Republics. Mimeographed. \$0.15.

DIVISION OF AGRICULTURAL COOPERATION:

Elaboración de Quesos, in the Spanish Series on Agriculture. \$0.15.

Agriculture in Venezuela, in the English Series on Agriculture. \$0.15.

DIVISION OF ECONOMIC INFORMATION:

Commercial Pan America

English and Spanish editions of the May–June 1946 number—

National Economy of Mexico. \$0.20.

English and Spanish editions of the July–August 1946 number—

National Economy of Argentina. \$0.20.

English and Spanish editions of the September–October 1946 number—

National Economy of Colombia. \$0.20.

English and Spanish editions of the November–December 1946 number—

National Economy of Central American Republics. \$0.20.

Foreign Trade Series

Foreign Trade of Argentina. \$0.20.

DIVISION OF INTELLECTUAL COOPERATION:

Higher Education in Latin America:

Volume IV, *The Universities of Cuba, the Dominican Republic, and Haiti*. By Ellen Gut and Harriet Bunn. Monograph. \$0.50.

Volume V, *The Universities of Mexico*. By Theodore Apstein. Monograph. In two parts. \$0.75.

Volume VI, *The Universities of Costa Rica, El Salvador, Honduras, Guatemala, Nicaragua, and Panama*. By Ellen Gut, Ben Carruthers, and Theodore Apstein. Monograph. \$0.50.

Memorandum on Mexico City College. Mimeographed leaflet.

Lectura Para Educadores.¹ No. 11. Mimeographed leaflet.

Lectura Para Maestros.² No. 18. Mimeographed leaflet.

Pontos de Vista.¹ No. 8, *Uma Grande Esperança*. Mimeographed leaflet.

Panorama, a mimeographed publication on matters of interest in inter-American intellectual cooperation. No. 28. \$0.10, 12 for \$1.00.

Discoverers, Conquerors, Colonial Settlers, Liberators, National Leaders, of Latin America. A bibliography. Mimeographed. \$0.10.

Some References on Latin America for the General Reader. A bibliography. Mimeographed. Revised.

General References on Education in Latin America. A bibliography. Mimeographed.

Bibliography on Teaching English as a Foreign Language. Mimeographed leaflet.

References on Sports in Latin America. A bibliography. Mimeographed leaflet.

¹ Distributed only in Brazil.

² Distributed only in Spanish American countries.

References on Games in Latin America. A bibliography. Mimeographed leaflet.

Articles on Art in the Bulletin of the Pan American Union. A bibliography. Mimeographed. Revised.

Some Latin American Holidays. A list. Mimeographed.

Maps and Charts of Latin America. A list. Mimeographed.

Inter-American Correspondence. A list. Mimeographed.

Inter-American Friendship Through the Coordination of all School Activities. A few suggestions for program planning. Mimeographed leaflet.

The Use of the Bulletin Board to Promote Interest in Latin America. A few suggestions. Mimeographed leaflet.

Some Recently Published Textbooks for the Study of Latin American History (and Supplementary Readings). A bibliography. Mimeographed. Revised.

Additional Sources of Information on Latin America. A list. Mimeographed. Revised.

Latin American Literature in English Translation. A bibliography. Mimeographed. Revised. \$0.10.

DIVISION OF LABOR AND SOCIAL INFORMATION:

Housing and Planning No. 3—Venezuela Attacks the Housing Problem. English and Spanish editions.

Cooperatives Nos. 3 and 4. English and Spanish editions. Mimeographed bulletin.

La Legislación Cooperativa en América. By Fernando Chaves Núñez. Mimeographed.

EDITORIAL DIVISION:

Bulletin of the Pan American Union—English, Spanish, and Portuguese editions, July through December 1946. These editions are not wholly parallel.

FOREIGN TRADE ADVISER:

Comercio Interamericano, a monthly trade news letter. Formerly called *Noticiero*.

DIVISION OF SPECIAL PUBLICATIONS:

New booklets—

Cities:

Guatemala City. \$0.10.

New booklets—Continued
Commodities:

Sugar. \$0.10.

Revised editions:

Nations:

El Salvador. \$0.10.

JURIDICAL DIVISION:

Status of the Pan American Treaties and Conventions, with text in English, French, Spanish, and Portuguese. Revised to July 1, 1946.

Ley Pública No. 291. Para extender ciertos privilegios, exenciones e inmunidades a organismos internacionales y a los funcionarios y empleados de los mismos, y para otros fines. Approved by the Congress of the United States of America on December 29, 1945. Spanish text.

Inter-American Conference of Experts on Copyright—Pan American Union, June 1-22, 1946. Proceedings. English, Spanish, and Portuguese editions.

Inter-American Convention on the Rights of the Author in Literary, Scientific, and Artistic Works. Law and Treaty Series. English, French, Spanish, and Portuguese editions.

Final Act of the Inter-American Conference of Experts on Copyright—Pan American Union, June 1-22, 1946. English, French, Spanish, and Portuguese editions.

The Codification of International Law in the Americas. Law and Treaty Series.

Draft Declaration of the Rights and Duties of American States. Formulated by the Governing Board of the Pan American Union. English, Spanish, and Portuguese editions.

Draft Declaration of the International Rights and Duties of Man and Accompanying Report. Portuguese edition.

MUSIC DIVISION:

The Present State of Music in Mexico. By Otto Mayer-Serra. English and Spanish editions. \$0.50.

TRAVEL DIVISION:

Requirements for the entry of United States tourists into the Latin American Republics. Mimeographed bulletin.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE PAN AMERICAN UNION, WASHINGTON, D. C.

BULLETIN OF THE PAN AMERICAN UNION

Annual subscription rates in all countries of the Pan American Union: English edition, \$1.50; Spanish edition, \$1.00; Portuguese edition, \$1.00; single copies, any edition, 15 cents each (prior to 1935, 25 cents each). An additional charge of 75 cents per year is made on each edition for subscriptions in countries outside the Pan American Union

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PAN AMERICAN POSTWAR ORGANIZATION—25 cents

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AMERICAN NATIONS AND CAPITALS (illustrated)—10 cents each

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AMERICAN COMMODITIES (illustrated)—10 cents each

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SERIES FOR YOUNG READERS (illustrated)—5 cents each

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MUSIC SERIES

Partial List of Latin American Music Obtainable in the United States, \$0.10; List of Recordings of Latin American Songs and Dances, \$0.30; Notes on the History of Music Exchange between the Americas before 1940, by Eugenio Pereira Salas, \$0.25; The Music of Argentina, by Albert T. Luper, \$0.20; The Music of Brazil, by Albert T. Luper, \$0.25; Carlos Chávez; Catalog of His Works, \$0.50

COMMERCIAL PAN AMERICA—\$1.00 a year (mimeographed)

PANORAMA—10 cents a copy

A mimeographed publication on matters of interest in inter-American intellectual cooperation

THE PAN AMERICAN BOOKSHELF—\$1.00 a year

A monthly annotated list of the books received in the Library of the Pan American Union

BIBLIOGRAPHIC SERIES

Bibliographies on Pan American topics, such as Inter-American Relations, History, and Description, Children's Books on Latin America, Hemisphere Defense, Bookstores and Publishers in Latin America, Material in English on Latin American Literature, and other topics

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SPECIAL NUMBER

FOR PAN AMERICAN DAY

APRIL 14

FEBRUARY

1947

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THE PAN AMERICAN UNION

WASHINGTON, D. C.

PEDRO DE ALBA, *Acting Director General*

WILLIAM MANGER, *Acting Assistant Director*

THE PAN AMERICAN UNION, now 56 years old, is an international organization created and maintained by the twenty-one American Republics: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, the United States, Uruguay, and Venezuela. Originally known as the International Bureau of the American Republics, it was established in 1890 in accordance with a resolution passed April 14 of that year by the First International Conference of American States, which convened at Washington in October 1889. April 14 is celebrated annually throughout the Americas as Pan American Day.

The work of the Union was greatly expanded by resolutions of the Second Conference, held at Mexico City in 1901-2; the Third, at Rio de Janeiro in 1906; the Fourth, at Buenos Aires in 1910; the Fifth, at Santiago, Chile, in 1923; the Sixth, at Habana in 1928; the Seventh, at Montevideo in 1933; the Eighth, at Lima in 1938; and by other inter-American conferences. The creation of machinery for the orderly settlement of inter-American disputes is one of the outstanding achievements of the Pan American system, but more important still is the continental public opinion that demanded such procedure.

PURPOSE AND ORGANIZATION

The purpose of the Pan American Union is to promote friendship and close relations among the Republics of the American Continent and peace and security within their borders by fostering constructive cooperation among them. The Union is supported by annual contributions

from all the countries, in amounts proportional to population, and its services are freely available to officials and private citizens alike. Its affairs are administered by a Director General and an Assistant Director, elected by and responsible to a Governing Board composed of one member from each American Republic.

ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS

The administrative divisions of the Pan American Union are organized to carry out the purposes for which it was created. There are special divisions dealing with foreign trade, statistics, economics, intellectual cooperation, music, juridical matters, agricultural cooperation, travel, and labor and social information. All these divisions maintain close relations with official and unofficial bodies in the countries members of the Union. The Columbus Memorial Library contains 138,500 volumes and 2,400 maps. The BULLETIN of the Pan American Union, published monthly in English, Spanish, and Portuguese, is the official organ of the institution. For a list of other publications of the Union, see the inside back cover.

PAN AMERICAN CONFERENCES

The Pan American Union also serves as the permanent organ of the International Conferences of American States, usually referred to as the Pan American Conferences. In addition to preparing the programs and regulations, the Union gives effect to the conclusions of the Conferences by conducting special inquiries and investigations and by convening or arranging for special or technical conferences in the intervals between the International Conferences.



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PAN AMERICAN DAY, APRIL 14

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ILLUSTRATION AT SIDE: THE PAN AMERICAN UNION, WASHINGTON





SIMÓN BOLÍVAR (1783-1830)

"He was the first to envisage the greatness of a strongly united America."

BULLETIN OF THE PAN AMERICAN UNION

VOL. LXXXI, No. 2



FEBRUARY 1947

Pan American Day, 1947

PEDRO DE ALBA

Acting Director General of the Pan American Union

ON this page of the Pan American Day number of the BULLETIN of the Pan American Union there has appeared year after year a friendly greeting to the peoples of the continent, written by Dr. L. S. Rowe, our beloved and respected Director General.

Today our hearts are heavy and our minds are filled with memories. For the wise and upright man who was the administrator of this organization has gone from among us and now we, his co-workers, must keep bright his memory and speak in his name a few words to those who have been awaiting his message of hope this year.

But in this publication, in his office, in the Governing Board room, and in the various technical offices of the Pan American Union, his presence will continue to be felt. He will always be the inspiration and guide of the Pan American movement, not only on occasions of great historic import but in humble everyday tasks as well.

Chiefs of state, legislative bodies, Cabinet members, university presidents, teachers, newspapermen, and representatives of organized labor, of clubs, of civic and cultural associations, in all countries of the Western Hemisphere, have sent messages to the Pan American Union lamenting the irreparable loss suffered by Pan Americanism in the death of Dr. Rowe.

The expressions of sympathy and understanding received in these bitter hours bear witness to the fact that his stimulating and beneficial influence on the progress of continental fraternity extended throughout all America. The forward march of voluntary and resolute cooperation, of constructive action, and of clear thinking has given the Pan American movement its distinctive character as an exemplary undertaking of wide scope.

We who are continuing our work in this organization know that in all the countries members of the Pan American Union we have a legion of devoted and unselfish

supporters. In the fields of economy, education, letters, arts, and sciences the best elements have joined to give to the task of continental rapprochement both a creative impulse and a genuinely popular meaning.

The Pan American Union is deeply grateful to all those who spread and strengthen its high ideals. In agricultural and industrial centers, in shops, in school-rooms, in university halls, in the activities concerned with the production and distribution of wealth, in national and international financial institutions, Pan Americanism has a task to do and it needs the cooperation of the men and women who work unfalteringly at those tasks.

The creative spirit of Pan Americanism must be strengthened and broadened day by day. At the end of 1947, the Ninth International Conference of American States will be held in the capital of Colombia. At that meeting the vast structure of the Inter-American System will be

consolidated and the foundation laid not only for its functions within the hemisphere but also for a firmer relationship with the United Nations.

The Governing Board of the Pan American Union has labored with great diligence and competence in the preparation of the material to be considered at the Bogotá Conference. At this writing almost all of the projects to be submitted to the conference have been prepared.

Dr. L. S. Rowe, our leader, our chief, our friend, was not permitted to celebrate with us this Pan American Day of 1947, or to attend the conference at Bogotá. We are sure, however, that at that assembly, as well as within the Pan American Union itself and throughout all America, his noble life and his fruitful work will continue to exert their influence and that his spirit will always be a source of inspiration to those entrusted with keeping aloft the banner of a constructive and generous Pan Americanism.



Pan Americanism and Internationalism

LUIS QUINTANILLA

Representative of Mexico on the Governing Board of the Pan American Union

THERE is nothing in the philosophy of the Pan American movement, or in the principles of the Inter-American System, or in the regulations of the Pan American Union that is opposed to the theory or to the practice of an international order. From its very beginning, Pan Americanism displayed a strong internationalist tendency. Its illustrious herald, Simón Bolívar, was a thinker whose mentality was marked by universality.

The "Liberator" was a true world citizen. The descendant of Europeans, Bolívar was born and lived his early years in America. During his youth he visited Europe; and later, before undertaking the glorious enterprise that was to distinguish him forever in history, he returned to the Old Continent. Bolívar never permitted his Americanism to obscure the European reality and, through it, the world reality. Hero of his country's independence, his activities carried him far beyond the frontiers of Venezuela. He liberated the territory of six of the present republics of the continent: Venezuela, Colombia, Panama, Ecuador, Peru, and Bolivia. And at the same time, he was the first to envisage the greatness of a strongly united America.

Thinking as an American, Bolívar laid the foundations of what we today call Pan Americanism; in fact, he proposed the creation of a great Confederation of American Nations. To him, America was *one*; it was a "Queen of Nations," a "Mother of Republics." But he went even beyond that. With prophetic vision, he announced the advent of a world order and, at the beginning of the past century,

he predicted that some day not only would America be one but that *all* the nations of the world would adopt one single government.

The Pan Americanism of Bolívar was, then, the precursor of a continental order which, in its turn, can serve as the inspiration and model for establishing an even greater order: the world order. Because of the far-reaching vision of that genius of America, the New Continent can take pride in having been the forerunner of internationalism.

With Bolívar, the first free Americans—having won the independence of their respective nations—discovered the supreme value of their mutual *interdependence*. This is a characteristic of the thought and action of the American Republics. It explains in part why we, accustomed to think in terms of an entire continent, are perhaps better prepared than others to think in terms of the entire world.

In fact, since a free America first came to life, it has made itself the spokesman for the general interests of man. It is true that our continent was settled by people who belonged to diverse races, cultures, and religions. But that in itself is not sufficient to explain our internationalism. Other countries, other continents have also been peopled by men of various races, cultures, and religions. And they have never thought or acted as members of an international community.

America's vast extent permitted it to give shelter, without difficulty or conflict, to the varied peoples who came to the "New World" to create in it a "New Way" of life. The geographical make-up

of the Western Hemisphere is, therefore, one of the circumstances that explains American internationalism. Ours is an enormous continent, separated materially from the rest of the world by two vast oceans that extend from pole to pole. America is a true continent; perhaps the only one that, because of its geography, deserves such an appellation. In fact, how difficult it is to fix the dividing line between Europe and Asia, or between the latter and Africa!

Furthermore, to understand why the internationalist spirit could flourish in our hemisphere, three relevant factors must be considered: Christianity, liberty, and democracy.

Christianity is an essentially international phenomenon. The spirit of fraternity proclaimed by that religion cannot logically recognize frontiers of any kind. Catholic conquistadors and Protestant settlers introduced, into the American world, the noble idea of universal brotherhood.

Neither can the ideal of liberty admit national limits. Whoever believes in liberty must accept it for everyone. Otherwise he does not believe in liberty at all. The really free man will never resign himself to living among slaves.

And the same thing may be said about democracy. From its first days of independent life, America declared its faith in republican institutions. Later—above all since the period that began with Franklin D. Roosevelt—the representatives of America have proclaimed, in international assemblies, their irrevocable faith in the goodness of democracy. Still further, they have officially declared that such faith constitutes the ideological basis of the entire Inter-American System. And democracy, like Christianity and like liberty, is a world concept. It rests on the import we concede to the majority. The jurisdic-

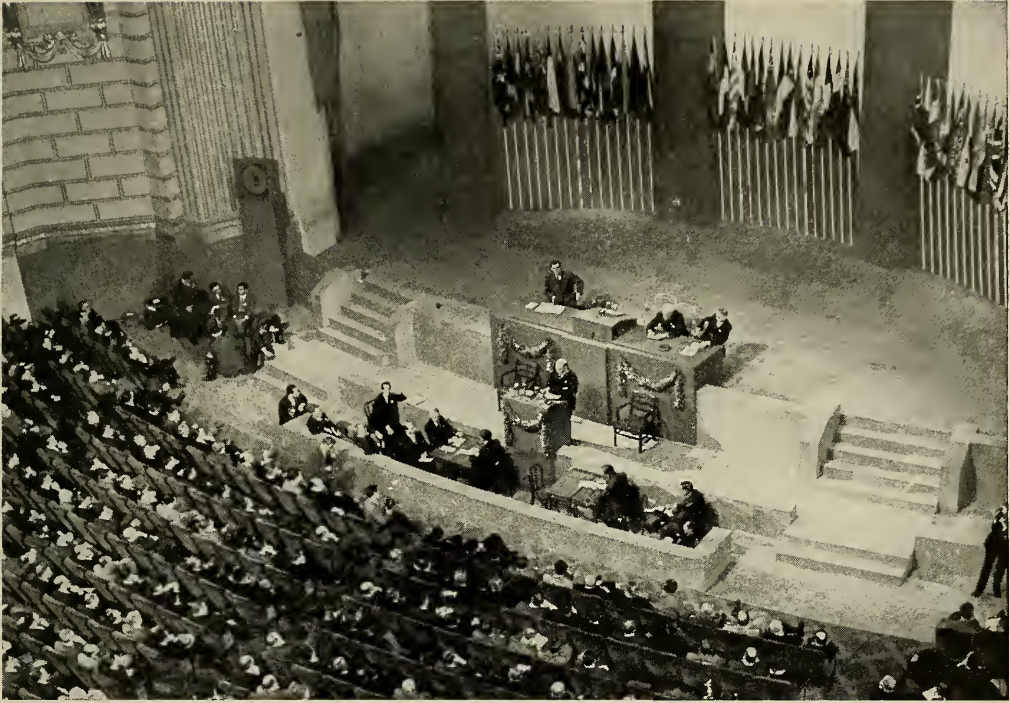
tion of democracy is world-wide, because, obviously, it is not concerned with a particular majority. To make law, it is enough that there be a majority; and the more numerous that majority, the more authentic the democracy that rests upon it.

Undeniably the faith that the first free Americans professed in democracy arose in good part from the natural optimism inherent in the men of America. It is an optimism that at times provokes a skeptical smile from certain Europeans; but it is a legitimate optimism, healthy and constructive, that squares with the material conditions of our hemisphere: wide spaces, abundant natural resources, dynamic immigration and, with all this, a gifted and friendly native population. Above all, optimism without which it would be difficult to have faith in the progress of the world.

All the antidemocratic philosophies, so foreign to the American mentality, are inspired by a dire mistrust of man. Naturally, such philosophies cannot accept the mandate of the majority, and they are obliged hysterically to proclaim the necessity of "leaders" and of select minorities. This radical pessimism provides the moral basis for the fascist interpretation of history.

Once the nations of America had triumphed in their struggle for independence, they immediately set about establishing a system of international relations based on the *interdependence* of all countries; first, those of America. Guided by Bolívar, we hastened to consolidate Pan Americanism. I say "we" because the Pan American movement, during its first years, was almost exclusively Latin American.

At the beginning of the nineteenth century, the United States of America, in full process of expansion, was not ready to enter into international commitments that might restrain its freedom of action. I



Secretariat photograph

UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION, SAN FRANCISCO

"Inter-Americanism and Internationalism complement each other like two tendencies, inspired by the same ideal, advancing along the same path."

believe that this explains, even though it does not justify, why the Washington governments, when they did not openly oppose Bolívar's Pan Americanism, at least remained aloof from it. In spite of the invitation delivered by the diplomatic representatives of Colombia and Mexico in Washington, the Government of the United States, criticized in the Senate by isolationist groups, did not immediately succeed in obtaining the necessary legislative authorization to name representatives to attend the Congress of Panama, convened by Bolívar in 1826. It is true that, at the last moment, such permission was granted to the State Department, but neither of the two United States delegates appointed to represent their country at

the Congress of Panama arrived to take part in its labors. One of them, John Sergeant, arrived after the Congress had already adjourned. The other, Richard C. Anderson, died at Cartagena while on his way to Panama. Thus history records that no representative of the United States participated in the "amphictyonic" assembly called by Bolívar to lay the foundations for Pan Americanism.

On the other hand, it is true that as early as 1823 President Monroe had announced to the entire world—on the initiative of the British Foreign Office—that his country would view with hostility any attempt at European intervention in the territories of America; but this pronouncement, inspired by England, offered

none of the characteristics of authentic Pan Americanism. It was simply the unilateral proclamation of a purely nationalist United States policy. Even the most authoritative interpreters and the most enthusiastic supporters of the Monroe Doctrine agree that it was—and still is—a doctrine *of* the United States, to be interpreted exclusively *by* the United States, and to be applied exclusively *when* the United States deems it desirable. By both origin and intention, it can be regarded only as a United States doctrine which, although protecting the general interests of that powerful republic, has none of the contractual and multilateral characteristics of the Pan Americanism that was conceived in Bolívar's mind.

Vain attempts have recently been made to "continentalize" the Monroe Doctrine which, it may be said in passing, was later perverted by its well-known corollaries to the point of being invoked as justification, on various occasions, for acts of open intervention. Granted that one of the essential characteristics of the Monroe Doctrine was its unilateralism, to attempt to make of it today a multilateral doctrine is to pretend to turn it into something it never wished to be. To speak of "continentalization" of the Monroe Doctrine is equivalent to confessing that it has ceased to exist.

On the other hand, continental—not "continentalized"—Pan Americanism is precisely what was proposed by Bolívar in the very beginning and it is what we call today the Inter-American System. Why, then, should anyone insist in giving a Monroe varnish to the authentic Pan Americanism whose apostle, if ever there was one, was undeniably Bolívar and in no wise Monroe?

Pan Americanism can be described as the first step toward internationalism. Thus did Bolívar determine it, and so does history record it. It would be heresy to

transform so generous an American idea into a selfish policy that favors continental isolation. We have desired the unification of our continent, not only because it suits our American interests but also because such unification would be a help toward eventual world unity.

The dynamic impulse of our American movement should not be stopped short by the two oceans that wash the coasts of our hemisphere. Our historic process of continental internationalization leads logically to world unification. Bolívar, through his genius and intuition, perceived and expressed that idea clearly; for example, in his Ideas on the Congress of Panama, written at Lima in 1826.

Nothing is less American than isolationism. For this reason it appears quite logical that the United Nations has established its headquarters on American soil. It is its natural habitat. Those who do not understand this, neither know nor understand America. We, the citizens of the New World, are duty bound to give every possible facility to the World Organization. Thus we shall be conducting ourselves as true Americans.

At the first meeting of the United Nations at San Francisco in 1945, certain doubts spread in the minds of many people regarding the relationship that would be established between the World Organization and the Inter-American System. Would not the two organizations mutually exclude each other? The answer was *no*, emphatically *no!* Quite the contrary: Inter-Americanism and Internationalism complement each other like two tendencies, inspired by the same ideal, advancing along the same path. Pan Americanism, successful school of Internationalism, facilitated the advent of the United Nations. The two systems obey a single impulse and follow a single direction.

I still remember the uneasiness of many



CHAPULTEPEC CASTLE, MEXICO CITY

"In the Pan American movement, from the Assembly of Panama in 1826 to the Conference of Chapultepec in 1945, we have always proclaimed ourselves against war and in favor of the peaceful solution of all conflicts."

of the delegates, both American and European, at the San Francisco Conference. Fortunately, logic prevailed. Everything was made clear. There was incorporated into the charter of the United Nations a principle regulating the collaboration between our hemisphere and the rest of the world.

The Inter-American System, far from opposing the international system, placed itself loyally at the disposition of the latter, in order to share with it the task of maintaining order in the world. The World Organization recognized this in article 52 of the charter, which reads in part: "Nothing in the present Charter precludes the existence of regional arrangements or agencies for dealing with such matters relating to the maintenance of international peace and security as are appropriate for regional action. . . ." Later, the Director General of the Pan American

Union, interpreting the Charter in his *Report on the Action of the Conference [of San Francisco] on Regional Arrangements*, submitted to the Governing Board of the Pan American Union, reached the following conclusions:

1. Upon Regional Agencies or Arrangements rests the primary responsibility to seek a pacific settlement of disputes before they are referred to the Security Council. In fact, the Security Council is expected to encourage the solution of local disputes through regional arrangements or by regional agencies, either on the initiative of the States concerned or by reference from the Council. . . .

3. The right of any group of nations to enter into agreements for self-defense is recognized. Consequently, the Act of Chapultepec, or the treaty that may be concluded to convert this wartime measure into a peacetime agreement, is entirely in harmony with the World Charter. . . .

In case the peace of the hemisphere is threatened, the Inter-American System will immediately begin to function. At

the same time, the matter will be taken up with the Security Council, in order that it may decide if the instruments of the Inter-American System are sufficient to solve the dispute; or if, by reason of a threat to world peace, the Security Council considers that the World Organization should also intervene. There is no conflict of jurisdictions, no rivalry. In all cases there will be mutual aid and close collaboration.

Finally, to hold that if we are Pan Americans we cannot be internationals, appears to me as illogical as to maintain that if we are concerned about the welfare of our state, we cannot interest ourselves in the fate of our country; or that keeping order in our homes will hinder us from keeping order in the community in which we live.

For all these reasons our America, international in origin and internationalist in aspiration, feels a natural repugnance toward any system of world policy based on the formation of groups or blocs. In America we reject any policy of a balance based on antagonisms between rival blocs. In America we do not believe that a balance of hatreds can insure peace. We do believe in the consolidation of peace through the cooperation of all forces.

The unavailing European "balance of power" policy suffers from the same basic defects as characterize the antidemocratic concept of history: all men are evil and only by balancing their hatreds shall we have peace . . . If this unstable balance cannot be maintained, then let war come and may the will of the strong become law!

Since the beginning of our independence, we in America have categorically denounced recourse to war. In the Pan American movement, from the Assembly of Panama in 1826 to the Conference of Chapultepec in 1945, we have always pro-

claimed ourselves against war and in favor of the peaceful solution of all conflicts, whatever their origin. This unwavering faith, not only in the goodness but in the possibility of peace, is one of our characteristic traits, along with our love for liberty and our democratic aspiration.

In America, continent with a fighting but not a militarist tradition, no one has ever presumed to pronounce in favor of the law of force. On the contrary—and it is well to repeat it—we have always condemned violence and aggression. Our continent has been the cradle of Emancipators, of Liberators. The Conquistadors who pressed onto American soil came from other continents.

The basis of blocs among nations is either hatred or fear. The moral foundation of the Inter-American System is human brotherhood; and among brothers, fear has no place. America recognizes no bloc except that of mankind. Any maneuver that seeks to raise barriers between men, through the formation of groups, endangers the peace of America and goes against the moral fiber of our continent. It is not in vain that America is known as the melting pot of the world. We are proud of being a melting pot. We shall take care to continue to be one. Not only does the peace of our continent require it now more than ever, but our culture, fundamentally international, also demands it.

We find, in our hemisphere, the defects of all peoples; but also, and above all, we find in it the good qualities of all men. To introduce, in our time and in our hemisphere, arbitrary discriminations—racial, religious, cultural, or linguistic—is to disregard the ideals that inspired the conduct of our forefathers. Deliberately to develop differences, not only among ourselves but also between our continent and the rest of the world, is to work against the

tradition and against the interest of America.

We, sincere Pan Americanists, want to see America united; we want to make it strong and great, not only in order to en-

joy peace and to live happily in our corner of the world, but also in order to enable America to be more useful to humanity. Only thus can our continent completely fulfill its destiny.



HALL OF HEROES, PAN AMERICAN UNION

"Our continent has been the cradle of Emancipators, of Liberators."

The American Republics and International Law

CHARLES G. FENWICK

Member of the Inter-American Juridical Committee

It was more than a fortunate coincidence that as the League of Nations lost its effectiveness as an agency for the development of international law during the decade preceding the recent war, the inter-American regional system increased in internal unity and moral strength. While the disruptive forces of fanatical nationalism in Europe and Asia were preparing for a world-wide conflict, the American States were drawing closer together, reaffirming fundamental principles, promoting the development of their common interests, and creating new machinery to make their co-operation more effective. The resulting advantages were felt when the test of war came; and they are being felt even more now in the period of reconstruction.

No greater tribute could be paid to the inter-American regional system than the record of its contribution to the formulation of the United Nations. When the Dumbarton Oaks Proposals were submitted to them the American Governments took seriously the task before them. They analyzed with minute care the juridical principles upon which the new organization was to be based; they examined the machinery set up to attain the objectives of the organization; and they proposed modifications of the charter drawn from their own continental traditions and from their practical experience in inter-American cooperation. The Charter is today a better document in consequence. It is to be expected that the inter-American group

will continue to exercise a beneficial influence upon the development of the United Nations as an effective agency of law and order; and it is equally to be expected that the universal organization will in turn influence the development of the inter-American regional system.

What are the principles of law which must find their application in the relations between the two groups? The American Republics, each and all, began their existence by revolting against governments which they believed had no inherent or moral right to govern them. It was natural, therefore, that throughout their history they should stress the right of man, as man, to be free from arbitrary restraint. States, their leaders proclaimed, were not endowed with a mystic personality transcending the fundamental interests of the individual men who established them. Government must be by consent of the governed, if it was to have legal or moral justification. Self-determination was not so much a principle of international law as of natural law, a fundamental condition of social life. Unhappily, self-determination became confused at times with the right to particular national boundaries; and the high moral principle of human liberty was occasionally lost in the struggle to exercise control over a few extra square miles of territory. That day, it is believed, is now past. The Act of Chapultepec reaffirms the proscription of territorial conquest and the nonrecognition of acqui-



Courtesy of the Dumbarton Oaks Collection

DUMBARTON OAKS, WASHINGTON

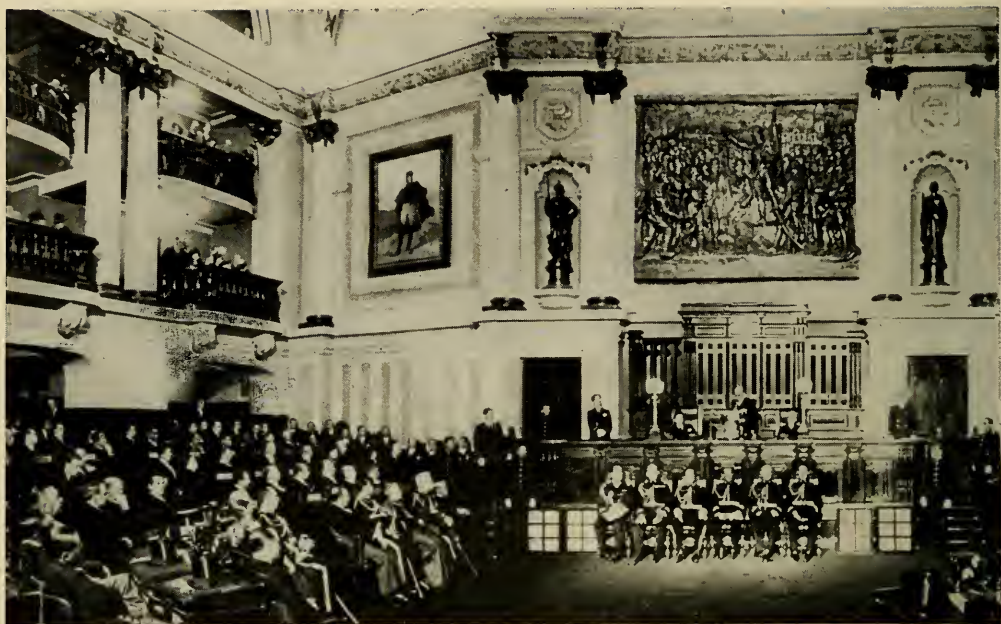
When the Dumbarton Oaks Proposals for the Charter of the United Nations were submitted to the American Governments, they took seriously the task before them. The Charter is today a better document in consequence.

sitions of territory made by force; and the will of the inter-American community is now squarely behind the principle.

Under the conditions that prevailed at the time the American States declared their independence, the principle of self-determination could only be maintained by individual measures of defense. Hence the American Republics welcomed the principle announced by President Monroe, that any interposition by European powers for the purpose of oppressing or controlling in any way the destiny of the new American governments would be resisted by the United States. The effect of the Monroe Doctrine was to make the Atlantic Ocean a true barrier of defense; and so long as the Latin American States had confidence in the good faith of the United States their

own defense was assured. When, at the close of the century, the policies of the American Government seemed to them to be in conflict with its own traditional principles, jurists were for a time bewildered. The Monroe Doctrine was still an ideal; but of what avail was it to exclude European powers from the American continent if the United States was now to replace them on this side of the Atlantic?

The answer to this critical question was long delayed; but it came at last in 1936. The defense of the Western Hemisphere had become too big a problem to be undertaken by the United States alone. The United States now offered to share the obligation and the responsibility with the other American States. Happily the offer was accepted in the same spirit of good



THE EIGHTH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE OF AMERICAN STATES

"War in Europe brought the American Republics closer together; and out of the procedure of consultation in the presence of threats to the peace developed the present inter-American security system."

neighborliness in which it was made; and the Monroe Doctrine became "continentalized." A threat to the peace of America was now of common concern to all of the American States, and the machinery of consultation was set up in order to facilitate the adoption of ways and means tending to preserve the peace of the continent.

The principle proclaimed at the conference of Buenos Aires in 1936 was made more specific and definite at Lima in 1938, when the shadow of the coming conflict in Europe had now grown darker. War in Europe brought the American Republics closer together; and out of the procedure of consultation in the presence of threats to the peace developed the present inter-American security system, the principles of which were set forth in the Act of Chapultepec. These principles in turn served as the basis of the provisions of

Chapter VIII of the Charter of the United Nations, in accordance with which regional groups undertake the responsibility of bringing about the pacific settlement of local disputes and may, with the authorization of the Security Council, take enforcement action against a state guilty of acts of aggression.

The American States have reiterated with tireless insistence the great principles of the sovereignty and independence of the members of the international community. No occasion is overlooked to reaffirm once more, as at Mexico City in 1945, these constituent elements of the structure of the inter-American system. The very existence of the state carries with it an affirmation of these attributes of its international personality. But the problem now before us is to determine how these principles may be reconciled with the urgent need on the part of the inter-

national community to formulate constructive rules of law for the regulation of the conflicting interests of states. Already it has been recognized that the principles of sovereignty and independence must be subordinated to the right of the community as a whole to maintain law and order. No longer may a state, in the exercise of its sovereignty, claim the right to be the judge in its own case. Sovereignty must yield to the obligation to resort to procedures of pacific settlement. No longer may a state claim the right to take the law into its own hands and have recourse to force against a neighboring state that refuses to accede to its claims. The old sovereign right of the individual state to declare war, once regarded by jurists as the supreme test of sovereignty, has now been abandoned in favor of the exclusive right of the community to have recourse to force to uphold the law. Only in the emergency of self-defense may a state meet force with force, and then only until the agencies of the community have taken the necessary measures to maintain peace and security.

The new system of collective security implies far-reaching restrictions upon the traditional conception of sovereignty and independence. But these restrictions are essential conditions of the survival of the state itself. They are the sole protection of the weak against the strong. They mark the triumph of law over force. Our problem today is not to calculate how much sovereignty and independence we have lost in establishing the new system, but to devote our energies to making the new system effective.

But the system of collective security, whether in its regional or in its universal form, is no more than a guarantee of the existing *status quo*. It contains only the principle of stability in its narrowest sense, not the principle of justice. If the inter-

American community as a regional group and the United Nations as a universal organization are to succeed in maintaining law and order on a permanent basis they can only do so by taking constructive measures to regulate conflicts of interest between their respective members. These conflicts of interest have in the past frequently been settled by the arbitrary imposition of the will of one state upon that of another. In the absence of an international organization endowed with legislative and judicial agencies, the individual state relied upon its power to enforce the law. At times, it even asserted that in using its power to enforce the law it was acting on behalf of the whole community. But it was to be expected that the other members of the community would find it difficult to acquiesce in the assumption by a single state of a right to act either in its own behalf or in their collective behalf. In consequence resistance to such arbitrary conduct took the form of the doctrine of nonintervention, which ranks with sovereignty and independence as one of the fundamental principles of inter-American law. Beginning with the Montevideo Convention of 1933 down to the Act of Chapultepec of 1945 the American Republics have lost no opportunity to condemn the intervention of one state in the affairs of another.

But the principle of nonintervention is a negative principle. It proscribes arbitrary conduct on the part of an individual state, but it does not establish a rule of law by which the occasions for such arbitrary conduct may be avoided in the future. This obviously is the task of the inter-American community as a whole in respect to problems arising with its regional group, as it must be the task of the United Nations for problems of a universal character. The distinction between inter-American problems and universal problems in this

connection is not a rigid one, and it is clear that the American Republics are free, within the scope of their obligations under the Charter, to formulate rules of law applicable among themselves until such time as the adoption of a universal rule may create a conflict with the regional rule. In some cases it may be possible for the regional rule and the universal rule to exist side by side. In the matter of nationality, for example, there is nothing to prevent the concession by the American Republics of special privileges to the nationals of their regional group which the United Nations as a world-wide organization might not be prepared to extend to the nationals of all of its members.

The formulation of these new rules of law is a constructive task of the highest importance. Happily there is reason to believe that its difficulties are not so great as they were believed to be a decade or more ago. For international law, like national law, falls into two categories. In the first category are the rules defining the respective rights of individual states, and in the second category are the rules providing for cooperation for the promotion of common interests. The experience of national law has long ago taught us that innumerable controversies between individuals, often of an acute character, may be removed by the simple process of adopting a general rule in the interest of the whole community. The adoption, for example, of sanitary laws for the protection of the public health may at a single stroke eliminate a thousand controversies between individuals resulting from the disposal of waste in a manner offensive to one's neighbor. The general prohibition of commercial monopolies may put an end to a thousand controversies based upon unfair trade practices.

In like manner many of the conflicts between states, for which it is difficult to

formulate satisfactory rules of law between the two parties to the controversy, may perhaps be found to yield to general regulations in the interest of the welfare of the whole community. Indeed, it appears possible that even the more serious conflicts of states, which seem to resist stubbornly all attempts to bring them under fixed rules of law, may be found to yield to what might be called "cooperative treatment." By this process conflicts of interest are solved not by leaving competition unrestrained, and then seeking to induce rival states to submit their disputes to pacific procedures, but by marking out a given area of cooperation and thus limiting competition to an area within which it can be kept under control.

Obviously progress must be slow in this direction. But already a beginning has been made. On November 30, 1940, 15 American Republics signed an agreement providing for the orderly marketing of coffee. The principal object of the agreement was to allocate equitably the market of the United States and that of the rest of the world among the various coffee-producing countries through the adoption of basic annual export quotas for each country. The administration of the agreement was assigned to the Inter-American Coffee Board composed of delegates representing the governments of the participating countries. This Board, in addition to other powers, was given authority to increase or decrease the quotas for the United States market in order to adjust supplies to estimate requirements. The agreement was the first of its kind to be entered into, and it marked an important practical achievement in establishing cooperative regulation in place of mutually injurious competition.

There is every reason to believe that other conflicts of national economic interest between the American States may in

like manner be brought under limited regulation, adequate to prevent injurious competition but not so comprehensive as to destroy individual initiative. All such regulations are, it is true, limitations upon the freedom of action of the particular state; but they are limitations upon a technical freedom which is of little value in comparison with the larger actual freedom resulting from the removal of obstacles which it is beyond the power of the individual state to remove. The American States have great natural resources as yet developed only in part. How is the development to proceed without giving rise to conflicts of interest between producers and consumers and between the individual members of each group? The answer may well lie in cooperative agreements for the mutual benefit of all parties. This would be to give practical application to the Good Neighbor policy and to permit law to perform its proper function of creating ordered liberty. Obviously such cooperative agreements will require some measure of constructive imagination on the part of the American Governments, as well as the ability to look beyond the more immediate gains of the present to the larger advantages to be obtained in the future.

A concrete illustration of the possibility of adjusting the conflicting claims of states in the more difficult political field by the adoption of new constructive rules of law may be found in the resolution adopted at the Conference on Problems of War and Peace, providing that the new Organic Pact of the Inter-American System is to be accompanied not only by a Declaration of the Rights and Duties of States but by a Declaration of the International Rights and Duties of Man. The first of the two declarations is to follow the traditional lines of inter-American declarations of fundamental principles. The second declaration is novel, and its adoption may

have far-reaching effects within and beyond the regional group of American States.

Resolution XL of the Mexico City Conference, in making provision for the formulation by the Inter-American Juridical Committee of a draft declaration to be submitted to the American States, contemplates that the international protection of the essential rights of man would eliminate the misuse of the diplomatic protection of citizens abroad. If it should, indeed, be able to do so it would be a most valuable contribution to the development of inter-American law. For upon no other subject have American jurists found it more difficult to formulate constructive rules of law to regulate the conflicting interests of their governments. The declaration itself would constitute a standard of inter-American conduct which all of the American Governments would agree to observe as part of their individual national law. In presenting its separate project on the subject to the Conference on Problems of War and Peace, the Mexican delegation proposed that there be included in the inter-American system "an organ specially designed to watch over the regulation and practical application of the principles proclaimed in the declaration." Acting on this proposal, the Inter-American Juridical Committee proposed the creation of a special international court, the statute of which should be included as an integral part of the instrument in which the Declaration of Rights is adopted. The practical effect of such a court would be to eliminate claims of one state against another based upon alleged denial of justice. Additional constructive rules must, of course, be formulated covering other phases of the problem than the mere protection of fundamental rights. But there is reason to believe that this will be less difficult once the inter-American

community has adopted procedures for the orderly settlement of conflicting claims. Experience has shown that at times it is the lack of adequate procedures of settlement which makes it difficult to adopt substantive rules of law, just as at times it is difficult to persuade states to resort to pacific procedures when the rule of substantive law is uncertain.

What is true between the American nations is equally true in respect to the larger world community. The process of eliminating areas of conflicting interest by adopting general regulations of a constructive character has already begun, and the establishment of the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations gives promise of definite accomplishments in the near future. Each minor area of conflict that can be brought under control encourages the attempt to control more difficult ones. If the International Monetary Fund, for example, can succeed in regulating the

currencies of states and putting foreign exchange upon a stable basis, governments will then be in a position to go further and bring under control the more sharply competitive phases of their economic relations. This will call for some sacrifice of "sovereign rights," but the result will be an increase in "effective sovereignty," which is what counts in the daily life of the people.

The principle of equality has found expression in numerous inter-American declarations of fundamental rights, and it now stands at the forefront of the Charter of the United Nations, which proclaims that it is based on the principle of the "sovereign equality of all of its members." What meaning is to be attached to this principle which at first sight seems inconsistent with the wide divergencies of territorial size and degrees of material progress that are to be found both among the American States and in the world at large? The answer is not difficult. The principle



THE PAN AMERICAN UNION, WASHINGTON

The new Organic Pact of the Inter-American System is to be accompanied not only by a Declaration of the Rights and Duties of States but by a Declaration of the International Rights and Duties of Man.

of equality rises above considerations of size of population, of extent of territory, of degrees of material resources. It is concerned with respect for the state as a member of the international community; it implies recognition of certain fundamental rights associated with the very personality of the state; it asserts that the same rules of law apply to one state as to another, the same rights and the same duties. That granted, the American States have had no difficulty in recognizing different degrees of interest within their group in the solution of political, economic, and social problems, where states with larger resources may be expected to assume a responsibility commensurate with their ability to contribute to the desired objective.

No principle has been more insistently proclaimed by the American States of recent years than the good faith of treaties. Mutual trust in the pledged word is an essential condition of the peaceful cooperation of states, as it is an essential condition of peaceful cooperation between individuals. To break faith between nations, as to break faith between individuals, is to destroy confidence and to invite open anarchy in international relations. But the maintenance of this principle is possible only if account is taken of the fact that many treaties have been entered into in the past under circumstances of direct or indirect compulsion; and it is natural that a state, acting under compulsion, should be reluctant to regard its good faith as pledged to the observance of the treaty. In other cases a fundamental change of circumstances may have taken place since the treaty was first entered into. How are these situations to be met? Obviously not by permitting the unilateral repudiation of treaties. But the alternative can only be the recognition on the part of the international community as a body of its responsibility for the removal of the condi-

tions that make the continuance of the treaty unduly burdensome. Here again the principle of cooperation can be brought into play as the alternative to a narrowly nationalistic attitude. A constructive rule applicable to all similar situations within the international community may take the edge from the controversy between two states each seeking its own particular advantage in the matter under dispute.

In making provision for the formulation of a Declaration of the International Rights and Duties of Man, the Conference on Problems of War and Peace anticipated the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations looking to the promotion of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms. A generation ago this matter was left to the separate control of the individual states. It was a domestic problem with which other states were not concerned. But it has now come to be seen that there is a very close connection between respect for human rights and the maintenance of peace between the nations. Unless there can be mutual understanding between states there can be no confidence between them, no real trust, no reliance upon the faith of treaties. The channels of communication must be kept open at all times. The sources of information must be accessible to all. The people must at all times be able to form just judgments of the foreign policy of other nations, as well as of their own. Any attempt of a government to stifle the expression of public opinion or to guide it into false channels must inevitably have the effect of destroying the confidence of other countries and of creating an attitude of suspicion hostile to international peace.

The problems before us are numerous and in some cases intricate; but the solution of them is not beyond our grasp. Our more immediate task is to endeavor to

create so large a body of common interests between the nations as to make the conflicts of interest between individual states seem relatively unimportant. This task has already been begun, and there is evidence of progress year by year. In due time nations will come to realize that their stake in the maintenance of law and order in the whole international community is so great that no immediate interest of their own could warrant them in thwarting the general welfare. On the other hand, while these measures of co-operation are going forward, nations must reaffirm their determination to respect

the personality of other states and to refrain from the use of force in their relations with one another. Upon the good faith of these reciprocal pledges rests the possibility of that mutual confidence without which no progress can be made in the critical task of disarmament; and it would appear that no better assurance could be given by a state of the sincerity of its individual pledge not to encroach upon the liberties of other states than the fact that within its own borders it observes scrupulously the human rights and fundamental freedoms of its own people.



Prospects for Inter-American Trade

GEORGE WYTHER

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THE war has profoundly affected the currents of world commerce. Not only were the normal trade routes temporarily disrupted by the necessities of military action, but the pattern of international exchanges has been altered for an indefinite period by the physical destruction and social upheaval in some areas, and the stimulus given to new production facilities in other regions.

Among the more significant changes has been the increase in the productive capacity and the trade potential of the Western Hemisphere.

During the war years the foreign trade of the United States rose to unprecedented levels. Exports in 1944 soared to a total of \$14,257 millions (excluding United States shipments to its armed forces overseas), of which all but about \$3,000 million represented lend-lease shipments. Imports were also very large, reaching the wartime peak of \$4,136 million in 1945. The volume of importations was held down by the physical shortage of goods and ships, and the shutting off of some important customary sources of supply.

Since the end of the war lend-lease deliveries have tapered off rapidly, but "cash" exports have risen. It is expected that the value of United States foreign trade during 1946 will amount to slightly under \$10,000 million of exports, and slightly under \$5,000 million of imports. If these expectations are realized, this will constitute the largest peacetime foreign trade in the history of the United States. During the decade of the 1920's, the United States annual exports averaged

\$4,757 million and imports \$3,960 million. During the 3-year period, 1936-38, United States annual exports averaged \$2,967 million and imports \$2,489 million.

Of course, the large values of recent years are in part accounted for by price increases. The unit value of exports (other than lend-lease) in 1945 showed an advance of 45 percent over the 1936-38 level, and the unit value of imports in 1945 showed an advance of 55 percent over the 1936-38 level.

The wartime trade of the United States with the other American republics showed a relatively greater increase of imports than of exports. Purchases included not only larger amounts of strategic and critical materials usually procured from Latin America, but also included substantial quantities of essential goods which had previously come largely from the Far East. There were also important purchases of such articles as alcoholic beverages, candy, jewelry, leather goods, and textiles. On the other hand, United States exports were held in check by the gargantuan appetite of the military services, although the United States allocated to the other American republics supplies of manufactured goods and raw materials on the "share-and-share-alike" principle.

While the exigencies of the war resulted in temporary inconveniences and hardships to all participants, there is reason to believe that the steps taken during the war to promote Latin American exports to the United States may have the effect of opening up permanently larger markets in the United States for the products of the other



Courtesy of Uruguayan Ministry of Public Education

DOCKS AT MONTEVIDEO

Among the significant changes in world commerce brought about by the war was the increase in the productive capacity and the trade potential of the Western Hemisphere.

American republics, not only in the raw materials field, but also in numerous lines of manufactured and semimanufactured goods.

Since the end of the war, as most types of goods have become more plentiful, United States exports to Latin America have increased steadily. During the first 8 months of 1946 United States exports to Latin America were at the monthly rate of \$160 million, four times the monthly rate in 1936-38. During the same period of 1946, United States imports from Latin America (not including gold and silver) were at the monthly rate of \$144 million, or slightly more than three times the pre-war rate.

The important position that Latin America has come to occupy as a supplier of the United States is indicated by the fact that whereas in 1936-38 imports from

the Latin American republics represented only 23 percent of total United States imports, in 1945 imports from Latin America were 39 percent of the total. Latin America is also taking a larger proportion of United States total exports. In 1936-38 exports to Latin America were 16 percent of total United States exports; in 1945 Latin America took 29 percent of United States exports.

These trends, revealed by the foregoing analysis of United States trade returns, are also confirmed by the foreign-trade statistics of the other American republics. The aggregate value of the exports of the 20 Latin American republics has increased steadily since 1940, and in 1945 amounted to \$3,251 million, the largest total for any year in history except 1920, when the total was slightly larger. (See table I.) Latin American imports were

nearly stationary from 1938 through 1943, but rose substantially in 1944 and still more in 1945. In the last mentioned year, the total value of imports was \$2,272 million, a total surpassed only in the year 1920 and the 5 years 1925 through 1929.

The destination of Latin American exports shows some striking shifts. In the late 1930's, around 33 percent of aggregate Latin American exports were going to the United States, 1.5 percent to Canada, 5.5 percent to other American republics, 8 percent to the Netherlands West Indies, 2.3 percent to Asia, Africa and Oceania, 16.7 percent to the United Kingdom, and the balance of 33 percent to continental Europe. In 1945 the distribution was roughly as follows: United States, 49.5 percent; other American republics, 16.7 percent; United Kingdom, 11.9 percent; and all other countries, 21.9 percent.

As regards the source of imports the changes have also been striking. In the late 1930's the source of Latin American imports was roughly as follows: United States, 34 percent; Canada, 1 percent; other American republics, 9 percent; Asia, Africa, Oceania, 6 percent; United Kingdom, 13 percent; and continental Europe, 37 percent. In 1945 the source of imports was approximately as follows: United States, 58.5 percent; other American republics, 25.5 percent; United Kingdom, 3.7 percent; and all other countries 12.3 percent.

During the war years Latin American trade with continental Europe dwindled to a very low point. The revival since the war has been principally in exports of foodstuffs, textile fabrics, and certain raw materials to Europe. Some large shipments were made on behalf of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration. Several of the Latin American Republics have also extended credits to European countries as the basis for reviv-

ing trade with that area. Imports from Europe are also gradually picking up, but at a considerably slower rate. Among the major items involved in this trade have been such things as wood pulp, hardware, and machines from Sweden, and textile machinery and chemicals from Switzerland. A relatively small volume of imports, consisting principally of newsprint, has been received from U. S. S. R.

Before the war Germany occupied a larger position than any other continental European country in the trade with Latin America. In 1938 Germany took 10 per-

TABLE I.—*Foreign Trade of the Latin American Republics, 1910–1945* ²

[Values in millions of dollars]

Year	Imports	Exports
1910.....	1, 098	1, 309
1911.....	1, 201	1, 317
1912.....	1, 300	1, 589
1913.....	1, 399	1, 489
1914.....	955	1, 331
1915.....	888	1, 664
1916.....	1, 208	1, 890
1917.....	1, 391	2, 059
1918.....	1, 616	2, 413
1919.....	2, 014	3, 100
1920.....	2, 885	3, 491
1921.....	2, 039	2, 032
1922.....	1, 616	2, 108
1923.....	2, 012	2, 451
1924.....	2, 109	2, 906
1925.....	2, 412	2, 802
1926.....	2, 316	2, 670
1927.....	2, 312	2, 888
1928.....	2, 394	3, 030
1929.....	2, 451	2, 954
1930.....	1, 776	1, 985
1931.....	985	1, 494
1932.....	610	1, 030
1933.....	794	1, 178
1934.....	1, 044	1, 632
1935.....	1, 117	1, 723
1936.....	1, 248	1, 908
1937.....	1, 630	2, 396
1938.....	1, 474	1, 720
1939.....	1, 354	1, 816
1940.....	1, 404	1, 673
1941.....	1, 486	1, 934
1942.....	1, 395	2, 056
1943.....	1, 535	2, 515
1944.....	1, 938	2, 963
1945.....	2, 272	3, 251

² Figures for recent years are preliminary.

cent of the aggregate Latin American exports, and furnished 16 percent of the aggregate imports. Germany was a major market for such products as tobacco, cotton, hides, cacao, and coffee, and supplied a large variety of manufactured products in return, especially iron and steel products, machinery, chemicals, and textiles. In view of the almost complete elimination of Germany from the foreign trade picture, together with the physical destruction and economic disorganization and reorientation of central and eastern Europe, it appears unlikely that the European continent will again, at least in the near future, occupy as prominent a position in Latin American trade as it did in earlier years.

A new development has been the ap-

pearance of the Union of South Africa as a factor in Latin American trade. It has taken substantial amounts of textiles and foodstuffs and has supplied coal and lumber.

Prior to the 1930's, Latin American foreign trade with Asia consisted principally of imports of jute, tea, silk, and miscellaneous Japanese handicraft articles. During the 1930's Japan developed its exports to Latin America, especially cotton textiles, and also became an important purchaser of Latin American raw cotton, wool, hides, and metals. These interchanges have been effected, not only by the temporary elimination of Japan as an important trading nation, but also by the fact that the Latin American countries have developed local production of articles,



CIAA photograph

A BRAZILIAN TEXTILE MILL

One of the striking instances of increased wartime interchanges among Latin American republics was the export of cotton fabrics from Brazil to Argentina.



Courtesy of the Argentine Ministry of Agriculture

ARGENTINE HIDES

During the war the United States bought from Latin America not only hides but leather goods.



Courtesy Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, USDA

A FIELD OF SESAME IN NICARAGUA

Several Latin American countries have expanded production of vegetable oils, including sesame.

or substitutes for articles formerly imported from the Far East. For example, Brazil is now a producer of silk and tea, Peru has started tea plantations, and most of the

countries have been developing local fibers as a substitute for jute. Nevertheless, there will doubtless continue to be a considerable demand for some Oriental prod-

ucts, especially jute. In the past, Latin America has also taken substantial quantities of copra from the Philippine Islands. Part of this market remains, but several Latin American countries have expanded production of vegetable oils.

One striking feature of the wartime trade developments has been the greatly increased interchanges among the various Latin American republics. Some of this trade has obviously been of an emergency character, but it appears likely that the inter-Latin-American trade will remain on a higher level than before the war. The diversification of Latin American economies and the improvement of transportation facilities, are important factors tending toward more trade between adjacent countries. A considerable part of the wartime increase has been in food products. There have also been some important instances of exports of manufactured goods,

particularly exports of cotton fabrics from Brazil to Argentina.

Mention has already been made of the large increase of United States trade with the other American republics. Here again much of the increase was abnormal and is not likely to survive a revival of peacetime competitive conditions. At the same time, it is reasonable to expect that both United States imports from Latin America and United States exports to the southern republics will remain on a higher level than before the war. It is significant that Latin American exports to the United States are steadily becoming more diversified and now include many types of semimanufactures, finished manufactures, and handicraft articles, as well as the great staples of commerce that have long comprised the bulk of this movement.

The relative position of the United Kingdom in Latin American foreign trade



A NEW ORLEANS SHIPYARD

Courtesy of the Grace Line

It is reasonable to expect that trade between the United States and Latin America will remain on a higher level than before the war.



CIAA photograph

INGOTS AT THE MONTERREY STEEL MILL, MEXICO

"The experience of the older industrial nations would clearly indicate that larger foreign trade, rather than self-sufficiency, is the natural result of the process of industrialization."

has been declining slowly over a considerable period of years. At the same time, Great Britain remains second only to the United States as a market for Latin American produce. Imports from the United Kingdom declined drastically during the war but have made some gains since the end of hostilities. For the immediate future, in view of the great backlog of demand in Latin America, the outlook for British exports is conditioned less by competitive conditions than by the productive capacity of the British Nation.

International trade is constantly being moulded to changes in the national economies of the countries of the world. These changes are going on constantly during time of peace, as well as in war, although war tends to accelerate the trends. Over

the years, the Latin American countries have given increasing attention to diversification of production, with a view to the reduction of undue dependence on over-specialized economies. Several republics of the Caribbean area, for example, have, during the last two decades, greatly stimulated local production of basic foodstuffs, such as rice, corn, and vegetable oils. At the same time, experience has shown that neither the climate nor the soil of that area is suited to the economical production of certain items, such as wheat, and that it would be wise to continue to import local requirements of such items. Likewise, Argentina and Chile have become self-sufficient in various deciduous fruits, except on a seasonal basis, and have even developed substantial exports. Before the



Courtesy of Standard Oil of New Jersey

WORKER IN A VENEZUELAN PAPER FACTORY

"There is no reason to doubt that the spread of industrialism will continue to leave ample opportunity for regional specialization of production based upon differences in climate, resources, special skills, tastes, and styles."

war Brazil had become an important exporter of oranges. Various countries have also made considerable headway in the further development of forest resources and fisheries.

The war has also given further stimulus to industrialization, particularly in the larger countries. Some of the republics have long been virtually self-sufficient in numerous articles of wide popular consumption, such as cotton cloth, woolens, shoes, hats, soap, beer, cigarettes, and the like, and in the larger nations the variety of manufactured articles has expanded considerably. The effect of these developments on international trade is complex and dynamic. Insofar as the new industries are economically sound, they tend to augment the per capita national income, and in consequence tend to promote a larger volume of foreign trade. The experience of the older industrial nations would clearly indicate that larger foreign trade, rather than self-sufficiency, is the

natural result of the process of industrialization. Obviously, as industrialization proceeds the position of both exports and imports tends to undergo changes, although the exact nature of these changes varies considerably from country to country. A close student of this problem has recently written:

It is . . . very difficult to point to any definite "law" according to which the commodity structure of foreign trade changes in the course of an economic development such as industrialization. This process does not necessarily lead to either decrease of industrial imports or an increase of industrial exports, nor does it lead to either an increase of the imports or a decrease of the exports of raw materials. It is, however, likely to bring about at least one of these developments.¹

. . .

It is a mistake to assume that the international trade of the world consists exclusively, or even primarily, of an exchange

¹ Albert O. Hirschman, *National Power and the Structure of Foreign Trade*, University of California Press, 1945, p. 139.

of manufactured products of one nation for the raw materials of another. In practice, the process is much more complex, and a large part of world trade consists of the exchange of manufactured specialties and semimanufactures among the industrial nations. There is no reason to doubt that the spread of industrialism will continue to leave ample opportunity for regional specialization of production based upon differences in climate, resources, special skills, tastes, and styles.

It may therefore be concluded that the

trend toward the expansion of inter-American commerce has been accelerated by the war. The volume of trade should grow as wartime energies are diverted into the channels of commercial production, and as transportation facilities are developed to meet the need of nations at peace. At the same time it is expected that all countries of the world should share in this expanding international commerce on the basis of fair competition in national markets and of equal access to supplies of raw materials, equipment, and techniques.



Courtesy of Standard Oil of New Jersey

PETROLEUM IS ONE OF THE GREAT NATURAL RESOURCES OF THE AMERICAS



Dumarsais Estimé

President of Haiti

THE new President of Haiti, Dumarsais Estimé, was born in Verrettes on April 21, 1900, the son of Alcimé Estimé, a surveyor, and Mme. Fleurancia Massillon Estimé. His early childhood was spent in his native province, where he pursued his studies under the direction of the Brothers of Christian Instruction of the Congregationalist School of St. Marc. From there he went to Port-au-Prince, graduating with high honors from the Lycée Pétion there and obtaining his degree from the Law School.

M. Estimé has had a varied and interesting career. Beginning as a teacher, he first occupied the position of assistant in the Lycée Pétion, advancing rapidly to a professorship. Meanwhile, he was making frequent excursions into the field of journalism, writing numerous articles and publishing a newspaper.

In the national elections held in 1930,

he was elected for the first time by his native city, Verrettes, to a seat in the Chamber of Deputies as a representative of the second district of the province of St. Marc. Though one of the youngest members of the Chamber, he held the place of Secretary. Later he was chosen by his colleagues to fill the post of First Secretary and then, because of his outstanding service, became Chairman of the Chamber of Deputies. Successively in the years 1932, 1936, 1940, and 1946 he was reelected to the Chamber. M. Estimé, under the government of Sténio Vincent (1931-1941), received the portfolio of Secretary of Public Education, Agriculture, and Labor, which he held with distinction. His work in the field of public education was particularly noteworthy.

M. Estimé is remembered as the only member of the old Congress to vote for former President Lescot in 1941. In 1944 he reversed this stand by voting against a second term for President Lescot when all other members of the National Assembly approved it. Last May, following the military coup d'état that overthrew President Lescot, he was elected a delegate to the Constituent Assembly. On August 16, 1946, Dumarsais Estimé was elected President of Haiti by the General Constituent Assembly and he took office on the same day. According to Haiti's new Constitution, effective in November 1946, his term will extend to May 15, 1952.

Honduran Hands

BESSIE REINDORP

"Ask and ye shall receive, seek and ye shall find, knock and it shall be opened unto you."

The truth of these words is nowhere more apparent than in Honduras, especially for the stranger who comes seeking to know how the people themselves think and live and what their hands accomplish.

Of course the first thing that one realizes is the intense beauty and the diversity of the republic's physical being. There are pine-covered mountains that loom high against the sky, some gently sloped, others harsh and arresting. The valleys are endlessly surprising with their cultivated fields, their cattle-filled pastures, their rose-roofed villages and their recurrent mounds that are as apt as not to be ancient temples. And there are the tangled jungles of Mosquitia Territory and the thousands of acres of banana lands.

Craft work usually connotes a small, perfect object, often of commercial value. But "hand work" may embrace a larger field and include the work of broad rough farm hands, of the long firm hands of potters and tile makers, of slender brown hands of palm weavers, or the blunt-fingered hands of the true craftsman. Perhaps, as one thinks of Honduran hands, it is fair to think of two other kinds, similar to each other. There are the perfectly kept hands of the wealthy aristocratic officials, of bankers, of heads of large commercial houses, and of professional men. And there are the small white hands of the ladies of the land. Surely no country boasts more beautiful and cultured women than those of Comayagua, women whose hands rest like petals against the dark coats of their escorts at formal dances or receptions in that infinitely charming first capital of the republic.

Throughout Honduras other women whose hands are strong gossip together at the river as they wash their clothes on the smooth flat rocks and dry them on the



HONDURAN COUNTRYSIDE

Photograph by Elsie Brown

There are pine-covered mountains that loom against the sky, and valleys that are endlessly surprising.

sunny banks—laying some smooth to simulate ironing, tossing others over the bushes. Where commercial soap is scarce (which means almost everywhere) the women make their own, but each for herself. A woman boils in earthen pots the oil from figs, olives, and sapotes, with lye secured by washing a mixture of lime and wood ashes.

The men very seldom share farm labor or farm machinery, however simple it may be, a plow made from a crotched limb, a yoke of carved wood. They till their own fields, build their own homes or hire the work done. This is also the general custom in El Salvador and throughout most of Central America. In the west coast republics of South America the situation is quite reversed—there is a strong sense of community responsibility, and village or farm problems are usually handled by the neighborhood as an integrated group. Yet the Honduran men are normally gregarious in their social life, and in the warm dusk will gravitate to the nearest pueblo and form quiet groups at a small store. The “country store” is similar the world

over, its wares varying in detail only. In Honduras there will be pottery plates on which to make tortillas, fresh eggs tied into banana skins, long square-sided cigars, large straw hats, round white cheeses, baskets of hard pointed rolls—and among everything else are saints’ pictures, imported needles, thread, yard goods, and liquors. The favorite drink for the average man is a locally made beer, usually drunk without ice. If beer is too expensive the lounge drinks *huero*, which is a native liquor similar to the Peruvian *chacta*, or to North American moonshine. The principal topics of conversation are more or less the same as in any country store—the crops, the weather, politics. And often in Honduras the talk turns to praise or condemnation of the ubiquitous Fruit Company.

The Comayagua and Choluteca areas furnish most of the dairy products for the republic—especially butter and cheese. Fresh milk is not widely used, since transportation is difficult, and milk sours quickly in the moist heat. So it is not at all unusual to find Klim and canned milk sharing shelf space with green coconuts or baskets of medicinal herbs in the tiny open-front stores.

Country children’s hands are usually rather sticky, for tropical fruits grow almost everywhere and are universally eaten. There are mangoes, avocados, and oranges in nearly all home gardens over the republic. But the best commercially raised fruit comes from the north-central area around Pespire—of course, most of the bananas are from the north coast. Around Pespire the people are quite simple and unaffected, living in their lath and adobe homes, whose roofs are rose-tiled or thatched with *vijao* palm fronds. The mangoes from here are not particularly large but are a deep rose yellow and, while a bit fibrous, are almost



Photograph by Elsie Brown

A HONDURAN FARMER

completely free of any strong "turpentine" flavor.

The farmers make specially constructed two-wheeled oxcarts to carry the fruit. The cart has a solid wooden floor, about 4 by 6 feet, to which are tied 8 to 12 small tree branches about 5 feet high, with lacings of henequen rope about half way up. The slender stalks from dried broom corn are bound into a mat some 3 feet high, 6 or so inches thick, and long enough entirely to line the inside walls of the cart—the floor is similarly padded. Then the mangoes (which are picked fairly green) are packed in as beautifully as plums or cherries are crated in the States, so they will not jar loose and bruise as the carts bump over the roads—and I really mean bump.

Some of the women and children accom-



Photograph by Elsie Brown

A STREET IN TEGUCIGALPA

Many new buildings bear witness to the skill of Honduran hands.



Photograph by Elsie Brown

NEAR THE TEGUCIGALPA MARKET

The finest mangoes are rushed to the capital by truck.

pany their men on the 5-day trek from their village to Tegucigalpa. Camp is made for 5 or 6 hours in the middle of the day. Often precooked foods are carried. Black beans that have been boiled, mashed, and fried are packed in earthen pots. Roasted fowls are wrapped in banana leaves, as are highly seasoned tamales and baked bananas. As soon as the sun's rays fall at even a slight angle, the wooden yokes are again laid behind the curved horns of the oxen, and the caravan moves on through the evening, night and early morning. The carts are not filled clear to the back, so odds and ends of cooking pots, as well as barterable commodities, may be put in. Here the younger children sleep, and occasionally one of the women (or even a



A MAYA MONUMENT AT COPÁN

Drawing by A. López Rodezno, Director of the Honduran School of Fine Arts.

tired man) climbs in to rest from the long slow walk. Usually several carts travel together, so the trip furnishes a certain modicum of communal recreation.

The finest, most perfectly ripened mangoes are rushed to the capital by the infrequent trucks. The fruit is packed with extreme care in bull's-hide bags. These bags are made from the major part of a single hide—hairy side out—so cut as to give a flap about a foot square on the bottom. The material is curved around this base and has only one vertical seam. The base and the side seam are closed in

baseball style with a soft thong, about a sixteenth of an inch in diameter, the holes for the stitches first being punched with a locally made auger. The fruit is covered with several layers of banana leaves and the bag carefully laced across the top with thong. A few men make such containers for sale to their neighbors, but the more common practice is for each farmer to make his own bags from hides which he himself has dried.

Although there are some very valuable gold mines in Honduras, so little of this metal is worked into jewelry that it can scarcely be called a typical craft, as it is in Nicaragua, for example, or to a lesser degree in Guatemala and Mexico. There are very few men outside of the capital, Tegucigalpa, who do any really fine silver work. The shops are usually feeders for buyers who give definite orders to the craftsmen, even defining the type of design to be used. This is largely the fault of the United States tourist trade. We want something just like what we saw someone else wearing. So the hands in Mexico and Peru and Honduras must forget their native impulses and make Micky Mice and eagles and what we think an ancient or modern Indian head should look like. Of course, there are always, in every land, men like López Rodezno of Tegucigalpa who walk their independent way, producing works of art that will go down to other generations. In general, the Mayan figures from the ruins at Copán, and from the very excellent reproductions in Concordia Park, furnish most of the motifs for Honduran silverwork—heads, seated figures, occasionally animal heads or complex conventional designs from the ancient glyphs.

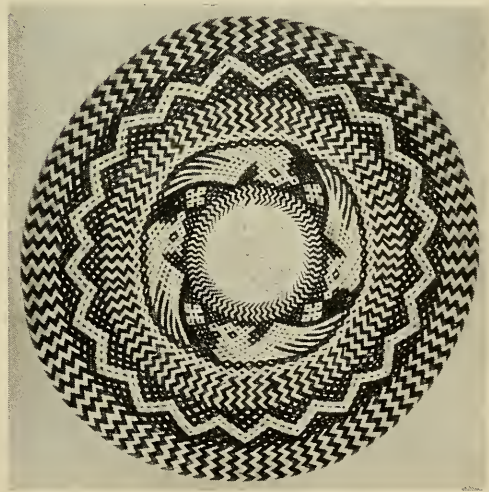
A really good ceramics factory, the Copanyl, is situated in the outskirts of Tegucigalpa. Here advanced techniques are used to develop long wearing and

artistic products. Tableware and hollow articles are made, and they are finished in a hard glaze that is extremely durable. But pottery of a sort is made everywhere! The pots are fired in the same adobe ovens in which bread is baked, but for the pottery, dried cow-dung is burned in preference to the sticks of wood generally employed. Naturally these adobe ovens cannot reach the tremendous and perfectly controlled heat necessary for proper glazing, or for producing a smooth, even, and hard article. Even so, many of the native articles have a soft tone that is charming. Where families are isolated, each has its own oven for bread and pottery. In villages, the ceramic work is usually done by one or two families "dedicated" to this craft. It is to be hoped that from the Copanyl factory and from the tremendously valuable work of the School of Fine Arts a number of real craftsmen and craftsmen-women may emerge—Hondurans who will go back into their villages and lift the general level of production in this most indispensable field.

Many crafts are now being taught to hands that have been accustomed to knives and guns, and to restless young hands. President Carías has developed an amazing institution in his Central Penitentiary in Tegucigalpa. In the first place this national prison seems really clean, and the buildings appear comfortable. The food is excellent (I ate some right in the big kitchen) and the men appear healthy and well cared for. The general attitude is one of a large, well-disciplined school, with almost no evidence of fear or servility. On entrance the men are interviewed, and every effort is made to fit the prisoners into tasks for which they are suited—weaving, basketry, shoe-making, silver-work, tailoring, machine-shop work. Only repeaters, murderers who killed in cold blood, and hardened thieves

are excluded from such excellent opportunities to learn trades and to build up, by the sale of finished products, a reserve to take with them when released.

A strange outgrowth has developed—a boys' school, right in the prison compound! This started as a small reform school, but now has an enrollment of over four hundred boys, most of whom have no police record at all. The students include juvenile delinquents, vagrants, and also boys whose teachers or parents have asked that they be admitted, since they were too high-spirited for family or school control. There are regular academic classes through high school, but most of the time is given to vocational training, the majority of the teachers being prisoners on good behavior. There are carpenters, musicians, weavers, leather workers, cobblers. It certainly is an interesting compound. A boy's band plays a marimba in one patio, and men and boys wander, unattended, everywhere. Even the worst criminals, who are put to rock-breaking, are neatly dressed and appear healthy. They sit talking and work-



A PALM-FIBER MAT

People living in and near Santa Bárbara weave fine hats and other articles of palm fiber.



TEGUCIGALPA IS A CHARMING CITY

Hillside homes and parks add to the picturesqueness of a clean and pretty town.

Photograph by Elsie Brown

ing under big shade trees in a separate patio, to which the boys are forbidden entrance. The impression one takes away from a trip to the Penitentiary is that it is a real reform institution.

The north coast of Honduras is almost a "world within a world." For many years the United Fruit Co. has dominated the economic life and to a large degree the culture of this area. From Belize so many Negroes emigrated to this part of Honduras and intermarried that it is a region with almost no color distinction. Another interesting result is that the prevailing language of all classes in this section is

English, rather than Spanish, although, of course, both are spoken. Naturally the majority of the hands in this area are employed in picking and packing bananas for United Fruit, which furnishes neat sturdy houses for the employees, and retains a salary deduction for medical care, retirement, and sickness insurance. There are schools and hospitals and employees' commissaries. Where farmers maintain their own independent banana groves, the fruit is almost always bought up by the company. However, the Hondurans themselves have many other north coast industries, tanning, shoe making, production of

henequen bags and rope. And, of course, there are always the small stores and independent markets of the villages.

After almost twenty years in and out of Latin America, I still find myself saying "Panama hats," although I know perfectly well that the best of the breed are born in Ecuador or Honduras. Near the very tiny town of Santa Barbara there are groves of fan-shaped palm trees that yield the long fibered *junco*—green when fresh, but turning a beautiful off-white when dried. There is a hat factory in the town, but most of the work is done in private homes in Santa Barbara itself, or out through the hot green valleys and hills all around the village. These craftsmen are ingenious in their other *junco* work, also. There are lovely purses and mats and any number of tiny lapel decorations made of this very fine fiber. The broader, rougher palm fibers are used for coarser hats, for shopping bags, and for semifirm baskets of various kinds.

Of course there are many, many other industries, each vitally important to the artisan who does the work. Henequen fields lift millions of bright green swords into the hot moist air. This is a comparatively new crop, but it already furnishes fiber for bags and for strong rope both for domestic use and for export. Tanning is still a rather small venture, but is growing.

Alligator and snake skins come from the North Coast and especially from the marshy jungles of the Mosquitia Territory. These skins are cured locally and sent to Tegucigalpa where they are made into beautiful bags, belts, and purses. There are charming knitted and crocheted articles from the small but extremely individual town of Ojojona. Fairly firm artistic pottery can be found in small quantities in Yuscarán, and the bull's horn cornets on the farms near Choluteca are well worth listening to.

In fact, brown and white and black fingers are busy and capable through all the towns and villages of this beautiful green republic. But the products are seldom for commercial use in more than a narrow local sense. However, as the airplane becomes a more accepted part of communications, and as roads are improved over this unequal land, greater industrialization will be inevitable. Meanwhile, tourists will continue to climb up and down Tegucigalpa's steep stony streets, will peer at the charming old colonial homes, will take pictures in the flower-filled plazas. But to those fortunate foreigners, who have humbly tried to know the people themselves—their life and their work—the brown (often soiled) Honduran hands will always seem beautiful and wonderfully clever.

Second Pan American Congress of Mining Engineering and Geology

EDWARD STEIDLE

Chairman, United States Section, Pan American Institute of Mining Engineering and Geology

THE Second Pan American Congress of Mining Engineering and Geology was held at Hotel Quitandinha, in Petropolis, the summer capital of Brazil, October 1-15, 1946. It is reported that there were 134 official delegates to the Congress; registration for the various commissions exceeded 350. Twelve countries were represented, including Canada. The First Congress was held in Santiago, Chile, January 1942.

The Second Congress was organized by Dr. Antonio José Alves de Souza, Chairman, and Dr. Anibal Alves Bastos, Secretary-Treasurer, Brazilian Section, Pan American Institute of Mining Engineering and Geology. Dr. Souza's official position is General Director of the National Department of Mineral Production.

The official United States delegation to the Second Congress is listed below:

Chairman:

Paul C. Daniels, Counselor of Embassy, American Embassy, Rio de Janeiro.

Delegates:

Dr. R. R. Sayers, Director, Bureau of Mines, Department of the Interior.

Dr. Edward Steidle, The Pennsylvania State College, State College, Pennsylvania.

Dr. William E. Wrather, Director, Geological Survey, Department of the Interior.

Technical Advisers:

Clarence C. Brooks, Counselor of Embassy for Economic Affairs, American Embassy, Rio de Janeiro.

Emerson I. Brown, Minerals Attaché, Rio de Janeiro.

Ivan G. Harmon, Petroleum Attaché, American Embassy, Rio de Janeiro.

Roger Rhoades, Chief Geologist, Bureau of Reclamation, Department of the Interior.

Special Assistant to the Chairman:

Clarence A. Wendel, Division of International Resources, Department of State.

Ten additional mineral engineers and technologists represented the United States at the second congress, including Dr. Charles Will Wright, Secretary-Treasurer, United States Section, Pan American Institute of Mining Engineering and Geology, and Dr. W. D. Johnston, Jr., United States Geological Survey. Dr. Johnston exhibited the new Geological Map of South America, sponsored by the Geological Society of America.

There were 12 commissions: (1) Metallic and Non-metallic Ore, (2) Geology, Paleontology, Mineralogy, and Petrology, (3) Fuel, (4) Metallurgy and Iron Industry, (5) Ore Industry, (6) Ore Treatment and Concentration, (7) Mining Industry, (8) Mining Economy, Trade and Exchange of Minerals, (9) Technical and Scientific Training, (10) Mineral and Underground Waters, (11) Estimate and Exploitation of Deposits, (12) Conclusions arrived at in the First Congress.

There were more than 150 technical papers covering the entire range of subject matter of the commissions. About 25 of these papers were presented by engineers and technologists in the United States and duly approved for publication in the printed proceedings of the Congress.

It was the honor of the writer as chairman of the United States section, Pan-American Institute of Mining Engineering and Geology, to be elected one of three

vice presidents of the congress, representing North America; also chairman of Commission 9 on Technical and Scientific Training. He made one of the addresses at the formal opening; also an address at the seventieth anniversary exercises of the National School of Mines of Brazil, at Ouro Preto.

Seven days during the congress were spent by the delegates on various excursions inspecting diamond and quartz crystal fields, and mica, bauxite, coal, iron, and manganese mines, as well as the deepest gold mine in the world, and the National School of Mines of Brazil. All long jumps on inspection trips were made by airplane.

Various resolutions were adopted by the congress. A resolution on technical cooperation in geological, mining, and metallurgical research is in two parts: (1) That the existing cooperation among the American Republics in the field of research in geology, mining, and metallurgy be continued and increased through cooperative agreements providing for the exchange and training of technical personnel and through mutual exchange of information, to the end that the American Republics may utilize for mutual advantage the technical and material resources of the hemisphere for raising the level of life of the American peoples; (2) That the American Republics in promoting and establishing agreements for cooperation and interchange in the geological, mining, and metallurgical research fields take due account of and make effective provision for coordinating such agreements and programs with the purposes and programs of such specialized bodies as may be established in accordance with the provisions of the United Nations Charter.

Another significant resolution approved by the final general assembly is also in two parts: (1) To manifest its unanimous desire that the Third Pan American Congress of Mining Engineering and Geology be convened *not later* than 4 years from this date, at a suitable point within the United States of America, this point to be selected by the North American section, IPIMIGEO, and communicated to the executive committee of IPIMIGEO; (2) That the North American section of IPIMIGEO approach the Government of the United States of America with a view to obtaining the collaboration of the latter in contributing to the success of the Third Pan American Congress of Mining Engineering and Geology.

The Executive Committee, Pan American Institute of Mining Engineering and Geology, met during the Congress. Examples of recommendations adopted are: (1) That each section supply headquarters at Santiago with a list of its members giving addresses, occupation, title, and business connections, this address list from all sections to be published each year in Santiago and supplied to all members gratis. (2) That each section furnish Santiago headquarters, for publication in the quarterly, notes on new mine developments, changes in mining legislation, a bibliography of recent technical publications, and notes on its local meetings.

There was *esprit de corps* and good will throughout the second congress thanks largely to the official leadership and support of Brazil. It seemed to be clear to the delegates that the greatest contribution the congress could make to peace is to continue working together in complete harmony as an example to the rest of the world.

Conservation of Renewable Natural Resources

THE Inter-American Conference on the Conservation of Renewable Natural Resources, to be held in compliance with a resolution of the Third Inter-American Conference on Agriculture, will take place May 5-18, 1947 at the Ahwahnee Hotel in Yosemite National Park, California. The program approved by the Governing Board of the Pan American Union on December 18, 1946, is as follows:

SECTION I: HUMAN POPULATIONS AND PRODUCTIVE CAPACITY OF THE LAND

1. Trends in human populations in the Western Hemisphere and the pressure of populations on renewable resources.
2. Trends in renewable resources in the Western Hemisphere and the causes responsible for these trends.
3. The relationships between living standards and renewable resources.

SECTION II: RENEWABLE RESOURCES AND INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

1. The influence of the ratio between renewable resources and human populations, with respect to peace.
2. Renewable resources and international competition.
3. Renewable resources and international economic relations and international credit.
4. Renewable resources and the international tourist trade.

5. International cooperation as a means of conservation of renewable resources.

SECTION III: LAND USE AND THE SOCIAL SCIENCES

1. Renewable resources and history.
2. Renewable resources and anthropology.
3. Renewable resources and the law.
4. Renewable resources and economics.

SECTION IV: THE DYNAMICS OF RENEWABLE RESOURCES

1. Water.
2. Soil.
3. Forests and grazing lands.
4. Terrestrial and aquatic fauna.
5. Recreation.
6. Ecological relationships.

SECTION V: EDUCATION IN CONSERVATION DYNAMICS

1. The problem of making at least an elementary understanding of man's place in his environment part of our culture throughout the Hemisphere.
2. Methods of interesting and informing leaders, both inside and outside government, regarding the importance of conservation of natural resources and the basic principles of human ecology.
3. Long-range education on how to live harmoniously with the earth.

SECTION VI: MAKING CONSERVATION EFFECTIVE

1. Government responsibility.
2. Private responsibility.
3. Application of scientific knowledge to action programs.
4. International action.
5. Hemispheric planning.



THE CHRIST OF THE ANDES

In Our Hemisphere—VI

Christ of the Andes—Symbol of Peace

PROBABLY the most famous statue in all the Americas is the Christ of the Andes on the border between Argentina and Chile. In the 43 years that it has stood in its exalted place among the snow-covered Andes, this statue has come to be a symbol of friendship not only between Argentina and Chile but among all the countries of the hemisphere.

The events that led to the erection of the statue began with the vague wording of a boundary treaty signed between Argentina and Chile in 1881. Disagreements as to the exact location of the boundary arose,

and at the turn of the century all the signs were pointing to war between the two countries. The dispute concerning the southern part of the boundary had been submitted to arbitration by the English sovereign, but because of the death of Queen Victoria the decision was delayed. The belligerent elements in both countries took advantage of the delay to stir up a war frenzy, and the two Governments began extensive military preparations. Fortunately, largely through the efforts of Bishops Marcolino Benavente of Argentina and Ramón Ángel Jara of Chile, some leading women, and resident British officials, war was prevented. Finally in 1902 King Edward VII proposed a settlement

that divided the disputed territory, and this was accepted by both sides.

In 1903 the series of peace pacts and boundary treaties between Argentina and Chile that began in 1855 was concluded in Buenos Aires. It was to commemorate the conclusion of these treaties that the statue of Christ the Redeemer, molded from cannon and designed by the young Argentine sculptor Mateo Alonso, was placed in Uspallata Pass on the frontier. Most of the money for the statue was raised by the women of Argentina and Chile under the leadership of Señora Ángela de Oliveira César de Costa, president of the Christian Mothers' Association of Buenos Aires.

The dedication took place on March 13, 1904, after the statue had been transported 750 miles from Buenos Aires to Mendoza by rail and then pulled 115 miles over the mountains by mules. Over 3,000 officials, soldiers, and civilians from both countries gathered to attend the ceremonies, which included a field mass, military salutes, and appropriate speeches by representatives of both nations. It was on this occasion that Bishop Jara uttered the famous sentence (which was inscribed on a bronze tablet and affixed to the base of the statue in 1936), "Sooner shall these mountains crumble into dust than Argentines and Chileans break the peace sworn at the feet of Christ the Redeemer."

The figure of Christ is 25 feet high and stands, facing the west, on a huge granite hemisphere which in turn rests on a reinforced-concrete base. The right hand is outstretched in eternal blessing and the left holds a large cross. On the west side of the base is the official inscription of the Argentine Government. This is in the form of an open book on which appear the symbolic figures of two women standing arm in arm. Inscribed on the pages of the book are the dates of significant

treaties between Argentina and Chile, and across the top is a legend that sums up the whole meaning of the statue: *Ipse est pax nostra qui fecit utraque unum* (He is our peace Who has made us one).

From Alligators to Motors

If you visit Rio de Janeiro today you will see tucked away in the foothills of the Serra do Mar 20 miles from the city one of Brazil's most promising new industrial plants—the National Motor Factory. If you had visited the same spot in the summer of 1942 you would have seen only alligator-filled swampland. This miracle of transformation was worked by Brazilian and American teamwork.

The first chapter in the international story of the factory took place early in 1941 when energetic General Antonio Guedes Muniz of the Brazilian Air Force, armed with tentative plans for an airplane motor factory, came to the United States to consult with Government officials and the Wright Aeronautical Corporation. When the General returned to Brazil he had won approval for the project, a loan of \$1,200,000 from the Export-Import Bank, and priorities on machinery. Then came Pearl Harbor and the consequent increase in the importance of the factory. General Muniz returned to Washington for further consultations, which ended with the promise of Lend-Lease aid for the factory and the signing of a contract with the Wright Aeronautical Corporation authorizing the manufacture in Brazil of Wright Whirlwind 450-horsepower airplane engines.

In July 1942 engineers began to drain off the stagnant water, and snakes, alligators, and mosquitoes had to give way before the front line of the machine age. The air-conditioned, fluorescent-lighted factory building was constructed. Giant complex

American machines were assembled, oiled, and put in working order. Before the factory was finished it had received \$8,-000,000 worth of equipment through Lend-Lease.

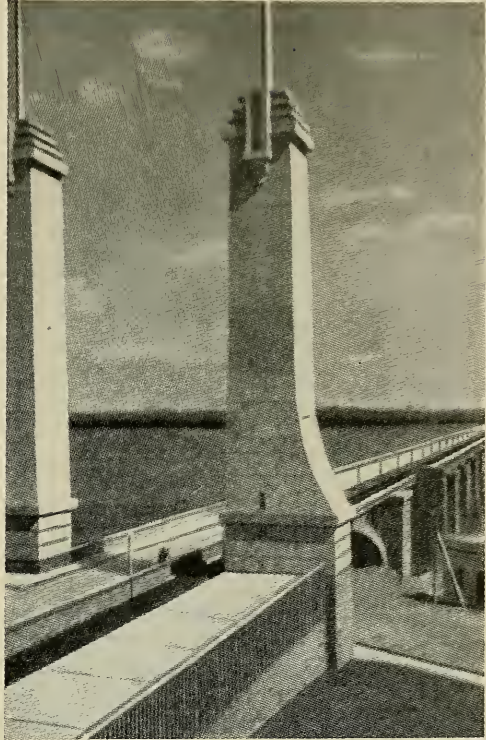
Sixteen American machine tool experts went to the factory during the war to help train Brazilian technicians and mechanics. At least 20 Brazilians were sent to the United States for training and have since returned to reinforce the administrative and technical personnel of the factory.

The Fábrica Nacional de Motores, as it is called in Brazil, went into production in January 1945 and already has between 1,800 and 2,000 employees. It is now engaged in building motors, accessories, refrigerator compressors, instruments, and tools, and in servicing and repairing motors. In addition, it is undertaking to replace the 2 million or more worn-out textile spindles which are the mainstay of the Brazilian textile industry. The Ministry of Agriculture has placed an order for 10,000 tractors to be delivered over the next five-year period.

The factory is full of promise for both the countries that created it. For Brazil it marks a vital milestone in a rapidly developing industrial life. And for the United States it serves as a showroom for American tools and mechanical equipment, helping to promote future sales.

A Bridge that Teamwork Built

"In the beautiful city of Rio de Janeiro two outstanding American figures, the governors of half a continent, met—two nations met—and decided that this meeting would be permanent, that the two countries which nature had separated by a great river would be united forever by a bridge stretching between the river's banks." Thus wrote the Director of Ar-



Courtesy of Comments on Argentine Trade

ARGENTINE-URUGUAYAN BRIDGE

gentina's National Highway Office back in 1934. He was referring to the meeting held that year between the Presidents of Argentina and Brazil at which it was decided to build an international bridge over the Uruguay River.

This bridge was a joint undertaking from start to finish. A commission made up of engineers from both countries studied the industry, commerce, and topography of the frontier towns up and down the river in order to determine where the bridge should go. After it was decided to locate the bridge between Uruguayana, Brazil, and Paso de los Libres, Argentina, the Brazilian engineers proceeded to design the highway section and the Argentine engineers the railway section. Each country built the portion of the bridge on its side of the frontier line which runs through

the center of the river, but mutual assistance was given all the way through in the acquisition of building materials and machinery. All the steel and timber used on the Argentine side came from Brazil and all the cement used on the Brazilian side came from Argentina. The two sections are identical except that the approach is longer on the Argentine side because of swampy ground in that area. The highway section is flanked by sidewalks for the

convenience of pedestrians, and the railway section has mixed-gauge tracks so that both Argentine and Brazilian trains can cross.

The bridge, which was opened to traffic on October 12, 1945, is expected to contribute greatly to the economic relations between the two countries. In addition, it will serve as long as it stands as a concrete example of international cooperation in a common task—M. G. R.

Spanish Page

Las Ciudades de los Estados Unidos

JORGE R. BONINO

. . . Nueva York es huraña y fría en una primera impresión, desconcierta y atemoriza a quien no sepa caminar por ella, tomar su ritmo y auscultar sus inquietudes vertiginosas. Así iremos descubriendo encantos que no sospechábamos, iremos comprendiendo al hombre de la calle, al chófer de taxi y a su majestad el ascensorista, nos deleitaremos en sus museos de todas clases, respiraremos a pleno pulmón en el Central Park con sus 320 hectáreas en el corazón de Manhattan y en la noche Broadway y Times Square nos abrirán las puertas de sus mil atracciones para entretener nuestra frivolidad con notas de jazz, ritmo de bohemia y quebranto de nuestros bolsillos. Hacia el norte, en los barrios residenciales, hasta donde llegamos por magníficas avenidas y *parkways* que se cruzan y subdividen sin molestarse por medio de rampas y

puentes, encontramos los más variados jardines, con flores y árboles, tan bien cuidados y dispuestos que nos hacen pensar en que esas gentes que no tuvieron más remedio que crear esa ciudad de oficinas y talleres, de ascensores y subterráneos, saben también encontrar el equilibrio de la naturaleza, ese remanso necesario dentro del torbellino y que se traduce en esperar con ansias el *week-end* para poder empuñar una manguera y dar vida a unas flores, con la misma actividad y seriedad con que el lunes siguiente dirigirán su oficina. . . .

Wáshington es arquitectónica y urbanísticamente una ciudad lograda, tiene su planeamiento organizado con sus avenidas y diagonales, a la manera francesa, de su creador el arquitecto francés L'Enfant, con un sentido de monumentalidad en sus grandes ejes y espacios. Hay grandiosidad en la concepción de sus edificios públicos de estilo clásico, ubicados estratégicamente y relacionados entre sí por

Trozos de Las Ciudades de los Estados Unidos, vistas por el arquitecto Jorge A. Bonino, en Rotaruguay, Montevideo, Uruguay, abril 5 y mayo 5 de 1946.

jardines y espacios verdes. En este sentido es digno de señalar el claro concepto de la importancia del verde en la ciudad que tuvo su proyectista. Además del arbolado de las calles y avenidas, la sucesión de parques que bordean el Potomac, el relleno de quebradas y la desecación de zonas pantanosas convertidas ambas en magníficos espacios verdes utilizables hacen que Wáshington sea la ciudad más hermosa de los Estados Unidos en todas las épocas del año. . . .

Finalmente mencionaré los cientos de ciudades pequeñas comparativamente hablando, que llamo ciudad tipo, que siendo muy iguales entre sí tienen un sabor y un

colorido a veces más agradable y siempre más humano que las grandes. Es en estas ciudades-pueblo donde encontramos lo fundamental y básico de la expresión de la vida y el espíritu de los Estados Unidos. Es en sus alrededores donde nuestros ojos captan con más precisión las costumbres y el sentimiento de ese pueblo, donde la sencillez de las gentes se vuelca en calles, avenidas y paseos siempre limpios y arbolados, y en donde los cercos de vecindad han sido abolidos formando en conjunto un solo jardín como muestra real de que hay un solo concepto de la vida dentro de la comunidad, y del respeto en su máxima expresión.



WÁSHINGTON

Foto del National Park Service

Pan American Union NOTES

THE GOVERNING BOARD

THE Governing Board of the Pan American Union met in regular session on December 4, 1946. The order of business before the Board included the following matters:

Ninth International Conference of American States

At the proposal of the Chairman, Dr. Antonio Rocha, Representative of Colombia, the Board fixed the time for the meeting of the Ninth International Conference of American States in Bogotá as December 1947.

Inter-American Conference on the Conservation of Renewable Natural Resources

The report submitted by the Special Committee on the Program of the Inter-American Conference on the Conservation of Renewable Natural Resources was approved by the Board. The program is found on page 96.

Inter-American Council of Jurists proposed

The Committee on the Organization of the Inter-American System presented to the Board a project on the establishment of an Inter-American Council of Jurists. The project forms part of the general plan for the reorganization of the Inter-American System as contemplated by Resolution IX

of the Inter-American Conference on Problems of War and Peace. The Governing Board approved the Committee's recommendation that the project first be submitted to the consideration of the governments and then to the Ninth International Conference of American States.

According to the project, the proposed Inter-American Council of Jurists will, when established, devote itself to the codification of public and private international law and to the unification, as far as possible, of the civil and commercial legislation of the different American countries. It will supersede all existing inter-American agencies now functioning in the field of codification or unification.

Election of a Director General

On December 18, 1946, the Governing Board met in special session to consider the report of the Committee on the Organization of the Inter-American System relative to the election of a Director General of the Pan American Union, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Dr. L. S. Rowe on December 5, 1946.

The Committee presented its conclusions, recommending that the election take place at the meeting of the Governing Board on February 12, 1947.¹

¹ The Board decided at its meeting on January 9 to postpone the election to the March meeting, and to reconsider in February the bases for election.

Pan American News

General Fiscal Office for Costa Rica

To centralize control over the handling of all the nation's funds, the Costa Rican Congress has set up a bureau created to exercise the financial powers conferred upon Congress by Article 82, Section 11, of the Constitution of 1944. The new body will be subject to no executive or judicial restraint, and will have free access to the books and files of all Government offices. Its director and assistant director are elected by Congress for a single term of 6 years, and are responsible only to Congress.

Duties of this new office were enumerated in *La Gaceta* of September 26, 1946. No payment can be made from the National Treasury without approval by the Fiscal Office. This approval it is bound to withhold in all cases involving the infraction of any law, and in cases where the order has been drawn against the wrong appropriation, or against an appropriation lacking in funds. Without the approval of the Fiscal Office the President cannot call for an internal loan, except one authorized by vote of Congress. Such approval is also necessary for budgets of welfare and social insurance offices whose revenues are kept separate from other Government revenues.

Each year the Fiscal Office is to present to the opening session of Congress a full report on the budget and the year's finances. The Treasury will be furnished with a detailed annual report on the budget. The Treasury will also receive monthly statements showing the condition of the national debt and the balance on hand in each of the budget accounts. Once a month the heads of executive,

legislative, and judicial offices will be notified of the balance on hand in their respective funds, and of the maximum amount which can be expended during the month to come.

Tariff Commission in Panama

A permanent body, to be known as the Tariff Commission, made up of three members to be appointed by the Executive for a period of 6 years was created as part of the Ministry of Finance and Treasury in Panama by Law No. 25 of August 30, 1946.

This commission must study the financial and economic effects of the existing customs laws on agricultural production and on industrial and commercial development, taking into account the cost of living of the low-income group; the classification of articles in the tariff; and international trade and its effects on the national economy through the operation of commercial treaties, tariff laws, export bounties, and transportation charges. The Commission is also required to give information, make recommendations, prepare bills and in general orient national action on tariff matters; and furthermore must review and decide appeals from decisions made by customs officials. It will draft a new tariff act and other legislation.

Trade agreement between Colombia and Venezuela

Colombia and Venezuela have granted each other customs concessions which are expected to simplify commercial transactions along their common frontier. The agreement was concluded at Caracas Octo-

ber 11, 1946, and was published in the *Gaceta Oficial* of the same date. It was made for the duration of 1 year, with privilege of renewal at the end of that time.

Venezuela will lay no tax on fruits and other goods in transit from adjacent parts of Colombia to other countries, or from other countries to Colombia. Venezuela will also pass without tax goods which cross Venezuelan territory on their way from the Colombian city of Cúcuta to the Colombian oil fields in the Catatumbo, or, on special request, to the Colombian border town of Arauca.

Colombia agrees to admit Venezuelan

salt duty free at the border towns of Cúcuta and Arauca, but limits the amount to 20,000 bags a year; each bag holds approximately 130 pounds. Colombia will also give tax-free admission to Venezuelan cattle bound for the feeding grounds of Norte de Santander, to the number of 25,000 a year, and promises that as long as Venezuela continues to suffer from shortage of cattle such imports may be replaced by the export of an equal number from Colombia to Venezuela. Colombian customs charges on Venezuelan canned fish will be held to a ceiling figure which amounts to a little less than 4 cents a pound.



OPENING SESSION, SECOND CONGRESS OF THE INTER-AMERICAN FEDERATION OF SOCIETIES OF AUTHORS AND COMPOSERS

The opening session of this Congress, which met in Washington from October 21 to 26, 1946, was held at the Pan American Union; the working sessions took place at the Library of Congress. A welcome was extended to the delegates by the Director General of the Pan American Union, and by the then Chairman of the Governing Board, Dr. Guillermo Sevilla Sacasa, Ambassador of Nicaragua. The response for the members of the Congress was made by Dr. Antonio Rocha, delegate of Colombia and representative of that country on the Governing Board of the Pan American Union. Dr. Luis A. Baralt spoke on behalf of the President of the Federation, and Dr. Natalio Chediak, the Secretary, reported on what had been done since the First Congress was held at Habana in January 1945.

The Federation was created in 1941 by a group of American Societies of Authors and Composers, representatives of which attended the Second Conference of National Committees on Intellectual Cooperation. Its chief purpose is to promote adequate protection for authors' rights in the international field. Among the topics discussed at the Second Congress was the cooperation or fusion of the Federation with the International Confederation of Societies of Authors and Composers (CISAC). The discussions carried on and resolutions passed will stimulate the Federation's work in the future.

Price control in Colombia

Colombia's new administration has acted against an alarming increase in living costs. In September 1946 new price measures made it possible to exercise greater control over rentals in cities of more than 50,000 inhabitants and over prices of necessary foods, fuels, building materials, and laborers' tools.

Price and rent controls were first imposed by the Colombian Government as a war measure. They were removed when hostilities ended in August 1945, but speculation, scarcities, and soaring prices caused so much distress that in March 1946 a new control office was set up. (See BULLETIN, June 1946, p. 340.)

The decrees of September 5 and 20, 1946, have reorganized this peacetime control machinery and provided it with the necessary means for compelling obedience. Police inspection is to tighten the control over necessary foods, fuels, tools, and building materials. Tie-in sales are forbidden. Control authorities have been vested with power to ration the distribution of any article of prime necessity whenever the supply becomes inadequate. They may also oblige dealers to offer their stocks for immediate sale, either to relieve a scarcity or to thwart some threatening move toward the manipulation of markets.

Meanwhile rent ceilings have been classified in a detailed schedule, making allowance for age and assessed valuation of building. In order to stimulate greater activity in the construction industry, higher rent ceilings are allowed in new buildings; 10 percent above the corresponding ceiling rate may be charged for rentals in structures with building permits dated later than January 19, 1946. To make it harder to evade the ceilings, proof of rent control inspection has been made a prerequisite for the validity stamp re-

quired on rental contracts. Landlords have been forbidden to ask more than 2 months of advance payment. Landlords must carry the burden of proof in requests for dispossession, and a landlord convicted of ceiling violations must return to the tenant twice the amount of the overcharge.

To administer these controls, the decree of September 5, 1946, created in the Ministry of Economy a Department of Market and Price Control, which operates through local control boards. Each local control board includes not only representatives of national and local government, but also a representative of the chamber of commerce, a representative of the National Association of Manufacturers, a representative of the Colombian Agricultural Society, and a consumers' representative selected by organized labor. Local control boards are responsible for the enforcement of price ceilings within their territory. Many have also brought added pressure to bear by requiring a monthly filing of inventories, by opening tax-free local markets, and by setting up neighborhood stalls to distribute sugar at ceiling prices.

Customs exemption in Costa Rica

The Costa Rican Government has ceased to make contracts which grant exemption from customs charges, although contracts may still include among the payments sums of money to be applied on the import duties involved. At the same time some reductions have been made in the liberal customs concessions which were made to new industries by the law of December 21, 1940.

Such new industries, to receive any concession, must now be of unquestionable benefit to the nation, and they must show an investment in material of Costa Rican origin which amounts to 75 percent of costs, instead of 66 percent as under the

law of 1940. Those industries which qualify on these points will now be excused from half their customs charges, instead of from the whole figure as under the law of 1940, and in no case will the exemption last more than 5 years. The new statute, published in *La Gaceta* of September 14, 1946, does away with a provision in the 1940 law which bestowed the benefits of customs exemption upon a single enterprise, the first to qualify in the new industry, thus relieving the chosen firm of the inconvenience of competition.

Costa Rica still confers customs exemption upon the Catholic Church, upon diplomats, and upon certain government-directed enterprises specified in earlier laws.

Big paper mill in Brazil

The recently constructed Klabin Paper Mill located at Monte Alegre in the State of Paraná, Brazil, is reported to be the largest pulp and paper mill in South America. Representing an investment of \$10,000,000, it can produce 40,000 tons of newsprint and 40,000 tons of sulphite pulp a year as well as considerable quantities of kraft pulp and board. The construction of the mill was made possible through the cooperation of the Governments of Canada, Brazil, and the United States, and through the teamwork of engineers and equipment and machinery companies of all three countries.

The mill is connected by highway with the nearby São Paulo-Paraná Railway and eventually a branch will be constructed to the railroad. Houses, schools, churches, and a motion picture center have been built to accommodate the population of 10,000 that has sprung up around the plant.

The Klabin mill was built as a result of the severe shortage of pulp and newsprint

that had been confronting Brazil, and thus fills an urgent need of the country's economy. The project is expected to lead to a great expansion of Brazil's paper industry.

Venezuela needs farm workers

A committee to coordinate public and private activities in encouraging immigration into Venezuela was organized in September 1946 by the governing board of the Institute of Immigration and Colonization. Two of the six members of the committee are men experienced in dealing with agricultural problems. New settlers are needed in Venezuela's farm regions, which have lost a large part of their population to the oil districts where wages are higher. Few hands make small harvests, and small harvests are a factor in the high food prices which are causing distress to Venezuelans in city and country alike.

Problems of immigration are not limited to the attraction and selection of immigrants able to contribute to the food supply. There must also be measures to guide them to the right location, and to provide them with suitable tools and with access to markets. Venezuela has had comparatively little experience in these matters, for prewar figures show an average of less than a thousand Europeans entering Venezuela in a year's time.

Peru creates a National Food Supply Corporation

A National Food Supply Corporation has been created in Peru to regulate the prices of food products and supervise their distribution throughout the country. The activities of this corporation will include the buying and selling of food, and the construction and administration of warehouses, cold storage, and milk-pasteuriza-

tion plants, and bakeries wherever they are needed. The Ministry of Agriculture will establish the maximum prices that the corporation may receive for food products it sells and the maximum charge it may make for any services it offers. When the maximum price allowed is below the cost of an article, the government will bear the loss.

The corporation will have a capital of 10,000,000 gold soles furnished entirely by the government. It will be located in Lima, but may establish branch offices in other parts of the nation and, with the consent of the government, in foreign countries. The board of directors will consist of 13 members—3 appointed by the government and the others by various agricultural organizations, the Municipal Council of Lima, the Bank Association of Peru, and the Peruvian Confederation of Workers. The board will name a manager to execute its decisions. Fifty percent of the annual profits of the corporation will go into a reserve fund and the remainder will go to the government.

Colombian Agricultural Mortgage Bank

This bank, which was opened in 1932 with 15 local offices, now has 192, including branches, agencies, and warehouses, and reaches 800 of the country's 815 districts. Beginning with loans of 2,738,000 pesos in 1932, the Bank rapidly expanded its services. By 1935 the loans had reached 7,500,000 pesos, and the next year they were 19,500,000. The largest increase, however, took place between 1943 and 1944—from 28,000,000 to 43,750,000 pesos. In 1945 they amounted to 49,275,000 pesos. The number of loans made to the end of 1945 was 682,069.

Another useful service of the Bank has been to import agricultural machinery

during the war period, so that it might be sold to farmers at reasonable prices and, insofar as possible, in all parts of the country.

Cooperative educational agreement, Panama-United States

Representatives of the Government of the Republic of Panama and of the Inter-American Educational Foundation, Inc., of the United States have signed an agreement designed to promote inter-American understanding through the exchange of educators, ideas, and methods of instruction.

The first step in carrying out the agreement after formal government approval was taken by Decree No. 1581 of September 19, 1946, which established the Inter-American Cooperative Service of Education in Panama as an integral part of the Ministry of Education. As specified by the agreement, the special representative of the Inter-American Educational Foundation, Inc., in Panama was appointed director of the Service, to organize and have charge of functions of the Service other than appointment of personnel, a duty of Panama's executive power.

The cooperative program of education will give precedence to vocational training. The program includes an expert in this field as the special representative; necessary arrangements for Panamanian educators to visit the United States to perfect their training, give lectures, and exchange ideas with instructors in the United States; the study and investigation of educational necessities and resources of Panama with the object of improving teaching personnel; and the expansion, adaptation, and exchange of educational materials.

The Inter-American Educational Foundation, Inc., will contribute a total of \$50,000 and the Government of Panama

the same sum to the Service. A School of Arts and Sciences to be erected at a cost of approximately 2 million balboas is planned in Panama City, and other institutions necessary to the development of vocational training will be founded.

Agricultural education in Mexico and the Dominican Republic

BOTH Mexico and the Dominican Republic have new agricultural education laws. The former's law was approved December 31, 1945 and became effective 60 days following its publication in the *Diario Oficial* of July 6, 1946, while the Dominican law was approved March 21, 1946, and published in the *Gaceta Oficial* of April 2, 1946. The target of both laws is essentially the same—to prepare teachers and technicians skilled in the various branches of agriculture and to offer elementary, advanced, and specialized instruction, both theory and practice, to all those actively engaged in any line of agricultural activity. Both countries, of course, are seeking a better and more efficient development and use of their agricultural resources.

Under the Mexican law, agricultural education is considered a public service in which the State (meaning in this instance national, state, district, municipal, and territorial governments) will participate. A reading of the law indicates that it covers the field thoroughly. The State obligates itself under the law to make available as far as possible both land and credit, so that students who successfully finish their courses may have the facilities to devote themselves directly to agriculture and stock raising; to establish for this latter purpose a trust fund in the National Bank of Agricultural Credit, to be used preferably to help students to set up farm colonies; to give necessary technical advice

and supervision in the organization of such colonies; to establish and maintain experiment stations; to develop the practical farm extension services through expanding the work of the Cultural Missions, agricultural training centers, and correspondence courses; to create scholarships for advanced technical study; and to give employment in the government's various agricultural services to professionals trained at schools specified by the law.

Three types of agricultural education are provided for: elementary, practical and special, and advanced. The elementary course will be offered in rural communities, with the study programs adapted to the locality, through primary, secondary, and normal schools and through the resident schools for Indians, and it is compulsory in all schools having a school land parcel.

The so-called practical agricultural education is designed to furnish the technical knowledge necessary for efficient and economic management of farm, livestock, or related industrial enterprises and to equip the students to take their place as real factors in the improvement of rural life. This type of training will be given in the Practical Agricultural Schools and through extension services. Specialized agricultural training is also to be made available, through courses of varying length and intensity, in such fields as beekeeping; poultry, rabbit, and stock raising; vegetable gardening; flower and fruit culture; dairying and cheese making; preservation of fruits and vegetables; meat packing and sausage making; and soap manufacture, tanning, and other industries connected with farm activity.

Advanced scientific and technical education will be provided through the Institute of Higher Agricultural Education, which in turn will function through the

National Agricultural School, research centers, and the Post-graduate School. A Council of Higher Agricultural Education, composed of the Secretary of Agriculture and various experts, will plan the regulations of the aforementioned Institute and map out its study programs.

The Dominican Republic's law is also a very comprehensive one. It divides instruction and training into four categories, as follows:

(1) Technical and professional. These courses begin with elementary training, which offers to rural youths practical instruction in farming and related rural activities. This instruction will be given at the School of Practical Agriculture at Dajabón and at model farm schools to be established to the extent necessary to meet requirements. The crop and stock raising at these schools will serve as practical experience for the students and payment may be made for the work of students while they are learning.

Then follows the intermediate course, consisting of 1 year of preliminary work and 3 additional years of study to prepare technicians and professionals to organize, direct, and administer agricultural enterprises; to use modern farm methods; to conduct experiments in crop, livestock, and industrial techniques; to fill technical positions; and to teach. A degree of Bachelor of Agricultural Sciences is granted at the end of the course.

The advanced course, which covers 4 more years, deals with specialized study in the various agricultural sciences (soils, climatology, botany, entomology, veterinary medicine, rural economics, etc.), and students are graduated with the title of agronomist or agricultural engineer.

(2) Demonstration teaching. This type of instruction will be carried into all parts of the country by the technical and professional staff of the Department of Agri-

cultural, Animal Industry, and Colonization, to demonstrate practical methods for improved production. The media of instruction include conferences, informal discussions, publications, correspondence, and films.

(3) Home economics. These courses, to be given through schools or short special training periods, will instruct the farm woman in the principles of home economics, health habits, and general home care and planning.

(4) The final type of training contemplated by the law is that offered to young people and farm boys and girls through agricultural clubs, which will be organized with the help of rural teachers and government officials. The training will be conducted through conferences, correspondence, practical classes, films, and publications, and participation in club work by all rural boys and girls of the nation is urged.

In all teaching centers the particular aptitude of each student is to be taken into account and developed. All courses offered are to be built around present-day national economic conditions and correlated not only with the national educational system but also with the actual life of the nation.

University autonomy in Venezuela

Venezuela has granted autonomy to the nation's three universities—the Central University located at Caracas, the University of Los Andes at Mérida, and the recently reopened University of Zulia at Maracaibo. By organic statute of September 28, 1946, published in the *Gaceta Oficial* of the same date, each university is to hold its own property, subject to no control from treasury officials. From 1 to 2 percent of the year's national revenue is to be assigned to the universities.

A qualified rector, vice-rector, and secretary are to be appointed to each university by the President of Venezuela, who may also remove them. All other appointments are under university control. In each university the ultimate authority resides in a university council, which consists of the rector, vice-rector, and secretary, the deans of the various faculties, three representatives of the student body, and two representatives of the alumni.

Policies of the three universities, and of any others which may in future be created, will be coordinated by a national university council presided over by the minister of national education. Other members of the national university council will be the rectors of all the universities and one delegate each from the teaching and student bodies of each university. Faculty and student representatives are to be elected by secret ballot.

Autonomy of the University of Panama

The University of Panama, in accordance with the new Constitution of the Republic of Panama, was granted autonomy by Law No. 48 of September 24, 1946. The university will be directed by a university general council, an administrative council, a board of trustees, a rector, a faculty board, and deans.

The rector, the legal representative of the university, will be elected by the university general council consisting of the professors, assistant professors, and two representatives of the students in each school. The council is to draw up and revise the university statutes, appoint a rector and secretary general, and confer honorary degrees.

Administrative affairs of the university are entrusted to an administrative council, over which the rector will preside, and of

which a representative of the Ministry of Education, the dean of the university, faculty deans, and several student representatives are members. This council will appoint both the administrative personnel and the faculty, and adopt measures to insure the best operation of the university.

The board of trustees, composed of the Minister of Education as chairman, the Rector of the University, a representative of the faculty, a student representative, a representative of the alumni association, and four citizens selected by a method to be stipulated in the statutes, will guide the university's finances. The board must approve the budget submitted to it by the administrative council and will supervise all income and expenditures.

Each faculty will have a board made up of all regular professors and of student representatives. It will be the task of these boards to decide questions of an academic nature, determine courses of study, and coordinate the courses.

The university may legally own property and money, and may dispose of these independently. Sources of revenue are the national budget, rents, and other income from University property, donations, gifts, endowments, and legacies, and stated fees for students.

At the end of each academic year, the rector is to submit a detailed report to the administrative council, the board of trustees, and the university general council. Upon approval by these groups, the report will be submitted to the Ministry of Education.

Brazil's first technical school of aviation

Outstanding among the changes wrought in Brazil during the past few years by wartime exigencies and United States-Brazilian cooperation is the Escola Técnica

de Aviação in São Paulo. This school was founded in November 1943 by the Ministry of Aviation with the aid of John Paul Riddle, an expert in the mass-production training of airplane technicians, a staff of Portuguese-speaking American instructors, and high-priority equipment rushed to Brazil with the cooperation of the U. S. Army Air Force. The school played a vital role during the war in furnishing specialists to keep flying Brazil's sea patrol reconnaissance planes and the fighter planes that fought over Italy, and now that the war is over, it continues to be a cornerstone in the development of Brazilian aviation.

The students as well as the instructors are hand-picked to meet high mental and physical standards. The courses offered, lasting from 3 to 15 months, include Aircraft, Aircraft Woodworking, Air Force Administration, Air Traffic Control, Electricity, Engines, Hydraulics, Instruments, Link Specialist, Assistant Instructor, Motor Vehicles, Parachutes, Propellers, Radio Communication, Radio Maintenance, Sheet Metal, Basic Communications, Weather, Welding, Aircraft Mechanic, Link Maintenance, Link Operator, and Training Aids. The School operates on a stagger system, with admission examinations given weekly, and graduation ceremonies held twice a month. During the war about 90 percent of the students were in the Brazilian Air Force, and about 10 percent candidates for the enlisted reserves; now these percentages are reversed.

In its two and a half years of existence the School has turned out three times as many aircraft technicians as were registered throughout Brazil from 1927 through 1942. The number of students has increased from 4 to 1,800, and that of instructors from 19 to 260. From a few classrooms, the institution has spread out into 48 buildings.

New educational institutions in Panama

The Republic of Panama has taken important steps forward in two different fields of education. A new Social Service School, to be part of the University of Panama, will train professional workers in social service. A National Institute of Fine Arts has been created for the promotion and development of fine arts.

Following the first year of operation of the Social Service School, 10 scholarships with a stipend of 50 balboas each a month, 1 for each province and 1 more for the Comarca of San Blas, are to be offered. Furthermore, centers for practical supervision of social work are to be organized in both present and future agencies.

The National Institute of Fine Arts may borrow up to 500,000 balboas, guaranteed by the Government, for the construction of a National Palace of Fine Arts. This building will house an auditorium, the National Conservatory of Music and Drama, the National Symphony, and ballet, art, and journalism schools.

Cultural agreement between Panama and Brazil

A Cultural Agreement on Literary, Scientific, and Artistic Exchange has been signed by Panama and Brazil. As much official assistance as possible will be given to facilitate trips between the countries by university professors and members of cultural societies for lectures in their particular field and on their country's cultural activities. A permanent agency of cultural interchange will be established in the capitals of the two countries to assist those who propose to study in either country in their research and programs.

Each of the countries agreed to award fellowships annually to professors and

students of the other country. Transfer of credits from secondary schools is made easier by the mutual recognition of diplomas from official or officially recognized institutions, eliminating the necessity of an examination or submission of a thesis. For higher courses, certificates for courses completed in similar institutions with a similar curriculum are likewise recognized. Exemption from payment of registration, examination, and certificate fees is accorded students of either country in the schools of each country.

Scientific, professional, or technical diplomas, duly authenticated, from official institutions of the two nations will be equally valid in Panama and in Brazil for registration for advanced courses or specialized schools. Diplomas and degrees in the professions will have full validity in each country.

Each country will publish works by authors of the other country translated by competent authorities, both countries having first agreed on the selection to be used.

In the National Library of Panama City and the National Library of Rio de Janeiro, there will be sections devoted to official publications and literary, scientific, artistic, and technical works published in Brazil and in Panama, respectively.

Soft drink tax to pay tuition fees

Costa Rica has imposed a tax of 2 céntimos (slightly more than a third of a cent in U. S. money) on each bottle of soft drinks made or bottled in the country. The money is to be used to compensate for the remission of tuition fees prescribed in the school law amendments of 1945. (See BULLETIN, July 1945, p. 423.) Students whose parents own no property except the home they live in are now entitled to free tuition in government secondary schools and in the National University. Proceeds

of the new tax will be divided, half to go to the university and half to the government secondary schools, to make up for the tuition fees not received from students who are exempt.

Primary education in Costa Rica is compulsory; it continues to be free to all pupils, whatever their financial condition.

People's restaurants in Venezuela

An office charged with organization of people's restaurants in all parts of the country is being set up as an autonomous unit attached to the Venezuelan Ministry of Health and Social Welfare. The new body will deal directly with local authorities in towns and states, opening more dining rooms where laborers may obtain nutritious meals. Four million bolívars (nearly \$1,200,000) have already been set aside, and future budgets are to include appropriations for the work. Activities of the new office will be tax exempt, but subject to auditing by the Treasury's accounting office.

The first of the Venezuelan Government's low-cost restaurants was opened in Caracas in May 1939. From the beginning it served both breakfast and dinner; during its first year it averaged 775 meals a day. Lunchrooms for Caracas school children followed soon, and in a short time others were under way in Maracaibo, Barquisimeto, Mérida, Maracay, and other places.

Cuban clothing workers

The Ministry of Labor in Cuba has issued a Resolution fixing minimum prices to be paid by manufacturing or commercial establishments for articles of clothing made in private homes. This measure is aimed at eliminating competition based on low pay for the makers of such clothing, and

raising the standard of living of these workers. Another resolution fixed the minimum compensation to be paid per article to workers in clothing factories. In establishments where workers are paid by the day, all wages are to be raised by 25 percent. Where even with this raise wages still do not meet a minimum of \$2.70 a day, they must be raised until they do.

We see by the papers that—

- Fruits were gathered, prepared, and canned on the spot as part of the celebration when *Venezuela's* 5-V clubs convened in September 1946 in a farming town not far from Caracas. Farm boys from 12 to 18 years old work in these clubs toward a better agricultural future for their country, with a fivefold dedication to valor, vigor, truth (*verdad*), modesty (*vergüenza*), and Venezuela.
- No coffee from the 1946–47 crop will be exported from *Cuba*. A recent Government decree declared all coffee produced between May 1, 1946, and April 30, 1947, to be necessary for domestic consumption. The same decree established minimum and maximum prices for various grades of coffee in order to protect both producers and the consuming public.
- *Guatemala* requires commercial establishments to close for the week end at 3 o'clock Saturday afternoon, but does not apply the rule to food stores, drug stores, filling stations, or florists.
- Telephone connection has been opened between Quito, *Ecuador*, and Bogotá, *Colombia*.
- *Costa Rican* harbors may be used without port charges by any Central American ship serving only Central American ports, provided the government under which the

ship is registered extends the same privilege to Costa Rican ships.

- In order to standardize wages of coffee pickers, the *Venezuelan* Government requires that a uniform container be used for coffee harvests in all parts of the country.
- Studies of *Chilean* forests indicate that more of the cut timber is used for fuel than for all other purposes put together. High winds, however, destroy more than twice as much as is cut down to serve useful purposes, and nearly four times as much as is cut is burned in forest fires. Chile's 40 million acres of woodland constitute a forest wealth that is all the more valuable because so much of it can be easily reached by rail or by water.
- To stimulate the satisfaction of a larger fraction of the country's milk needs by reducing costs of pasteurization, the *Venezuelan* Development Corporation has bought a pasteurizing plant. Eventually, it is planned, up to 45 percent of the plant's stock will be held by the milk producers who deal with it.
- The *Chilean* Government protects citizens of Santiago from black market sugar prices by providing local stalls in various parts of the city, where sugar can be had at ceiling prices.
- *Panama's* most powerful new radio station, call letters HOX, was formally installed in Panama City on October 12, 1946. Broadcasts in Spanish and English by HOX, the first of five projected stations, will be heard in many other countries. Programs planned will offer complete local and international coverage.
- A new station of Radiodifusora Chiricana, call letters HOU, has been opened in the city of David, Province of Chiriqui.
- *Brazil's* first official center for allergy studies was recently inaugurated in the

Central Navy Hospital, Rio de Janeiro. This center will consist of two sections—a laboratory and a clinic. Extensive research on allergies will be conducted in the laboratory and serums for their diagnosis and treatment prepared. In the clinic allergy sufferers will be examined and the results of the research carried on in the laboratory applied. The job of organizing and installing the new service was directed by Professor Oscar D. Silva of the Oswaldo Cruz Institute.

- *Venezuela* requires identity papers of all citizens more than 18 years old and of foreigners who live in Venezuela for more than 2 months. Papers must carry fingerprints and a photograph and must be renewed every 5 years.
- A minimum monthly salary of 200 pesos (a peso equals \$0.268 U. S. currency) and a minimum daily wage of 8 pesos have been established for Government workers in *Argentina*. Not more than 30 percent of these amounts may be deducted when food and lodging are provided. All employees of firms offering services or constructing public works under Government contract are included in these regulations.
- A natural-gas plant which can handle several million cubic feet a day has been put into operation at Punto de Mata, *Venezuela*. More of this valuable by-product of Venezuela's rich oil fields is thus put to profitable use, while in the small houses of the neighborhood gas lighting brings a welcome change from hand lamps.
- A seismological station to study earth movements influenced by the South Pole has been opened at Punta Arenas by the University of *Chile*.
- In January 1947 six provincial banks recently created by the National Assembly of *Panama* began operations. Located in

the capitals of the provinces of Colón, Chiriquí, Herrera, Los Santos, Coclé, and Veraguas, the banks have a combined fund of \$2,200,000. The National Bank of Panama, in compliance with an executive decree of October 11, 1946, increased its capital by \$2,000,000.

- The former *United States* LST (landing ship tank) 907 was transferred to the government of *Venezuela* and taken over by a Venezuelan crew on November 25, 1946. This marked the first transfer to a Latin American Government under a plan whereby a number of minor naval vessels are being sold to other American Republics under the Surplus Property Act.
- The Government of *Panama* has approved the organization of a new air line, the Panamanian Aviation Co. It will fly routes within Panama prior to later establishment of international routes.
- The *Argentine* Government has issued a decree inviting the provinces to sign a treaty providing for the establishment of a labor court system which will provide speedy and gratuitous service in settling disputes between employers and workers. Labor courts cannot be organized in Argentina as federal tribunals, since the constitution places labor questions under local jurisdiction. The proposed treaty will provide for regional courts of appeal in various parts of the country and for a fixed number of labor judges, official defense attorneys, and conciliators in each province. These officials will be appointed by the national government upon the suggestion of the provinces in which they will work. The nation will pay all the expenses of the labor-court system.
- The *Peruvian* Congress has passed a law declaring the quinine industry essential for the safeguarding of human life and an important source of strategic materials for

the defense of the Western Hemisphere, and providing for government protection for the industry. Until the present official and private plantings of cinchona trees become productive, quinine imports will be controlled in order to avoid the stamping out of the domestic industry through monopolistic practices, and a fair price for cinchona bark from uncultivated trees will be guaranteed.

- The University of *Chile* has reversed its ancient custom by offering courses leading to a doctorate in philosophy.

- At the Thirty-Sixth Fine Arts Exposition held in *Buenos Aires* last September the first prize in painting went to Ramón Gómez Cornet for his *La Urpila* (The Dove), and top honors in sculpture to Luis Carlos Rovatti for his *El Hombre* (The Man). Señor Gómez Cornet was born in Santiago del Estero in 1898 and studied in the Academy of Fine Arts at Córdoba as well as in Spain, Italy, Portugal, France, and Holland. He is known particularly for his interpretations of the countryside and people of his native province and of northern Argentina in general. Señor Rovatti was born in Buenos Aires in 1895 and studied at the National Academy of Fine Arts. Among his outstanding works are the mausoleum of General Paz on the Paseo de la Recoleta, Buenos Aires, and the monuments to Dr. Eliseo Cantón in the Buenos Aires School of Medicine and to Bernardino Rivadavia in Bahía Blanca.

- The Republic of *Panama* created on September 4, 1946, the Ricardo Miró Literary Award, a tribute to a famous poet of that country. A committee of five appointed by the Ministry of Education will choose the winner of the annual award. This award will consist of three first prizes of a gold medal and 1,000 balboas each; three second prizes of a

gold medal and 500 balboas each; and three third prizes of a silver medal and 250 balboas each. Honorable mention will be made of those judged qualified.

- Many Latin American countries have the pleasant custom of naming schools after their sister republics, including the United States. *Escuela Estados Unidos* is the name in Spanish. A new school thus christened is in a small village on the green and lovely plateau above San José, the capital of Costa Rica. It has all the elementary grades and is provided with a large assembly hall. In the big school garden the pupils help grow vegetables to be served in the school lunch. Visitors from the United States are welcomed with the singing of *The Star-spangled Banner*.

Anyone who would like to send a postcard to show Costa Rican children something of the country for which the school is named should address it as follows: Senor don Óscar Quesada O., Director de la Escuela Estados Unidos, San Joaquín de Flores, Provincia de Heredia, Costa Rica. (Postage \$.02.)

- An *Argentine* Presidential decree has authorized the expropriation of 33 blocks in Buenos Aires in order to make possible the completion of the city's 400-foot wide Avenida 9 de Julio and the widening of the various roads crossing this Avenue. The decree also provides that buildings constructed along the Avenue will have to conform to regulations as to height and architectural style established by municipal officials.

- The *Guatemalan* Ministry of Agriculture has provided 7,500 hoes to be sold at cost price to farmers engaged in growing articles of prime necessity.

- Soaring prices obliged *Costa Rica* to re-establish in August 1946 much of the system in force in wartime for the control

of prices and distribution of the necessities of life.

- On October 14, 1946, at a ceremony held at the *Brazilian* Legation in *Panama*, Dr. Ricardo J. Alfaro, distinguished Panamanian statesman and Pan Americanist, former President of Panama and at present his country's Minister of Foreign Affairs, received the Grand Cross of the Order of the Southern Cross of Brazil. The presentation was made by the Brazilian Minister in Panama, Dr. Paulo G. Hasslocher.

- In order to meet more adequately the health needs of the nation, the *Argentine* Government has created a Department of Public Health, ranking as a Ministry, to take over the functions of the National Public Health Office. Among the first duties of the new department will be the preparation of a project for an amplified organic law of public health.

- The salaries of workers in the manufacture of footwear have been raised by 25 percent in *Ecuador*.

- *Guatemala's* election law of July 9, 1946 disqualifies for elective office a candidate who has acted as representative of any powerful foreign company within the year just preceding the election. For all national offices candidates must be able to read and write; possession of property no longer excuses them from this requirement.

- A 32-volume set of books containing representative works by outstanding authors of the 21 American Republics has recently been offered by W. M. Jackson, Inc., a publishing house in Buenos Aires. Called *Colección Panamericana*, it includes brief introductory sketches of the culture of each country by such men as Alfonso Reyes of Mexico, Herschel Brickell of the United States, Afranio

Peixoto of Brazil, and Rafael Maya of Colombia, preceding selections from poets, essayists, letter-writers, philosophers, and historians of the various countries. Among the authors represented are Rubén Darío, Santos Chocano, Acevedo Díaz, Euclides da Cunha, Nathaniel Hawthorne, Blest Gana, Sarmiento, Bolívar, and Martí.

- The president of *Brazil* has issued a decree-law instructing the National Confederation of Industry to set up an industrial social service organization to study, plan, and execute measures for the promotion of the social welfare of workers in industry and related activities, and for the development of a spirit of solidarity among the different classes. Industrial establishments belonging to the National Confederation of Industry and all those concerned with transportation, communications, and fishing will be obliged to contribute monthly to the organization two percent of the total amount of wages paid out to their employees.

- A recent executive decree of the *Dominican Republic* created fifty scholarships, each amounting to thirty dollars a month, to be awarded to needy university students.

- *United States* Public Law No. 477, approved June 26, 1946, authorized the Secretary of War to permit, upon designation by the President of the United States, not exceeding 20 persons at a time from the other 20 American Republics to receive instruction at the United States Military Academy at West Point. Young men who attend the Academy under this law will receive the same pay and allowances as cadets appointed from the United States, and will be subject to the same rules and regulations. Not more than 3 cadets from any 1 republic may receive instruction at the same time.

- A few months ago Buenos Aires commenced work on a new system of bathing

resorts on the Plata River. Work on this project was begun with the filling-in and reclamation of about 900 acres along the river. Besides facilities for fishing, swimming, and horseback riding, these resorts will have cafeterias and other restaurants. The resorts will accommodate 80,000 bathers in all. One will have a large pool with a continuous flow of chlorinated water, and one an interior lake with bed of sand, its water regulated by sluices connected directly with the river. A large yacht basin, fishing grounds, a seaplane landing with all facilities, parking lots and underground garages also form part of the project.

- The \$1,000 award of the American Federation of Soroptimist Clubs to the foremost woman in the field of world statemanship and unity was given for 1946 to Dr. Bertha Lutz of Rio de Janeiro. Dr. Lutz was a member of the *Brazilian* Chamber of Deputies in 1936 and 1937 and of the Brazilian delegation to the United Nations conference in San Francisco. She has done extensive scientific research and is one of the chief naturalists of the Brazilian National Museum.

- A Pan American Women's Association has been established in *Buenos Aires*. Affiliated with the Pan American Women's Association of New York, the organization will endeavor to unite women of the continent in mutual understanding, to stimulate the intellectual development and the cultural advancement of women, to establish centers of information and advice, and will work for scholarship grants and inter-American exchange of professors.

- Last year *Uruguay* established new minimum wage scales affecting various classifications of workers. These included workers in printing and publishing; quarries; the rubber, lumber, cork, leather,

textile, metallurgical, transportation, construction, and clothing industries; paper and flour mills; cement factories; packing plants; private banks; commerce; ferry and towing companies; and florists. Air and maritime pilots were also covered. A Committee on Wages for each group submitted its recommendations for wage standards to the Ministry of Industry and Labor, and these were approved and embodied in decrees.

- Three *Costa Rican* students have gone to *Brazil* to study at the invitation of the government of that country.

- In order to provide adequate instruction for children with hearing and speech defects, *Nicaragua* has established a special school in the city of Managua to care for such children. The director will be a specialist in the field, and the faculty will be trained in educational psychology, medicine, and psychiatry. Pupils will be chosen by the director, aided by a physician. All expenses are to be met out of government funds in the Ministry of Public Education.

- *Venezuela* has taken additional steps to combat illiteracy by creating the National Literacy Commission under the guidance of the Minister of National Education. The main aims of the Commission will be to push the literacy campaign by means of well planned publicity, to interest institutions and private enterprises in supporting the campaign, and to stimulate adult education by means of contests and prizes. Membership in the Commission will be honorary.

- The School of Economics and Administrative Sciences in Rio de Janeiro, which has been incorporated into the University of *Brazil*, will be supported by the Mauá Foundation. This arrangement definitely assures the position of education in busi-

ness administration among other advanced courses.

- The investment of capital in business and industry in *Bogotá* in 1945 reached the sum of 71,486,000 pesos, the highest between 1936 and 1945, the lowest being 11,000,000 pesos in 1939. Almost 42,000,000 pesos were invested in new companies, of which 27,000,000 went to industrial enterprises and 15,000,000 to commercial companies. Both groups showed a wide diversification.

- The University of *Montevideo*, in response to a large number of requests, has approved a new statute which provides for the acceptance by the University of graduate students from the other American republics, including the United States.

The University of *Montevideo* will accept qualified American students for one or more courses and will issue official certificates for the successful completion of the courses. Students interested in attending the University under the provisions of this new statute should apply directly to the University.

- A new national park has been established in *Argentina*—that of *Tierra del Fuego*. Covering approximately 568,000 acres, the park is located between Beagle Canal, which forms the frontier with Chile, and a line to be marked by the Administration of National Parks and Tourism, and includes all of Lake Fagnano or Kami as

well as a strip of land along its shores. *Argentina* now has eight national parks.

- The Foundation of Applied Sciences of *São Paulo*, a newly founded Jesuit institution, has recently established in that city a Department of Industrial Chemistry. This Department will form a part of the School of Industrial Engineering of *São Paulo*, which will eventually include specialized sections dealing with engineering, metallurgy, electricity, and other fields of industrial activity. A course in textile engineering will be offered next year. The School, believed by its founders to be unique in Latin America, has been subsidized by Brazilian and American industrialists. Brazilian technical specialists are being engaged to teach in the School, and the United States State Department has been asked to assist in obtaining the services of several American professors.

- The Government of *El Salvador* is beginning an extensive program to improve housing conditions in that country. Plans call for the construction during the present year of 350 low-cost private homes and modern 100-family apartment houses, benefiting 1,000 families in all. The first group of 100 houses will be built in the El Bosque section of San Salvador. These houses are expected to cost about 3,000 colones each (colón equals \$0.40 U. S. cy.), and will be sold to workers at cost plus a small additional charge.

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1947

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THE PAN AMERICAN UNION

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THE PAN AMERICAN UNION, now 56 years old, is an international organization created and maintained by the twenty-one American Republics: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, the United States, Uruguay, and Venezuela. Originally known as the International Bureau of the American Republics, it was established in 1890 in accordance with a resolution passed April 14 of that year by the First International Conference of American States, which convened at Washington in October 1889. April 14 is celebrated annually throughout the Americas as Pan American Day.

The work of the Union was greatly expanded by resolutions of the Second Conference, held at Mexico City in 1901-2; the Third, at Rio de Janeiro in 1906; the Fourth, at Buenos Aires in 1910; the Fifth, at Santiago, Chile, in 1923; the Sixth, at Habana in 1928; the Seventh, at Montevideo in 1933; the Eighth, at Lima in 1938; and by other inter-American conferences. The creation of machinery for the orderly settlement of inter-American disputes is one of the outstanding achievements of the Pan American system, but more important still is the continental public opinion that demanded such procedure.

PURPOSE AND ORGANIZATION

The purpose of the Pan American Union is to promote friendship and close relations among the Republics of the American Continent and peace and security within their borders by fostering constructive cooperation among them. The Union is supported by annual contributions

from all the countries, in amounts proportional to population, and its services are freely available to officials and private citizens alike. Its affairs are administered by a Director General and an Assistant Director, elected by and responsible to a Governing Board composed of one member from each American Republic.

ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS

The administrative divisions of the Pan American Union are organized to carry out the purposes for which it was created. There are special divisions dealing with foreign trade, statistics, economics, intellectual cooperation, music, juridical matters, agricultural cooperation, travel, and labor and social information. All these divisions maintain close relations with official and unofficial bodies in the countries members of the Union. The Columbus Memorial Library contains 138,500 volumes and 2,400 maps. The BULLETIN of the Pan American Union, published monthly in English, Spanish, and Portuguese, is the official organ of the institution. For a list of other publications of the Union, see the inside back cover.

PAN AMERICAN CONFERENCES

The Pan American Union also serves as the permanent organ of the International Conferences of American States, usually referred to as the Pan American Conferences. In addition to preparing the programs and regulations, the Union gives effect to the conclusions of the Conferences by conducting special inquiries and investigations and by convening or arranging for special or technical conferences in the intervals between the International Conferences.



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(The contents of previous issues of the BULLETIN OF THE PAN AMERICAN UNION can be found in the "Readers' Guide" in your library)

ILLUSTRATION AT SIDE: CONSTRUCTING A DERRICK IN A VENEZUELAN OIL FIELD (Courtesy of Standard Oil Company of New Jersey)



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RIO DE JANEIRO

BULLETIN OF THE PAN AMERICAN UNION

VOL. LXXXI, No. 3



MARCH 1947

The Concept of Brazilian Music

RENATO ALMEIDA

Secretary General of the Brazilian Institute of Education, Science, and Culture; Chief, Public Relations Division, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

I BELIEVE it would not be out of place to discuss with Americans the concept of Brazilian music, for although music nationalism has manifested itself similarly among you, it did not present the same characteristics. Much has been said of music nationalism, but the term at times has an aspect which, artistically, seems to limit the universal meaning of music. The latter ought, rather, to be broadened and enriched by the contribution of the genius of every people.

In Latin America this nationalism was a phase of the struggle for liberation from the European colonialism in which we lived and which your eminent author Archibald MacLeish has condemned as a hindrance to the free blossoming of the American spirit. In Brazil, in 1922, the so-called "modernist" movement de-

manded that Brazil produce something new and entirely her own, since we were becoming weary of foreign domination. Thereupon we undertook to study our country and our people, in successive historical, artistic, social, ethnographic, and economic investigations, so that the particular characteristics of Brazilian culture might be understood and fully appreciated. This interpretation of the Brazilian soul was and still is being sought through the media of poetry and fiction, music and art, folklore and the sciences. It will permit us to offer to the world a synthesis of what we are and of the message we have to give. The interest aroused on every hand, and especially here in the United States, by the music of Villa-Lobos, Lorenzo Fernández, Francisco Mignone, and Camargo Guarnieri, by the paintings of Portinari, or by the sociological views of Gilberto Freyre bears witness to the belief that we have found the right

Address delivered at the twelfth meeting of the American Musicological Society, Princeton University, December 29, 1946.

road and must continue in that direction.

In these Brazilian studies, musicology was summoned to its important rôle of interpreting the soul of the country through the works of its composers, of searching out not only the inspiration and the "constant" lyrical elements, but also the historical processes and influences, with a view to discerning trends and fluctuations in the art. Many students have already contributed to these musicological studies and have a considerable body of work to their credit. Notable among them is Mario de Andrade, so well remembered for the social and esthetic significance of his work, as well as Andrade Muricy, Caldeira Filho, Eurico Nogueira França, Furio Franceschini, Luis da Camara Casuco, Luiz Heitor Corrêa de Azevedo, Oneyda Alvarenga, Orminda Dantas (D'Or), Otavio Bevilacqua, Frei Pedro Sinzig, Vasco Mariz, and a host of others who have dedicated themselves earnestly to musicology, in the analysis not only of national problems but also of those of a general nature. These students have shown particular interest in the continental aspects of music, now that it is making a contribution toward achieving inter-American friendship and understanding.

In this musical Good Neighbor Policy, American musicologists, Herkowitz, for instance, have studied Brazil and done ethno-musicological research. The Library of Congress in Washington lent the University of Brazil a machine for recording folk music. Recordings were made and distributed under the distinguished direction of Professor Luiz Heitor. Exchange of folklore recordings between institutions of the two countries has been successfully carried out. I need not mention here the stimulus of your prizes and fellowships for Brazilian composers, nor the enthusiasm with which you always greet our professors and artists.

This work, moreover, is being supplemented by the systematic and fruitful efforts of the Music Division of the Pan American Union, directed by the eminent musicologist Charles Seeger, whose diversified activities have accomplished amazing results in furthering the understanding of American music. At this time I should like to express to him my country's appreciation for the special attention he has devoted to Brazil and to its composers and musicologists.

Toward the end of the 18th and the beginning of the 19th century, there was in the Brazilian musical scene a figure of rare talent, Padre José Mauricio Nunes Garcia, who, without ever having been outside Rio de Janeiro, showed himself to be an unusually fine artist and wrote music in the classical idiom, *à la* Haydn and Mozart. Last century, in an atmosphere entirely dominated by Italian opera, we produced the first American composer to achieve worldwide recognition—Carlos Gomes. If in his music Gomes faintly anticipated a Brazilian atmosphere, it was not until later that this quality became distinct, in the work of Itiberê da Cunha, the first to employ folklore motives, and in that of Alexandre Levy, finally attaining a still more definite form when Alberto Nepomuceno gave an unmistakable national coloring to his work.

It was the modern movement, however, which established Brazilian music, that is, a musical idiom that would translate faithfully the real soul of the land and people of Brazil, although without withdrawing itself completely from universality; if it had thus withdrawn itself, a regional limitation would have resulted. Testimony of this fact exists in Villa-Lobos' naming a group of distinctly Brazilian compositions of his, *Bachianas Brasileiras*, in homage to the great Johann Sebastian. In these works he showed clearly that the

distinctively Brazilian music idiom would not go contrary to, but rather would integrate itself with, the universal stream of music. Music is over and above the people, yet it is made by the people and originates among them.

The nationalism of Brazilian music is evident in its titles, in its use of rhythmic-melodic motifs from folk music, in its exploitation of special ways of playing and singing among the people, in the sounds of typical instruments, and in the conclusions at which the composers are arriving in the study of the determining factors in Brazilian music and in the very creative forms which they attain, once having passed through the preliminary stages. This effort is not being made within any set system, but constitutes a gradual advance, so that today there is a distinctively Brazilian musical atmosphere. And when foreigners (as you yourselves so often have done) recognize and applaud a Villa-Lobos, a Lorenzo Fernández, a Francisco Mignone, or a Camargo Guarnieri, it is because in their music you find something different which characterizes the voice of a people.

Often our composers divide their efforts between composition and musicology, now through social-psychological or educational studies, now through the desire to contribute, musically, toward the understanding, the verification, and—who knows—perhaps the solution of Brazilian problems. Several composers have produced works on musicology; for example, Luciano Gallet, who with his studies on our musical folklore brilliantly outlined this mission of the composer in Brazil. There are many others, not to mention Villa-Lobos. At any rate, that is what your Aaron Copland is doing here, and Carlos Chávez in Mexico, thus contributing to the clarification of the artistic tendencies of the times, although the commentary of the

artists may occasionally be retarded by their own creative emotion.

The exploitation of folkloristic motives has not been an end of music, either in Brazil or elsewhere, but merely an open road leading into vast fields with wide horizons and broad perspectives. The utilization of the choreographies of our folk dances, of the symbolism and mysticism of the people, the charm of their religious rites—all would tend to create that musical material in which the artist would be the moulder of new forms capable of arousing varied emotions.

Because we are neither Portuguese, nor Negro, nor Indian, but have formed a nation showing all these influences and at the same time determining its own character, which daily becomes more different from its origins, contemporary Brazilian music possesses a group of varied rhythmic, melodic, harmonic, and, especially, spiritual elements. It is our wish that this music reflect a manifold reality, like Brazil itself, a country of continental proportions like your own, where in contrasting regions and climates live fifty million people, many of them come from the far corners of the earth. This music has the impetus of a tropical imagination, the rhythm of dances infused with extraordinary vigor by the African polyrhythmic element, the nuances, the colors of the earth, the wistfulness of a melancholy people, the nostalgia of children of great open spaces, intensified by a voluptuous sensitivity.

This music, expressed in so many different voices, some of which I have discussed with you, is not a form of nationalism, but an effort to translate freely the soul of a people. And the younger generation of bold atonalists now in the ascendancy is making an independent and individual music which, nevertheless, does not cease to be Brazilian, for after all the sources of inspiration are universal. I believe that

in the Latin American countries the nationalist tendency is a phase through which music is progressing and that their modern achievements, as well as those of Brazil, justify the confidence we have

placed in the Ibero-American musical spirit. That spirit will merge itself with your own, that America may give the world motives for interpreting life through the marvelous art of sound.



Recent Steps in the Organization of the Inter-American System

WILLIAM MANGER

Acting Assistant Director, Pan American Union

THE Inter-American Conference on Problems of War and Peace, held at Mexico in February and March of 1945, was a meeting of considerable accomplishment. Not the least important of its conclusions was the resolution on the Reorganization, Consolidation and Strengthening of the Inter-American System—Resolution IX as it appears in the Final Act. It may be of interest to report on some of the steps taken to carry out the recommendations of the conference, particularly those relating to the organization of the Inter-American System and the Pan American Union.

The provisions of Resolution IX fall naturally into two well-defined categories: those of immediate action or applicability; and those to be applied at some future date, specifically at the Ninth International Conference of American States.

Governing Board of the Pan American Union

One of the significant articles of Resolution IX provides that the Governing Board of the Pan American Union shall be composed of "one *ad hoc* delegate designated by each of the American Republics, which delegates shall have the rank of Ambassador . . . but shall not be a part of the diplomatic mission accredited to the government of the country in which the Pan American Union has its seat." It was contemplated that this particular provision should take effect with the fiscal year beginning November 1, 1945.

A report delivered at a Round Table on Latin America at the Annual Meeting of the American Political Science Association, Cleveland, Ohio, Dec. 27, 1946.

This was not such a radical departure from existing regulations as might appear at first glance. Actually, the Governments have had complete freedom in the appointment of their representatives on the Governing Board since the Habana Conference of 1928; in practice, however, they have always chosen their diplomatic representatives in Washington. The principal innovation of the Mexico City resolution was that the appointment of special Ambassadors should be made obligatory.

The reasons behind this proposal were two-fold: First, a feeling that with their many other responsibilities, diplomatic representatives are not able to give sufficient time and attention to Pan American problems. Secondly, and this was perhaps more important, was the belief that special representatives would be able to exercise greater freedom in the consideration of questions coming before the Board, unhindered by any extraneous considerations arising out of their diplomatic obligations.

The proposal did not meet with unanimous approval at Mexico City. It did receive the support of a substantial majority of the delegations. As the time approached to put it into practice objection was raised anew by those who had opposed it at Mexico City as well as by several other governments. They opposed it partly because of the restriction it placed on freedom in selecting representatives, and partly because of the additional financial burden involved.

As a consequence, and following an inquiry directed to the Governments, it

was agreed that until the Ninth International Conference of American States could give further consideration to the matter, the Governments should be permitted to be represented on the Board by either their diplomatic representatives or by other persons they might wish to designate. The question of the optional or obligatory character of representation on the Governing Board is certain to be one of the major subjects of discussion at the Bogotá Conference in December of this year.

Today, special Ambassadors are serving on the Board from Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Mexico, Peru, and Uruguay. For a while Guatemala and Haiti also had *ad hoc* delegates, but these have been superseded by the Chiefs of Mission of the respective countries in Washington. The United States also has a special representative in the person of the Honorable Spruille Braden, Assistant Secretary of State for Latin American Affairs.

The chairmanship of the Governing Board prior to 1945 had always been held by the Secretary of State of the United States. Up to the Fifth International Conference of American States in 1923 he was chairman *ex officio*, and although at Santiago the office was made elective the practice had always been followed of choosing the Secretary of State.

The Government of the United States was one of the first to conform to the recommendations of the Mexico City resolution. In November 1945, the Secretary of State made it known that he would not accept the chairmanship of the Governing Board for the ensuing year, and accordingly the Ambassador of Brazil, Carlos Martins, was elected the first Latin American Chairman of the Board. On leaving the Board he was succeeded by the vice chairman, Dr. Guillermo Sevilla Sacasa, Ambassador of Nicaragua.

At the annual elections held last month the representative of the United States was again tendered the office by the unanimous vote of the members. This action was strictly in accord with the letter of the resolution, which merely provides that the Chairman shall not be eligible for re-election "*for the term immediately following.*" Mr. Braden, however, took the position that the *spirit* of the resolution contemplated a greater degree of rotation and accordingly declined the office. Dr. Antonio Rocha, representative of Colombia on the Governing Board, was elected chairman for 1947.

A similar situation developed with respect to the chairmanship of the Inter-American Economic and Social Council. In this case the Mexico City resolution is silent on the question of no re-election; but after holding the office for one year the representative of the United States took the position that the same principle should apply here as to the chairmanship of the Governing Board. He accordingly refused re-election and the delegate of Costa Rica, Dr. J. Rafael Oreamuno, was chosen chairman for 1947.

The Office of Director General

A third important change in the organization of the Pan American Union made at Chapultepec has to do with the election of the Director General.

Heretofore the Director General has been elected for an indefinite period, and he held office at the pleasure of the Governing Board. The Mexico City resolution stipulated that he be chosen for ten years, that he should be ineligible for reelection, and that he should not be succeeded by a person of the same nationality. It further declared that the first term should begin on January 1, 1955.

Through the tragic death of Dr. Rowe a few weeks ago the provisions of this

article had to be invoked sooner than anticipated. Because of ambiguous phrasing, the article lends itself to a number of interpretations. Did the conference itself elect or confirm Dr. Rowe in office for a further term of ten years? Did the action of the conference in effect constitute the first ten-year term under the new plan? If it did not, did the Governing Board have freedom to choose anyone it desired up to January 1, 1955?

Because of the different interpretations that may be given to the resolution, depending upon whether it is construed strictly on the basis of the letter, or liberally in accordance with its spirit and intent, it was decided that each Government through the vote of its representative on the Governing Board should determine the application that should be given to this particular provision of the Mexico City resolution. March 12 has been set as the date for the selection of a new Director, the election to be on the basis of a two-thirds vote of the membership of the Board.

The Exercise of Political Functions

So much for matters of organization. With respect to the functions of the Pan American Union, Resolution IX declares that the Governing Board "shall take action . . . on every matter that affects the effective functioning of the inter-American system and the solidarity and general welfare of the American Republics."

This has generally been construed as a delegation of political authority. Exactly what it does mean must await further clarification when the time comes at Bogotá to define the authority of the Governing Board in the pacific settlement of international disputes, and in the application of sanctions when means of pacific settlement fail.

The question of whether or not to grant political authority to the Pan American Union has been debated for many years. At Habana in 1928 it was decided in the negative. The term itself, of course, is difficult to define. Even during the period of prohibition of political authority the Governing Board acted on measures which it would be difficult to prove were not political. Almost any action taken by a group of political appointees has its political implications.

The Inter-American System

The foregoing are those provisions of Resolution IX which were given or were intended to be given immediate application. In addition, Resolution IX will eventually affect the whole system of international organization in the Western Hemisphere, for under its terms the Governing Board of the Pan American Union is called upon to draft a charter for the improvement and strengthening of the System for presentation to the Bogotá Conference.

During the past year several projects have been prepared pursuant to this article. The Governing Board has drafted an Organic Pact for the Inter-American System, a Declaration of the Rights and Duties of States, a project on the establishment of an Inter-American Cultural Council, and another on an Inter-American Council of Jurists. The Inter-American Juridical Committee at Rio de Janeiro has prepared a draft of an Inter-American Peace Treaty, embodying in a single instrument the measures of pacific settlement now scattered over eight or ten separate treaties. The Committee has also drafted a declaration on the Rights and Duties of Man. The Inter-American Defense Board has a project on the establishment of an Inter-American Military Defense Council, which will probably be

submitted to the Rio de Janeiro conference if and when that meeting is held.

All these documents are now in the hands of the governments for examination. On the basis of the comments received final drafts will be prepared for submission to Bogotá. It is impossible to say at this time of course what form of organization will ultimately be given the Inter-American system. On the basis of the preliminary projects, the trend is toward a closer coordination among the various elements of the system; a greater integration of its component parts under the general supervision of the Governing Board of the Pan American Union.

The Act of Chapultepec

There is one further instrument of the Mexico City conference to which reference should be made, that is, the Act of Chapultepec and the failure thus far to convert that provisional executive agreement into a permanent treaty.

The Act of Chapultepec is a guarantee of the territorial integrity and the political independence and sovereignty of each State by all the other signatory States. It declares that an attack against one American State shall be considered an aggression against all the others.

To convert this provisional agreement into a permanent treaty it was proposed that an Inter-American conference be held at Rio de Janeiro. So far it has not met. Scheduled originally for October 1945, it was postponed at the instance of the United States, which declared its unwillingness to enter into a mutual assistance pact with the Government of Argentina. In March 1946, it was again postponed and no date has yet been fixed.

The delay in transforming into permanent treaty form the principles of the Act of Chapultepec is, of course, regrettable. But this delay is in itself not

extremely serious. After all, the fundamental principle of the Act that an attack against one American State is an attack against all, is not new. It appears in the Declaration of Lima of 1938, and also in the declaration signed at the Second Meeting of Foreign Ministers at Habana in 1940. These two instruments were the basis on which most of the American Republics entered World War II following the attack on the United States in December 1941—long before the Act of Chapultepec was signed.

More serious is the effect on the Inter-American System as a whole of the failure or delay in holding important meetings. Conferences are one of the principal media through which the Inter-American System functions.

Important as was the Conference of Chapultepec last year, it must be remembered that it was not one of the regular series of Pan American assemblies. Furthermore, it left many important questions for Bogotá. It is now eight years since an International Conference of American States has been held; nearly five years since the Third Meeting of Ministers of Foreign Affairs met at Rio de Janeiro. For a while the opinion appeared to prevail that the Bogotá Conference should not meet until after that of Rio de Janeiro. Fortunately, the Government of Colombia and the Governing Board of the Pan American Union have now fixed December 1947, as the time for the Ninth International Conference of American States.

It is of the utmost importance that inter-American conferences be held, in order that the American Republics may have an opportunity to consider major problems of interest to them and to their system of international relations. Unless this is done the Inter-American System cannot function in the manner in which it is intended to function.



Collection Dr. Albert R. Miller

MARIO CARREÑO: THE VILLAGE HORSE, OIL, 1946

Cuban Modern Paintings

LESLIE JUDD PORTNER

THE Pan American Union held during the last month of 1946 an exhibition of Cuban modern paintings in Washington collections, organized by the Division of Intel-

While a member of the Pan American Union Staff, Mrs. Portner, under the name of Leslie Judd Switzer, contributed to the March 1946 number of the BULLETIN an article on "Three Central American Sculptors."

lectual Cooperation under the direction of Mr. José Gómez Sicre. Cuban art was relatively unknown in this country prior to the big Latin American show held by the Museum of Modern Art in 1944. The fact that a few years later an exhibition of twenty-five paintings could be assembled



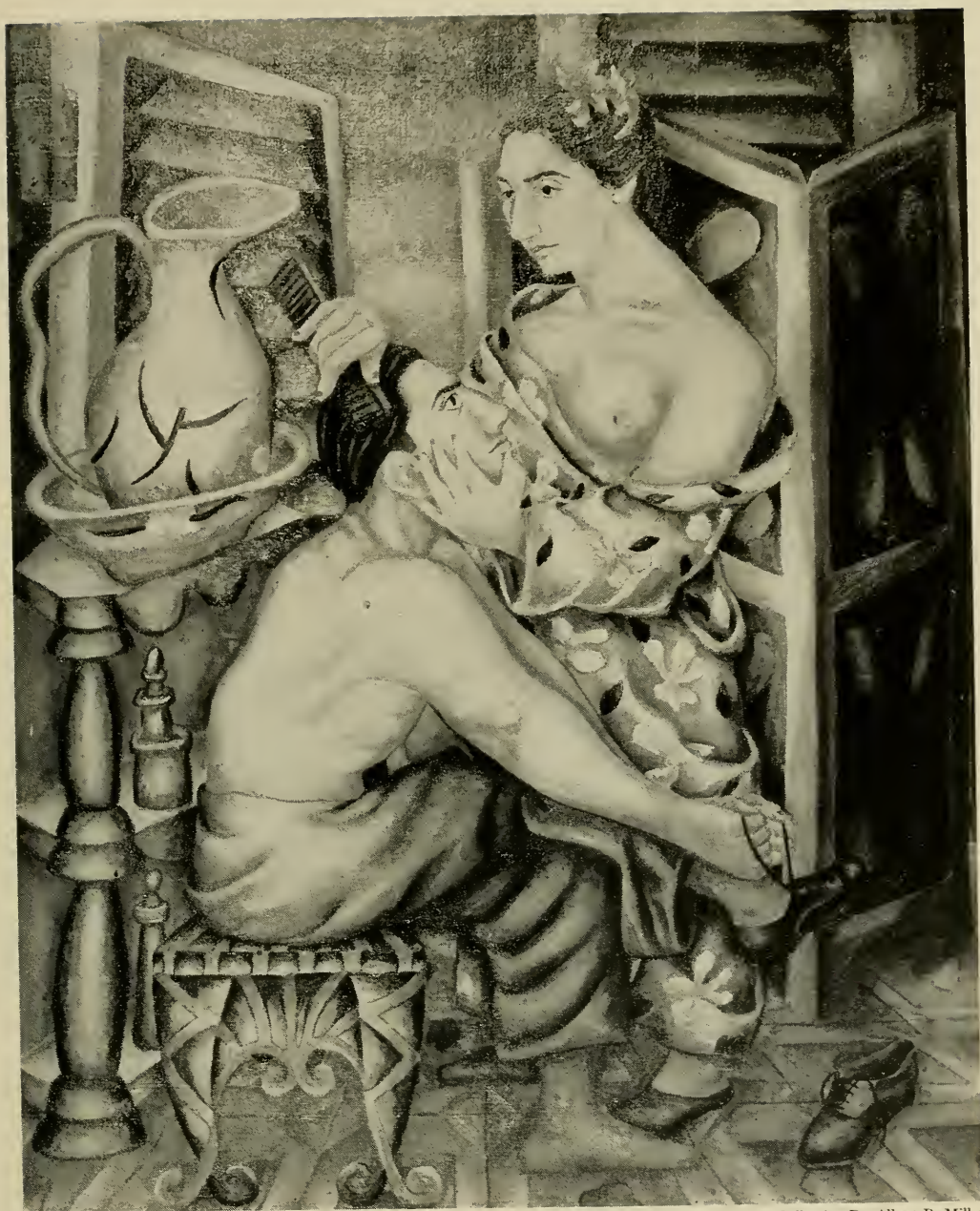
AMELIA PELÁEZ: STILL
LIFE, *GOUACHE*, 1942

Collection Enrique Pérez Cisneros



MARIANO: COCKS FIGHT-
ING, *OIL*, 1943

Collection Ramón G. Osuna



Collection Dr. Albert R. Miller

CUNDO BERMÚDEZ: INTERIOR, *OIL*, 1946

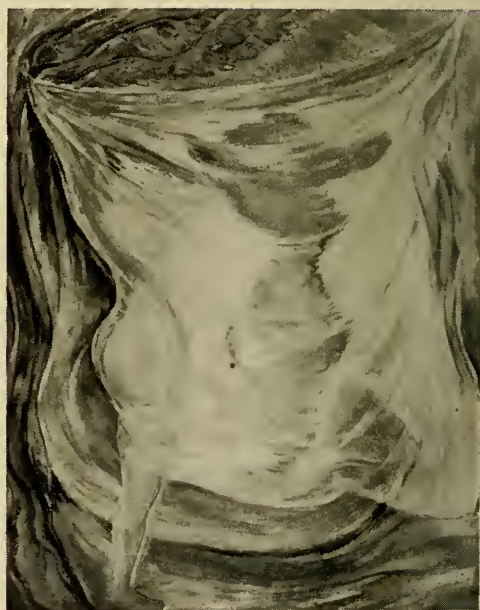


FELIPE ORLANDO: STILL
LIFE, OIL, 1945

Collection Valentín Riva

from private collections in Washington alone is a fitting tribute to the quality and vitality of this art.

The exhibition ably covered the scope of recent Cuban painting. The *Women of Ponce de León*, lost in an impressionist mist of dull browns and gleaming lights, is a typical example of the work of the master of Camagüey, a strangely original and mystic painter who has long represented a break with official painting in Cuba. Another great rebel in Cuban painting, Amelia Peláez, returned to her native country in 1934 after many years' residence in Europe. Her strongly patterned still lifes and figure pieces—influenced originally by the work of Picasso's semi-abstract period—met with much opposition in Habana, where they were little understood and less admired. In the intervening years her work has become more and more personal, permeated by the hot, clear colors of Cuba and by the exotic patterns of its stained-glass windows, its tropic fruits and flowers, which in her paintings are leaded together with strong black lines that define



Collection Carlos Blanco

CARLOS ENRÍQUEZ: SILHOUETTE, OIL,
1943

the forms. The two still lifes which were included in the exhibition are handsome examples of her very personal style.

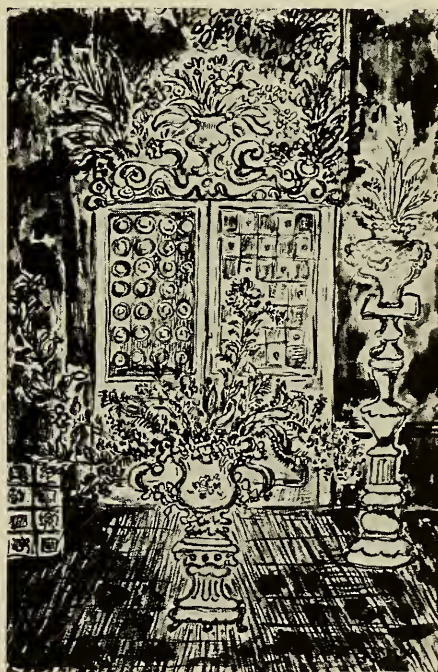
The next generation of dissident modern-

ists, such as Carreño, Mariano, and Martínez Pedro, rose in a revolt against the official academy. Carreño studied in Mexico and Paris and, after passing through a long succession of phases, seems to be finding himself now in a semi-abstract style, the colors of which are becoming more sober, the textures richer, with only an occasional gleam of the hot color and riotous action of his Cuban period, when after years of classicism in Europe he returned to his country to find the release he needed in its color and fire. If the new work lacks the warmth of the old, it has gained in control and mastery, and in the weight of somber color against brilliant light. Mariano's *Cocks*, battling in a welter of reds and yellows, have the strength and vitality of which this artist seems to be a master. Even his gouache, *Cathedral of La Habana* (also in the exhibition), though lightly touched, has his typical vigor. The other extreme was represented by the finely detailed pencil drawing of Martínez Pedro, a work of 1941, when his lyrical realism had not yet given way to his present angular and tortured abstractions.

Three paintings by Cundo Bermúdez were included in the showing: *Interior*, an oil of 1946 in his early, more realistic style, using bright colors and gay pattern; and two later gouaches which are semi-abstract and loosely painted in dull grays and greens. Enríquez shows a high-keyed canvas, *Silhouette*, with transparent, overlapping forms and quietly humorous subject matter. Felipe Orlando had two still lifes in the exhibition, both executed with a palette knife. The *Fruit* is particularly handsome, with heavy, stained-glass colors, somewhat reminiscent of Peláez. Portocarrero's watercolor, *Interior*, is lightly painted and impressionist in style, while his *Crucifixion*, an oil, is somber and moody. Victor Manuel's picture called *Women's*

Heads reflects his quiet, rather personal technique.

The new generation was shown in the work of Osvaldo, Diago, Carmelo, and Girona. Osvaldo was represented by a Matanzas landscape in gouache and by a still life, *Fish and Flowers*, a luminous oil painted with a palette knife in heavy impasto. Diago's charming *Flowers* of 1943 give little hint of the strongly distorted figures which he was to paint in oil only two years later. Carmelo exhibited two drawings, one a classic rendering of a fellow artist, finely detailed and beautifully executed, the second, a double-image line drawing of great vitality. Girona, older than the other three, until recently worked as a sculptor. His figure piece, *Woman* reflects the classic period of Picasso in its simplified forms and sculptural weight.



Collection Carlos Blanco

RENÉ PORTOCARRERO: COLONIAL INTERIOR, WATERCOLOR, 1942



FIDELIO PONCE: ST. IGNATIUS DE LOYOLA,
OIL, 1940

Collection J. Gómez Sicre

It will be interesting to follow the progress of these new artists as their work develops and becomes more personal. The return of one of Cuba's finest painters, Wilfredo Lam, to his native country prior to the war, has brought with it a wealth of ideas for the younger artists, and his influence, and through him, the ever-present influence of the great Picasso, is bound to affect the work of the younger painters.

A great deal of criticism has been leveled at North and South American artists alike for their dependence upon the recent technical discoveries of the School of Paris. Vociferous groups of Indigenist painters have sought to establish schools



ROBERTO DIAGO: FLOWERS, *GOUACHE*,
1943

Collection Aubrey H. Starke

of purely local painting, free from "foreign" influence. That this *indigenismo* often ends in a self-conscious and over-decorative impressionism—equally European in inspiration—is only too often evident. It would seem as useless for a modern artist to ignore the technical developments of the School of Paris as for an inventor to refuse to be influenced by discoveries in his own field merely because they were not native. The important thing is the assimilation of outside influence and its integration in the personal discoveries of the artist. Peláez, Víctor Manuel, Carreño, Lam, Enríquez and Girona all studied in Paris, and have

inevitably added its highly sophisticated accents to their own Cuban language.

But the language is Cuban. One has only to visit Cuba to find how passionately, deeply Cuban the speech of the modern group is. Space and air, light and brilliant color, the sudden gleaming trunks of the palm trees rising unregimented in flat, green fields, the tiny farms, the crowded streets of the towns, the stained-glass windows of the houses—brilliant against the sun by day, brilliant against the lamps by night—all are here. The feeling for Cuba, and love of it, sing in the work of the Cubans, in rich strong colors and in bold patterns.



Collection Mrs. Concha Romero James

OSVALDO: FISHES AND FLOWERS, OIL, 1945



Photograph by J. B. Lamb

BY THE EDGE OF THE AMAZON, SANTARÉM

A Bond with Brazil

ELIZABETH SEARLE LAMB

AT eight o'clock the Amazon sun was already dissolving the early morning freshness and foreshadowing the white heat which would grip Santarém at noon-day. The familiar daily routine was well under way with black-skinned Rufina bustling about on the back porch which served as kitchen and José Maria bringing water in kerosene tins from the river. A clap-clap of hands at the gate announced two visitors in the customary Brazilian fashion.

Two Brazilian neighbors were paying an early morning call. As we were sipping black coffee, an indispensable gesture of hospitality, one of my visitors said casually, "My mother came from Louisiana." I nearly dropped my coffee cup! To all appearances she was as Brazilian as Car-

men Miranda, though in a less spectacular fashion. Then and there I learned part of the story of the trek made from the United States to Brazil by a large group of Southerners in the post-Civil War period. Later I pieced out more of the story.

In the confusion and humiliation following the Civil War there were many in the South who desired to go to a new land. The popular *De Bow's Review* published reports of a committee sent to Brazil to investigate possibilities of immigration. Rich and fertile lands, healthful living conditions, and the willingness of Dom Pedro II, Emperor of Brazil, to help newcomers were listed. New Orleans newspapers at the same time published glowing accounts by Major Hastings, one of

the promoters who had a contract to take immigrants to Brazil. Books were written on prospects there. Many southern families sold what possessions they could not pack and set forth. Almost a thousand went south to São Paulo and settled in the nearby town known now as Villa Americana. A smaller group crowded onto small wood-burning steamers and sailed up the muddy brown Amazon from Belém to the little village of Santarém.

Some six months later Robert Henry Riker, a native of Charleston, South Carolina, and president of the Charleston, Savannah & Georgia Railroad, came down "on his own hook" with his family to join the first settlers at Santarém, who were able to produce some cotton. Isolated as they were, however, it was impossible to establish and maintain large plantations. The drifters, finding no easy fortunes, soon left. A strong pioneer

instinct held many in the new land, but in this section they often turned to cattle-raising, boat-building, and trading.

A number of states were represented by the group who adopted a new homeland and adapted themselves to it. The Wallaces from Missouri became the Galvãos of Brazil; the Harringtons put Mississippi roots in Brazilian soil; the Emmits, Steels, and Mindenhalls proved that pioneer blood still ran strong in Louisiana. From Tennessee came the Pitts and the Vaughns. The latter family, who were soon spelling their name *Waughn* in Portuguese fashion, became prosperous ranch owners near Santarém. Mattie Vaughn is one of two surviving original settlers in this part of the country. The saga of the Riker family from South Carolina is one of the most interesting.

Robert Henry Riker chose a location about seven miles south of Santarém at



Photograph by J. B. Lamb

DAVID BOWMAN RIKER AND SOME OF HIS FAMILY

Shortly after the Civil War, Mr. Riker (right), then a small boy, left South Carolina with his parents to settle in Brazil.



Photograph by J. B. Lamb

"WHITEY"

A descendant of an American
emigrant to Brazil

the foot of tablelands where a creek, the Diamantino, furnished fresh water. The creek was dammed, a water wheel built, an imported sugar mill set up, and "things ran on well." The family produced all their own food and had few other wants. In 1881 Mr. Riker made the first of a number of trips by various members of the family back to the United States. His daughter attended college, married, and settled down in Marshville, Tennessee. Two sons took up land for themselves on the nearby Maria Creek, while the third son, David Bowman Riker (the other surviving settler), took over the original property on the death of his father in 1884.

In 1885 David began to plant rubber trees (*Hevea brasiliensis*) at Diamantino in the face of strong local discouragement. He claims the first rubber planting on the Amazon, though some Brazilians dispute this.

David was reminiscing about his rubber planting one day. "When Henry Wickham, the man who in the 1870's took

rubber seed to England to start the Ceylon plantation," he began, "when Henry Wickham came to Santarém with part of his family, I lived with them and went to school. His sister, Mrs. Pillsditch, taught English while Henry got the rubber seed from Boim on the Tapajós River only a short distance above Santarém. At the time," he continued, "I was only ten years old. Years after I came to the conclusion that if rubber could be a success cultivated in a foreign land it surely would be in its native soil."

By 1910 Riker's trees, some 25,000 of them, were yielding a considerable amount of rubber. He sold out to an English firm, The Diamantino Rubber Company, Ltd., and moved to a new location where he again planted rubber and coffee. He remained there until the Ford plantation¹ at Fordlandia up the Tapajós was started. He spent two years there as interpreter before he returned to Santarém.

We went to call on David Riker in

¹ Sold to the Brazilian Government in 1945.

Santarém one day and found him busily hammering away at the front steps of a new house he had just built for himself and his Brazilian wife. The furnishings of the house showed a blending of United States and Brazil, for a sturdy sideboard and easy rocking chairs rubbed elbows with the familiar Amazon hammock and built-in cookstove. He told of his children, all of whom speak English as well as Portuguese. Three sons are working in the United States, one went to the Ford plantations, and another is in Rio de Janeiro. David himself, now in his eighties, is hale and hearty. "If I can get a pair of foxhounds sent from Tennessee," he remarked, "I expect to hunt deer, wild hogs, tapirs, and ocelots for many years yet."

When the Americans settled in and near the purely Catholic community of Santarém they missed their Protestant services, so they started a small Baptist Church, which is still functioning.

There is no United States settlement, as

such, in Brazil today. Many children and grandchildren of the American emigrants stayed in Brazil; others departed for the land of their fathers.

The Riker family is but one that maintained American customs, language, and connections. (Many descendants of these American settlers are truly bilingual, in English and Portuguese, and are valuable additions to offices where both languages are used.²) There has been much intermarriage with Brazilians; the hardy American blood occasionally shows in a tow-headed, fair-skinned youngster.

This intermingling forms a bond between countries and if you travel to Brazil don't be surprised if a young Brazilian steps up and says, "My grandfather fought in the Civil War," or "My grandmother came from Louisiana."³

² *The Pan American Union has been so fortunate as to have several on its staff.*—Editor.

³ *The full story of these American emigrants has never been written. See, however, "Confederate Exiles to Brazil," Lawrence F. Hill, The Hispanic American Historical Review, May 1927, p. 192 et seq.*—Editor.



TRONADOR IS SNOW-CROWNED THE ENTIRE YEAR.

In Southern Chile

E. JEANNETTE SELLERS

THE LANDSCAPE in southern Chile is beautiful. Everything belongs to the Temperate Zone and there is nothing to remind one of the tropics. Snow-covered mountains appear in the distance, and there is row after row of Lombardy poplars swaying in the breeze. There are cherry trees on every side, and there were cherry vendors at every station. . . .

The countryside looks like the northern United States even to the rail fences.

In every field and along the fence rows were wild foxgloves—purple, lavender, pink, and white—waving their long stems in the breeze. . . .

We arrived at our first wooden hotel; it was wood all over, and each piece of wood meant more than one creak. . . . But for some minutes they were forgotten as the light faded from the sky and gathered on the snow-covered mountains, tinging them a brilliant apricot, with a part of that

beauty mirrored in the lake below. As though night were jealous of those colors of the dying day, a full moon rose to pay her respects to the mountains, and to cast her shadows among the wild fox-gloves. It was peaceful and calm with only fairy bells tinkling in the distance—a gurgling waterfall among the mountains.

The dawn was equally beautiful, the shadows grayer with the snow mirrored in the peaceful lake below the swaying Lombardy poplars along the water's edge. Amid this beauty we left Peulla for a motor trip over the mountains to Argentina and Lake Nahuel-Huapí.

This was our first glimpse of Cerro Tronador, with its three peaks, snow-crowned the entire year. It was brilliant in the early morning from the best vantage point, the border of the two countries, with myriads of wild flowers spreading a carpet of many colors up the opposite mountainside to pay tribute to it. Here the ascent began through the mountains, where there were flowers unknown to the North American. Not far from the summit is located Lake Frías, Argentina, about six miles from the border. The lake is small, but the mountains rise in sheer grandeur from its unknown depths. Tronador, with its adjacent snowy range,

towers above it, but does not offer as magnificent an effect as that from the border. Only a short distance overland is Puerto Blest, at the headwaters of Lake Nahuel-Huapí, said to be one of the finest of all the lakes. Even though it was almost lunch time, one could not say that there was complete daylight among these almost vertical snow-capped mountains which rose from the water's edge and were an echo's playground. Beyond the headwaters were tiny islets still unmarred by the track of the tourist. . . .

As it was spring, there were wild flowers everywhere. There were yellow violets as large as the American quarter dollar, all kinds of flowering grass, and a white flower so delicate that it seemed a breath of air might blow it away. It sprang from the ground on a six-inch stem. It was snow-white with three bearded petals an inch in length, its center a delicate lavender which resembled a tiny orchid, and its perfume that of our water-lily. There were carpets of them. Farther on were rustic steps leading to another point of the waterfall, and surrounding this were low evergreens, tree fuchsias and a brilliant red flower unknown to us. From here it was not far to the snow-line and to the birth of the waterfall.

Fifth Congress of the Postal Union of the Americas and Spain

ARTURO QUESADA

Director of the International Office of the Postal Union of the Americas and Spain

THE action taken by the Fifth Congress of the Postal Union of the Americas and Spain, held at Rio de Janeiro in September 1946, included revision of the 1936 convention and of regulations of execution of the convention, new provisions relative to air mail, various resolutions, and revised agreements on money orders and parcel post.

All the American republics, Canada, and Spain sent representatives to the meeting. It was a Congress unprecedented in the history of the Postal Union of the Americas and Spain. Good results were assured by the fact that the various national delegations were for the most part composed of technical experts. Among the delegates were thirteen postmasters general, forty-four other postal officials, and eleven members of the diplomatic corps.

Furthermore, the technical delegates submitted excellent papers to the Congress. Since it was supposed to meet earlier and had been postponed from time to time, there was ample opportunity for detailed preparation and consideration of the reports presented. This resulted in a thorough and conscientious review of the decisions made by the preceding Congress (Panama, 1936), bringing them up to date in accordance with the demands of the present-day Americo-Spanish postal services.

The results of the regional regulations which, by complementing the universal system, extend and facilitate mail service

within the territories of the Union are well known to have been very favorable to the public interest.

It would take too much space to mention in detail all the amendments introduced into the convention with the explanation of the reasons therefor. It should be emphasized, however, that the basic principles of this Postal Union were firmly upheld and resolutions were generally adopted by a decisive majority.

No mention can be made of the Postal Union of the Americas and Spain without referring to the free transportation of mail and to the application of the domestic postal rates of each country in its international relations. These are pillars of a system which differs greatly from that of the Universal Postal Union. This remarkable economic structure, now thirty-five years old, has become indispensable to postal interchange in the territory of our Union.

From the gratuitous transit of mail the last vestige of restriction was removed. Each country concerned agreed in the new convention to transport mail of the others free of charge in any boats of their respective registry or flag—not simply in those used for its own mail services. Consequently there will be no transit accounts among us, and any means of transportation available to one will be equally available to all the others.

An Argentine delegate maintained that the sender of a letter appreciates the unity of a postal territory when he puts on a

letter sent abroad the same postage as for his own country, and notices the frontier when he has to put on a different amount. This privilege of the same national and international rate that anyone using the mails between the countries of our Union enjoys is undoubtedly a most efficient measure for the development of postal interchange. It costs the sender no more to send a letter by ordinary mail from New Orleans to Buenos Aires than from New Orleans to Chicago.

It is interesting to record that among the marks of respect paid by the Congress to the late President Franklin D. Roosevelt was the decision to name the Montevideo headquarters of the Postal Union of the Americas and Spain in his honor and to request each country to issue a commemorative stamp.

The Congress took into account that only in very special cases is it advisable to depart at this time from the provisions of the Universal Postal Union, and postponed action on subjects which might be settled by the Twelfth Universal Postal Congress to be held in May 1947 at Paris. The present world situation requires a prudent policy. In many cases the *status quo* took

precedence over ideas for changing and improving service. As a result it was decided that another Congress of the Americo-Spanish Postal Union should be held at Lima two years after the Twelfth Universal Postal Congress so as to take any action required by the decisions of the latter.

One resolution of the Rio Congress was of special interest to the Philatelic Section of the Pan American Union. Created in 1940, this section receives on consignment, for sale at cost, stamps from a number of countries, members of the Americo-Spanish Postal Union, an arrangement that has proved of great service to many of the ten million stamp collectors in the United States. By action of the Rio Congress the Philatelic Section is now made the depository of all stamps issued in the Americas and Spain from January 1, 1941 on. Each country is requested to send to the Section three unused stamps of each issue and value, accompanied by a copy of the law or order authorizing such issue. Undoubtedly this action will result in amplifying the interesting stamp collection that the Pan American Union has been building up for many years.

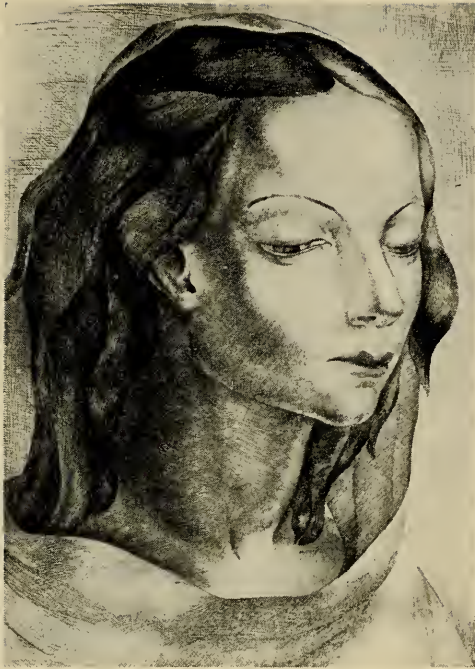


Exhibit of Argentine Art at the Pan American Union

THE autumn season of exhibitions at the Pan American Union was opened on September 23, 1946, when several recent works of the well-known Argentine artists Rodolfo Castagna and Hemilce Saforcada were put on display. Both of these artists studied under the distinguished painter Alfredo Guido at the Ernesto de la Cárcova School in Buenos Aires, and Castagna himself is at present a teacher in the same school.

The exhibition at the Pan American Union consisted of 8 oils by Castagna and 13 prints by Saforcada. Castagna's 8 canvases were particularly interesting, demonstrating not only his

*HEAD, DRYPOINT BY HEMILCE
SAFORCADA*

*ROOFS ON A RAINY DAY, OIL BY RODOLFO
CASTAGNA*





abundant technical knowledge but also his interest in aligning himself with present-day expression. His reactions to reality were well tempered by a tranquil idealism. Among the pictures on exhibition, *Roofs on a Rainy Day* offered an outstanding example of richness of color, impasto, and a most adroit distribution of light.

Hemilce Saforcada is one of Argentina's most gifted engravers. The limpid dexterity of her art was expressed in the exhibition through etchings, dry points, and lithographs, representing different periods in the development of her career as an artist. The predominatingly feminine theme was treated throughout with a smooth and amiable sensibility of an unmistakably Botticellian stamp.—J. G. S.



CORNER WITH JACARANDA, OIL BY
RODOLFO CASTAGNA

FLORINA, LITHOGRAPH BY HEMILCE
SAFORCADA

In Our Hemisphere—VII

Horses of the Conquistadores

JOSÉ SANTOS CHOCANO

The horses were strong!
The horses were eager!
Their necks finely-arched; and shining
Their flanks; and musical their hoof-beats.

The horses were strong!

The horses were ready!

No; not the warriors only,
With plumes and cuirasses and fire-brands and
banners,
Conquered the primitive forests and the Andes:
The horses of Andalusia, whose sinews
Had sparks of the flying race of the Arabs,
Stamped their glorious hoof-prints

Upon the dry lava-fields,
Upon the wet marsh-lands,
Upon shores of loud rivers
And upon silent snows;

Upon the pampas, the mountains, the woods and
the valleys.

The horses were strong!

The horses were eager!

A horse was the first among the parched thickets
When Balboa's followers awoke sleeping solitudes,
Who gave on a sudden the warning
Of the Pacific Ocean ahead
Because the breeze wafted to his nostrils
A salt whiff of the sea.
And the horse of Quesada that on the summit
Paused, seeing in depths of the valley
The brandishing whip of the torrent
Like an angry savage's gesture,
Saluted first with his whinny
The interminable savannahs;
Then descended with easy trot
The stony stairs of the Andes,
As if by a thousand steps
Creaking under the musical beat of the hoofs.

The horses were strong!

The horses were eager!

And he of the mighty girth,
Rearing as if to add to his stature,
Upon whom Hernando Cortez,
The knight of the glittering stirrups,

Reprinted from Poetry, Chicago, June 1925.

Measured leagues and weeks among rocks and
woods—

Worthier he of laurels
Than colts galloping in the triumphal songs
With which Pindar celebrated the Olympics
Among flying chariots and rushing winds.

Worthier still of immortal odes
The horse upon which De Soto,
Dextrously controlling its capers,
Frightened, astounded, overcame

The chorus of Indians, among whom—
None daring a gesture—he pressed
To the very throne of Atahualpa,
And spattered with froth the royal insignia.

The horses were strong!

The horses were ready!

The horse of the Bedouin,
Swallowing the deserts;
The miraculous horse of St. George,
Which crushed with its hoofs hellish dragons;
That of Caesar in Gaul;
Of Hannibal in the Alps;
The Centaur of classic legend,
Half-steed, half-man, who gallops without tiring,

Dreams without sleeping
Darts at the stars and outstrips the breeze:
All these have less spirit,
Less vigor, less nobility,
Than the epic horses of Andalusia
In the lands of the wild Atlantides,

Enduring fatigue, spurring and hunger,
Under the weight of the iron armor,
Between the fringe of the great banners,
Like a procession of heroism, crowned
With Babieca's glory and Rosinante's pain.
In the midst of decisive clamors of combat,
Under their breasts the horses
Bore down the Indians and pressed forward.
Often—to the shout of "Santiago!"—
Amid the smoke and glitter of metals,
Was seen to pass like a vision
The horse of the Apostle galloping through the air!

The horses were strong!

The horses were eager!

An epic should be made of hero horses,
Who, as wingless hippogriffs,
Or as a river flung out from the Andes—
All of them come, weary, bedraggled,

From lands never seen
 And from other, accessible lands;
 And suddenly startled by a horn
 Puffed out with hurricanes—
 Give nervously such a deep neighing
 That it promises to endure forever;
 And then, on the boundless pampas,
 View the solemn distances,
 Feel the lure of far-off horizons, climb again the
 ages,
 Crowd together, pawing and sniffing, and are off
 headlong!
 Behind them a cloud,
 The cloud of glory rising in the air!
The horses were strong!
The horses were eager!

—Translated by MUNA LEE.



PIZARRO'S BANNER, NOW IN
CARACAS

The House of Doña Juana Nepomucena

FRANCISCO GONZÁLEZ LEÓN

The shady garden, the rosebush there
 Growing so tall you could see its bloom
 From the cool front room of the tiny house.
 The little old lady who lived inside;
 The little old lady who told me tales,
 Knitting or brodering all the while,
 Legends of marvels,
 Of saints who have died,
 Of magic, enchantment, and witches' guile.

Rosebush and fruit tree, side by side—
 Beauty and bounty;
 And there by the door
 Of the cool front room that was entrance as well,
 On his table of state
 With precious porcelains behind and before,
 Gems of the East,
 And old gold cups that were aging yet more—
 There stood San Juan
 Nepomuceno, the family saint.
 Through the distant hours
 Of my childhood years
 I can see again those far-away figures of yore.

Kindly lady of long ago,
 Where are your cat and your spectacles now?
 What curio dealer rises to show
 Those finest of tiles with boastful bow?
 What shelf gives shelter to cups so rare?
 And where, I beg of you, where is the house
 of Doña Juana Nepomucena?

Oh little old lady, who told me tales
 Of magic, enchantment, and witches' guile,
 Not all has departed, that once was so fair.
 Your shady garden I hold in my heart,
 With the flowers of thought you embroidered there
 In the flash of your needle to and fro.
 And forever, for me, your house exhales
 That remembered breath of another while,
 Convent-cool as long ago.

—Translated by CLARA CUTLER CHAPIN

If a Thorn Wounds Me

AMADO NERVO

If a thorn wounds me, I draw back from it;
 I do not hate the thorn. If, hating me,
 Some base hand pierces me with malice blind,
 Silent I turn away, and go to find
 A purer air of love and charity.

Rancor? For what? Has good e'er sprung from
 it?

No wound it stanches, puts no evil right.
 Scarce has my rose-tree time to bear its flowers;
 It wastes no vital sap on thorns of spite.

And if my foe should near my rose-tree pass,
 He shall pick from it many a fragrant bud;
 And if he sees in them a vivid red,
 The tint will be the redness of my blood—

*From some Spanish-American Poets, translated by Alice
 Stone Blackwell, University of Pennsylvania Press,
 Philadelphia, 1937, p. 50. Reprinted by permission.*

Blood drawn by his ill will of yesterday,
In hatred that it seemed could never cease,
And which the rose-tree now in perfume sweet
Returns to him, changed to a flower of peace.

Compass Rose

JUANA DE IBARBOUROU

All the roses of earth have left on my fingers
Their sun-born and rain-drenched fragrance.
But my insatiable heart still yearns for one—
Celestial and unique—
That I have not possessed!
Ah, if you love me,
You will find it for me!

Press against your ear
This conch shell murmurous of ocean.

Reprinted from the BULLETIN, November 1942.

Perhaps its whisper will tell you
Of a secret road of the sea
That will lead you to where my rose blooms.

Or lift your eyes to this bright March sky,
Like a Chaldean shepherd, superstitious and
wistful.

Mayhap a star of the Milky Way will move from
its track
And help you to find the path.

Bring me the compass rose—
The rose that no woman has ever worn
At her waist or in her hair!

I shall make it spin in my fingers
Like a fantastic toy!
To you, Bolivia, it will give me power to send
A breath of the burning tropics—
And to you, Brazil,
A plains-wind fragrant of clover meadows.



Courtesy of Pan American World Airways

IN THE ANDES

"Oh, what joy to possess
The God-like power to send
A little warmth to frozen plateaus . . ."

Standing on sea-wet sands near my little house,
 I shall laugh and be filled with wonder
 As my rose spins round and round!
 Oh, what joy to possess
 The God-like power to send
 A little warmth to frozen plateaus,
 And a breath of coolness to beaches tormented by
 sun!

Oh, upland Indian,
 You shall soon possess
 The undreamed-of treasure of coco-palms,
 Or a blossoming coffee tree.

And over the sun-stricken coast of Santos
 (Oh, poor Negroes, weary of toil)
 I shall send a reviving gale
 From the lonely and frost-whitened pampas!

If you love me, go—
 Find me that wondrous rose!
 The rule of seasons is an aged crone,
 Indifferent and loveless—
 But held in my fingers, trembling with pity,
 The rose of the winds will open its heart
 And break her evil magic!

—Translated by JAMES C. BARDIN

José Santos Chocano was a Peruvian poet (1875–1934) who published a number of volumes, of which the best known is “Alma América.” Amado Nervo said of him that he lived on love of America and passion for Spain. His poetry is robust and vivid.

In discussing Francisco González León (1872–1945), who lived in a small Mexican town, Dr. Pedro de Alba said: “The greatest nobility and depth in the Mexican soul is found in the poets of Mexico; and among them it is those outside the large cities that have caught the most genuine pulsations of the national spirit.”

Amado Nervo, Mexican author and diplomat (1870–1919), was a prolific writer. Many of his poems are marked by mysticism.

Juana de Ibarbourou (1895–) is an Uruguayan poet, often called “Juana de América” because of her wide popularity in Spanish-speaking countries.

La Guaria Morada

La Flor Nacional de Costa Rica

LUIS DOBLES SEGREDA

LA Guaria no es extraña a nuestras leyendas y tradiciones. No es flor extranjera en la selva de América. Es una flor hermana de toda esa fresca montaña. Por eso no crece a ras de tierra, sino levantada en triunfo sobre la horqueta de sus árboles fraternales y amigos.

Es la reina de las orquídeas.

Por eso no está en los jardines, tímida y nerviosa, sino que prende agresiva en los pretilos de piedra áspera y dura.

Si los guachipelines¹ sustentan la casa de los abuelos, las Guarias la coronan con el airón de sus flores que crecen sobre las tejas de barro cocido.

Son dos hermanas Guarias: la blanca y la morada. Bellas las dos pero una es orgullosa y la otra humilde.

La blanca es aristócrata, la morada demócrata como el pueblo costarricense.

La guaria blanca es refinada y sólo priva sobre los árboles de laurel. La morada es ingenua y no tiene preferencias. Son María y Marta.

La blanca busca los triunfos, la morada llama a los corazones.

La blanca es la *Guaria de Turrialba*, 'sólo un bello rincón de la tierra, la morada es la de toda Costa Rica.

La blanca hay que irla a buscar, la morada trepa sola sobre los techos y los pretilos.

La blanca teme los vientos de diciembre y las lluvias de octubre.

La morada no conoce temores y desafía las tempestades.

Es morada, por ser morena, como nuestra raza.

Es morada porque ése es color de todos los gustos y de todas las horas.

Con racimos de guarias pueden desposarse las novias y enterrarse los muertos. Con manojos de guarias se decoran los salones de baile y las naves del templo. Luce bien sobre las blusas de las colegialas y luce bien sobre las canas de las abuelas.

Es el color suave y discreto que está en el linde donde se dividen las risas y las lágrimas.

Es el último de los siete colores del espectro solar, es el límite intangible del iris, el primero que se esfuma en el disco de Newton. Es el color de los felices y de los atormentados.

La Guaria Morada es también la Flor Nacional de Costa Rica, porque es la mística flor de la fe que heredamos de los mayores.

Es la flor predilecta de la Cuaresma, la flor heráldica de la Santa Semana, que llama a los hombres al renunciamento de sus vanidades y a pensar en Dios.

Florece la Guaria con la lunación de marzo, que trae la más brillante de las lunas, porque es luna de perigeo. . . .

La Guaria es fuerte y es humana. Su raíz se aferra a lo que es suyo: a los troncos de la selva americana, a las tejas de sus casonas abolengas, a los arcos de sus puentes, a las tapias que dividen los solares, a los pretilos que separan los

Revista del Instituto de Defensa del Café de Costa Rica, junio 1945.

¹ *Árboles de madera muy fuerte.*

predios, a las torres que coronan sus templos.

Fuertes y rudas son sus hojas, como las manos callosas de los campesinos; suaves y frescos son sus pétalos, como los labios de las campesinas. Es la flor de los pobres y la flor de los ricos: es la flor de todos los costarricenses. . . .

Por nuestra la queremos. Por nuestra la defendemos.

Por nuestra la ponemos sobre las cruces de nuestros muertos, sobre el regazo de nuestras madres, sobre la frente de nuestras novias.

Por nuestra la situamos sobre un cuartel del escudo.



Foto Shop

GUARIA MORADA

Pan American Day, April 14

Material for 1947

PAN AMERICAN DAY has for some years been celebrated on April 14, the date when in 1890 the resolution creating what is now the Pan American Union was passed by the First International Conference of American States. It is an inspiring thought that from Portland, Oregon, to Punta Arenas, Chile, thousands of Americans, young and old, join in assemblies to express their brotherhood and common ideals.

Cooperation—Keynote of the Americas, the slogan for Pan American Day in 1947, faithfully interprets the very essence of the Inter-American System. In this period of postwar reorganization there is more urgent need than ever to commemorate this historic anniversary, significant of the union and friendship that can exist among nations.

The following material is available to teachers and adult leaders:

BULLETIN OF THE PAN AMERICAN UNION. Special number (February 1947).

THE INTER-AMERICAN SYSTEM. A popular presentation of the international organization of the 21 American Republics; its origin and historical development; the agencies through which it functions; achievements in various fields—the political and legal, the economic and social, the cultural. Suitable as a textbook and for discussion groups. Illustrated, 36 pages (25 cents).

COLORFUL POSTER by one of Latin America's foremost contemporary artists, Cuba's Mario Carreño. The poster is 19 x 28 inches and bears the 1947 slogan—"Cooperation—Keynote of the Americas." While this unusual poster is primarily intended for window displays, a limited number is available for bulletin boards. (Free.)

MANUAL FOR STUDENTS AND TEACHERS. Contains the following material:



Excerpts from Gabriela Mistral's "Pledge for Youth in the Americas."

Radio play "New World Symphony;" may also be used for stage presentation.

Folk dances of Brazil, Costa Rica, Peru, and Uruguay, with music and directions.

Geography quiz, games, and puzzles. (Free.)

SELECTED LIST, *Latin American Song Books and References for Guidance in Planning Fiestas*. Material available for the use of groups in the preparation of programs and festivals which center about Latin American customs. (Free.)

PROGRAM SUGGESTIONS for Pan American Day. Ideas that have been worked into successful Pan American Day programs. (Free.)

COFFEE IN THE AMERICAS. A series of illustrated studies for elementary and high school students. (Free.)

The items you desire may be ordered from

THE PAN AMERICAN UNION,
WASHINGTON 6, D. C.

Women of the Americas

Notes from the Inter-American Commission of Women

Fifth Assembly of the Inter-American Commission of Women

THE Inter-American Commission of Women held its Fifth Assembly at the Pan American Union December 2 to 13, 1946. All twenty-one American republics were represented at this meeting by delegates or observers. Those attending were:

Minerva Bernardino, delegate of the Dominican Republic and Chairman

Amalia C. de Castillo Ledón, delegate of Mexico and Vice Chairman

María Ester Luzuriaga de Desmarás, delegate of Argentina

Carmen B. de Lozada, delegate of Bolivia

Leontina Licinio Cardoso, delegate of Brazil

Marta Vergara Chamudes, delegate of Chile

María Currea de Aya, delegate of Colombia

Consuelo Reyes, alternate delegate of Costa Rica

Elena Mederos de González, delegate of Cuba

Piedad Castillo de Leví, delegate of Ecuador

Marta Elena Solano, delegate of El Salvador

Guillermina López Martínez, delegate of Guatemala

Fortuna André Guéry, delegate of Haiti

Ofelia Mendoza de Barret, delegate of Honduras

Olga Núñez Abaúnza, alternate delegate of Nicaragua

Esther Neira de Calvo, delegate of Panama

Delfina Jiménez, observer of Paraguay

Aurora Cáceres, delegate of Peru

Mary M. Cannon, delegate of the United States

Ofelia Machado de Benvenuto, alternate delegate of Uruguay

Isabel Sánchez de Urdaneta, delegate of Venezuela.

The Commission considered the report to be presented to the Ninth International Conference of American States at Bogotá in December and approved it in principle. It was decided that at that Conference, in preference to working for the passage of recommendations an effort would be

made to obtain the signature of treaties which would obligate governments to change their internal legislation in relation to the problems presented.

The delegates agreed to request their governments to send before March 1 all the observations which the latter may decide to make on the subject of the above-mentioned report.

With respect to the status of the Commission, the Assembly agreed to reiterate its former request that, in accordance with the Commission's interpretation of the resolutions of the Chapultepec Conference, the Conference at Bogotá should convert the Inter-American Commission of Women into an agency under the Governing Board of the Pan American Union. The constitution therefore was worded in conformity with this decision.

At one of its meetings the Assembly had the pleasure of receiving Dr. Antonio Rocha, the Chairman of the Governing Board of the Pan American Union and Ambassador of Colombia to the Pan American Union. After hearing the remarks of various delegates, Dr. Rocha stated that he was in accordance with the Commission's interpretation of the Declaration of Chapultepec and congratulated the Assembly on its conclusions concerning the future status of the Commission.

It was also voted that the Commission should send a delegation on a tour of some of the Latin American countries in order to inform women of the requests that the Commission is planning to make of the Bogotá Conference, and to solicit their adherence and support.

The Assembly terminated its labors in

the conviction of having spent ten days very profitably.

To close the Assembly a forum was held at which representatives of the most important women's groups in the United States were present. It was opened by remarks from the Chairman of the Commission and an address by Dr. Amanda Labarca, a well known Chilean educator who left her duties as a delegate to the Assembly of the United Nations to take part in the discussion of the problems common to the women of the Americas.

It was considered that these problems might be divided along general lines into three categories: legal, educational, and economic. These were made the subjects of round table discussions, which were summarized in the following words by Miss Mary Cannon, delegate of the United States:

A few years ago a great American breathed life into a policy which brought the Americas closer together.

Today, the Inter-American Commission of Women has brought together women of the American Republics. We, women of the Americas, have met in a forum to discuss the role of women in the world today. In the afternoon session, rapporteurs from the morning discussion groups brought recommendations that women and all citizens should not only have the vote but that women should also take an active part in political parties on a local as well as a national level.

Minimum wages, equal pay, free education for all without discrimination, were stressed. Opportunities for service in policy-making positions in government, the responsibilities that women should take in building better communities, better nations, and a better world, were the subject of immediate agreement.

Dr. Amanda Labarca of Chile gave an important keynote speech at the opening session, and Mrs. Chase Going Woodhouse, former Congresswoman from Connecticut, closed our day's discussion with the challenge: "Are you willing to pay the price of leadership in your communities, in your countries, in order to have a peaceful world?"

The recommendations that came from the morning discussion groups make a list too long to read, but I believe they are summed up in one that was called a declaration of principle.

1. Since the ultimate purpose of education is to develop faculties to meet life, individuals must be trained for citizenship and responsibility in order to participate in their respective nation's welfare with complete understanding of the importance of respecting the rights of others, if eventually they would defend their own.

2. In the differences between ideologies encircling our world, totalitarianism in any or all of its forms can be turned back not by the blind policy of negation or by the timid policy of defense, but by a positive and vigorous program of democratic achievement. To this end the women of this forum of the Americas dedicate themselves.

An indication of the success of the forum may be seen in the resolution presented by Miss Dorothy Lewis, representative of the Association of Women Broadcasters, which is as follows:

On behalf of the many national women's organizations represented here, I wish to propose a vote of thanks to Srta. Minerva Bernardino and the Inter-American Commission of Women for organizing this valuable and stimulating forum and for giving us this opportunity to share in its deliberations. We pledge our support to the work and objectives of the Inter-American Commission of Women and the United Nations Committee on the Status of Women.

The closing session of the assembly took place in the hall of the Americas of the Pan American Union. Since the late Dr. L. S. Rowe was closely connected with the work of the Commission, this was in reality a commemorative session. The chairman opened it with the following words:

The Inter-American Commission of Women is greatly honored by the presence of this distinguished audience. As many of you know, the Commission is an international women's organization created in 1928 by the Sixth International Conference of American States at Habana. The twenty-one representatives appointed by the

respective American governments have as their immediate task the continued study of the status of American women in all social aspects. They have too the responsibility of offering recommendations for improving this status. As pioneers in the movement for women's rights, we are seeing today some results of our labors. Women are not only performing greater services in national life, but also in the international field, and I believe that the greatest conquests have been helped by the work of the Inter-American Commission of Women.

Nevertheless, tonight our satisfaction is clouded. We have lost one of our dearest friends. America has lost one who for twenty-six years devoted his best efforts to its interests: Dr. L. S. Rowe, Director General of the Pan American Union. The traffic accident that ended his life during the days of our Assembly will not easily be forgotten. As a tribute of profound and sincere gratitude to our friend and Director, the Inter-American Commission of Women dedicates this session to the memory of one who has justly been called "Citizen of the Americas."

The Commission was honored at its closing session by the presence of Dr. Pedro de Alba, Acting Director General of the Pan American Union, Dr. Antonio Rocha, Chairman of the Governing Board and Colombian Ambassador to the Union, and Señor Benjamín Cohen, Assistant Secretary General of the United Nations in Charge of Public Information. All spoke feelingly of the late Director General.

The guests of honor praised and encouraged the continental program undertaken by the Inter-American Commission of Women. In a rapid review Señor Cohen summarized outstanding events in the inter-American conferences held in the last twenty years. He ended by paying tribute to the courage of the woman who struggles for her rights and who has opened the way to the future victory of her sisters.



Pan American News

Constitutional amendments in Mexico

THREE amendments to Mexico's Constitution, pertaining to education, federal and municipal debt, and court appeals, were published in the *Diario Oficial* of December 30, 1946.

The first of these referred to Article 3, on education. It may be recalled that the original Article 3 of the Constitution of 1917 consisted of four short paragraphs, stating merely that education would be free; that the education offered in both official and private schools would be secular; that no religious bodies or ministers thereof could establish or direct primary schools; and that private primary schools could be established only under official supervision. An amendment published in the *Diario Oficial* of December 13, 1934, went into more detail on the subject. It began by stating: "The education imparted by the State shall be socialistic and, in addition to excluding all religious doctrine, shall oppose fanaticism and prejudice, for which purpose the school shall organize its courses and activities so as to permit it to create in the youth a rational and exact concept of the Universe and of social life." Authority to offer primary, secondary, and normal school education was vested in the State—the nation, the states, and the municipalities—although authority might also be granted to private persons or organizations in accordance with specified rules, the principal one being that their courses should conform to the government plan. Religious groups or organizations were excluded entirely from the educational field, both actively and

financially. Primary education was made compulsory and, of course, it was to be offered free of charge by the State.

The new amendment to Article 3 is particularly interesting because it dwells at some length on the ideological bases of the education to be imparted in Mexico. It is to be directed toward "developing harmoniously all the faculties of the human being and at the same time developing in him a love of country and a consciousness of international solidarity, in independence and justice." Since freedom of religious belief is guaranteed by Article 24 of the Constitution, the educational pattern is to be maintained completely free of any religious doctrine and, based on the results of scientific progress, it is to struggle against "ignorance and its effects, servitude, fanaticism, and prejudices." Furthermore, "it shall be democratic, democracy being considered not only a juridical structure and a political system but also a way of life based on the constant economic, social, and cultural improvement of the people." Education must also be "national," insofar as it refers "without hostility or exclusivism" to an understanding of Mexican problems, the utilization of national resources, the defense and assurance of Mexico's political and economic independence, and the continuity and growth of Mexican culture. Education must also be planned to contribute to a better common human life, by fostering in the student an appreciation of the dignity of man, the integrity of the family, and a feeling for the general interests of society, by advocating the ideals of fraternity and equality of the rights of all

men, and by avoiding any support of special privileges based on matters pertaining to race, religion, sex, groups, or individuals.

Private schools of all types and grades may be operated, but for private primary, secondary, and normal schools and education of any kind for workers and campesinos, special authorization must be obtained from the government, and the courses of study of such schools must conform to official plans. Religious institutions or associations and ministers of any sect are specifically barred from participation of any kind in primary, secondary, and normal schools and in educational institutions for workers or campesinos. As in the previous amendment to Article 3, primary education is made compulsory and the amendment contains a clause stating that "all education offered by the State shall be free." In the previous amendment this was limited to primary education.

The National Congress is authorized by the amendment to fix by law among the nation, the states, and the municipalities, the degree of responsibility for various types of education and the division of federal, state, and local participation in educational costs.

Article 73 of the Mexican Constitution outlines the powers and duties of Congress. To Section VIII of that article, which pertains to congressional authorization for national debt, a sentence was added to the effect that "debt can be contracted only for works that will directly result in an increase in public revenues, except for debts in connection with monetary regulation, conversion operations, or those contracted during a state of emergency declared by the President under the provisions of Article 29." Section VIII of Article 117, which restricts state debt contracting powers, was also amended in like

manner; that is, states and municipalities are denied authority to contract debt except for carrying out works that will produce a direct increase in their respective public revenues.

In an amendment to Section I of Article 104, which pertains to courts of the nation, a paragraph was added declaring that "in suits in which the Nation is interested, laws may establish appeal to the Supreme Court against the judgments of courts of second instance or those of administrative courts created by law, in those cases where such courts have full autonomy for handing down decisions."

El Salvador's new ministries

Three new ministries have been created in El Salvador—the Ministry of Labor and Social Welfare, the Ministry of Social Assistance, and the Ministry of Agriculture and Industry. Matters relating to labor, agriculture, and industry formerly came under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Economy, and those relating to social welfare were handled by the Ministry of the Interior.

Costa Rican passport compact with El Salvador

Costa Rica and El Salvador have agreed to dispense with passports and visas as far as travel between the two countries is concerned. Costa Ricans desiring to enter El Salvador may identify themselves by presenting a migration card, simpler than a passport and much easier to obtain. Citizens of El Salvador may enter Costa Rica on the same terms. The agreement was signed by foreign ministers of the two republics at San Salvador in September 1946, and ratified two months later by Costa Rica.



BUST OF BOLÍVAR GIVEN TO PRESIDENT TRUMAN

A marble bust of Simón Bolívar, the great Latin American Liberator, was presented on December 27, 1946, to one of his greatest admirers, President Harry Truman of the United States.

The gift was made in the name of the people and Government of Venezuela, birthplace of the hero and one of the first of the nations freed by him from the Spanish yoke.

In presenting the gift, Dr. M. A. Falcón-Briceño, Chargé d'Affaires of Venezuela, spoke of it "not as a mere act of international courtesy" but as a "tribute bestowed upon you personally in sincere recognition of your earnest admiration for the glories of the Liberator."

Mr. Truman has long considered Bolívar to be one of the real giants of history: a masterly general like Washington, a philosopher and architect of democracy like Jefferson, a great writer, an inspiring orator. In 1940, while Senator from Missouri, Mr. Truman strongly supported the proposal that a statue to Bolívar be erected in the town of Bolivar in his home State. The suggestion at that time was that the statue be a replica of the famous sculpture by Tenerani which now stands in the National Pantheon at Caracas, capital of Venezuela. The marble bust given to President Truman was inspired by the Tenerani statue.

Two new ministries in the Mexican Cabinet

One of the first measures approved by President Miguel Alemán of Mexico was the new law on government ministries and departments. It received his signature on December 7, 1946 and became effective January 1, 1947, following pub-

lication in the *Diario Oficial* of December 21, 1946.

The law created two new ministries, Hydraulic Resources and National Property and Administrative Inspection.

One of the major points on President Alemán's program is development of irrigation to the greatest possible extent. The importance of irrigation to Mexican

agriculture is readily apparent when it is remembered that only approximately 4,942,000 acres of the country's total arable land area of 57,822,000 acres are capable of making a satisfactory agricultural return without irrigation. The remaining 52,880,000 acres need irrigation to a greater or lesser degree if they are to produce the crops which the nation's economy demands. In his inaugural address President Alemán spoke of his irrigation plans in the following words: "The welfare of the nation requires an increase in agricultural production. Fundamental to such increase is the development of irrigation works, thereby eliminating the dangers of droughts in cultivable areas, whose production can then definitely meet the urgent national requirements for many articles of prime necessity. Therefore our program for

the next six years includes the irrigation of approximately 3,460,000 acres of new land, at a proposed expenditure of 1,500 million pesos."

President Alemán attached such importance to this phase of national development that he considered it merited the establishment of a separate government department, charged with handling all matters relating to the direction, organization, control, and use of national water resources and the construction of irrigation, drainage, water supply, and flood prevention projects, either directly or in cooperation with local authorities or private persons.

The other new government department mentioned above will be concerned with the conservation and administration of all national property and with improvement of public administration procedures.



AN IRRIGATED FIELD, MEXICO

The Mexican Government has shown its interest in irrigation and other water problems by creating a cabinet portfolio of Hydraulic Resources.

The same law that created the two new ministries abolished the old Department of Indian Affairs, established in December 1935 during the administration of President Lázaro Cárdenas. Its duties and functions were transferred to other government departments.

Reciprocal trade agreements between Argentina and Brazil

A significant series of trade agreements covering the period 1947-1951 has recently been signed between Argentina and Brazil.

In the agreement on wheat Argentina undertakes to sell to Brazil and Brazil to buy from Argentina 1,200,000 tons of wheat annually during the five-year period as long as Argentina's exportable wheat supply is at least 2,600,000 tons. In case it is less than this, Brazil will get at least 45 percent. The price each month will be the minimum price at which Argentine wheat was sold to other countries during the previous month.

In the agreement on rubber Brazil undertook to sell and Argentina to buy 5,000 tires during 1946 in anticipation of 1947 needs, and 40,000 truck tires as well as 40,000 passenger car tires during 1947. From 1948 to 1951 Argentina agrees to buy in Brazil whatever tires it needs over and above what can be produced in Argentina, and Brazil agrees to sell its surplus tires exclusively to Argentina. In addition, Brazil agrees to sell to Argentina 3,000 tons of crude rubber in the last half of 1947, and its rubber surpluses up to 5,000 tons a year from 1948 to 1951.

In regard to textiles and yarn, Brazil has undertaken to sell Argentina at prevailing market prices 16,000,000 yards of cotton textiles in 1947, 22,000,000 yards in 1948, and 27,000,000 yards a year from 1949 through 1951, as well as 2,000,000

pounds of cotton yarn a year from 1947 through 1951.

Special clauses in the agreements provide that if either country has an opportunity to buy or sell its wheat, rubber, or cotton textiles and yarn at more advantageous prices than it would pay or receive under these agreements, it may do so after giving the other country an opportunity to adjust its price.

Another agreement establishes the types and quantities of lumber to be sold to Argentina by Brazil in the next five years. In still others, Argentina has agreed to export to Brazil 5,000 tons of wool and 1,000 tons of casein annually during the five-year period, and Brazil has agreed to supply Argentina with 15,000 tons of iron a year during the same period.

All goods coming under these agreements are to be carried insofar as possible by Argentine and Brazilian ships.

Reciprocal trade agreement between the United States and Paraguay

A trade agreement was signed at Asunción on September 12, 1946, between the United States and Paraguay, providing for reductions by each country in existing duties on certain imports from the other country, and for assurances against new or increased duties on certain other products. In addition, the agreement contains a reciprocal assurance of general unconditional and unlimited most-favored-nation treatment of each other's commerce, in respect to customs charges and formalities, import prohibitions or restrictions, and matters of exchange; and it provides for national treatment with regard to internal taxes collected on imported merchandise after it has been released from customs.

The Paraguayan reductions range from 9 to 75 percent of present duties. Accord-



Courtesy of Empresa Maté Larangeira

DRYING MATÉ LEAVES

Maté, from which a beverage similar to tea is made, remains on the duty-free list of Paraguayan products for import to the United States.

ing to figures issued by the United States Department of Commerce, the commodities subject to reduction made up an aggregate export trade from the United States to Paraguay of \$105,902 in 1940, accounting in that year for 8.4 percent of United States exports to Paraguay. Shipments from the United States of dutiable products on which present tariff treatment was bound were valued at \$345,653 in 1940, equal to 28.8 percent of total United States exports to Paraguay in that year. Exports of duty-free products, on which Paraguay has agreed to bind the duty-free status, were valued at \$74,759, or 6.2 percent of total United States exports to Paraguay in 1940.

This trade agreement will come into force thirty days after its proclamation by the President of the United States and its publication in the *Gaceta Oficial* of Paraguay, or thirty days after the latter of

these events if they do not occur simultaneously.

This is the thirty-third agreement negotiated by the United States under authority granted by Congress in the Trade Agreements Act of June 12, 1934, as amended, and the sixteenth to be concluded with another American republic.

Argentina's Five-Year Plan

President Perón of Argentina has drawn up a sweeping Five-Year Plan for the years 1947-1951 which embraces all sectors of national activity. This Plan was presented to Congress for approval on October 21, 1946. It includes 27 proposed basic laws ranging from complete reorganization of Government departments to general reforms of the customs laws. The financing of the Plan will require approximately 6,662,000,000 pesos excluding na-



Courtesy of Mary Cannon

AN ARGENTINE GLOVE FACTORY

Argentina has many hides to use for gloves and shoes.

tional defense expenditures, or an average of 1,332,000,000 pesos a year. (A peso equals approximately \$0.268.)

The cornerstone of the Plan is industrialization. During the five-year period industry is to receive generous protection and every encouragement toward expansion. Taking 1943 (the latest year for which detailed statistics on industrial production are available) as a base, the values created by industrial processing are to be increased by 43.3 percent by 1951, salaries and wages by 52.8 percent, personnel by 34 percent, and motive power installed by 50 percent. Cotton yarn production is to increase from 63,000 tons a year as at present to 80,000 tons; paper production from 100,000 to 190,000 tons; newsprint from nil to 50,000 tons; steel ingots from 120,000 to 315,000 tons; lead from 22,000 to

24,000 tons; tinplate from nil to 70,000 tons, and so forth.

The Plan includes blueprints for an organized expansion of communications, including roads, railroads, and water routes. About 5,000 miles of roads are to be constructed by 1951. The road-building budget, which in the past rarely exceeded 80,000,000 pesos a year, will amount to 110,000,000 pesos annually. New highways will be built leading to the Brazilian frontier, and old ones, including those running along the Chilean frontier, will be improved and extended.

Another important feature of the Plan is a new public health regime, which will furnish 65 percent of the inhabitants of the country with free medical attention and an additional 20 percent with such attention at reduced fees. The present

system of retirement funds, which has encouraged people to retire on pension early, is to be replaced by a new social security system.

Also included in the Plan are important measures of electoral reform (including the extension of suffrage to women); a completely new system of municipal government for the capital; far-reaching reforms in the educational system and in the judiciary; new regulations for immigration, colonization, and land settlement; and a special law governing the production of fuel and power.

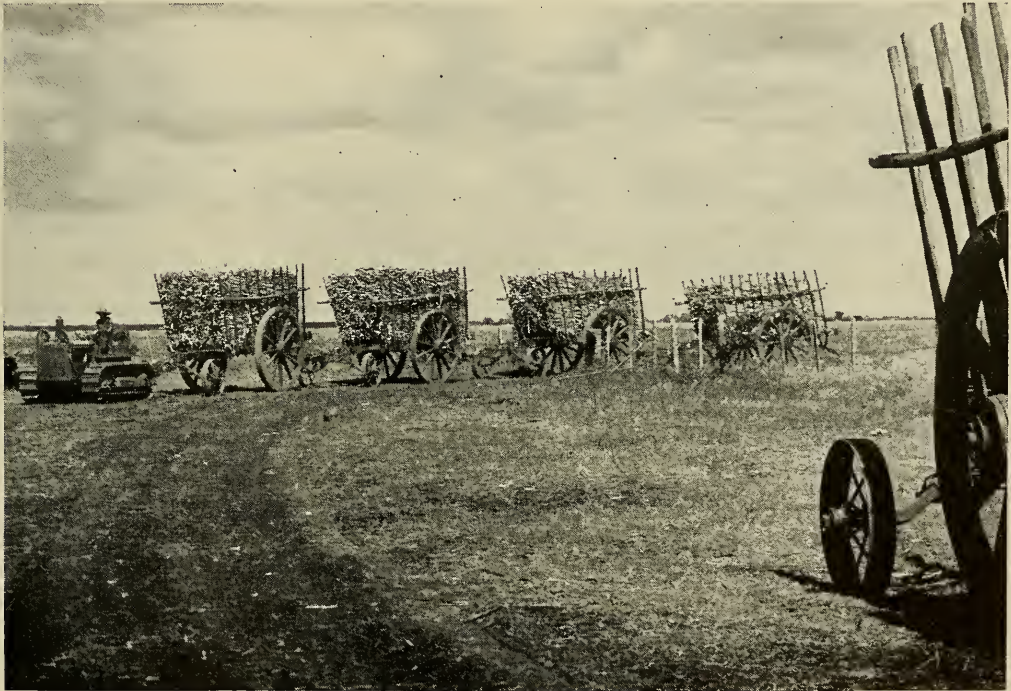
Cuban sugar profits

On December 13, 1946, with the approval of Decree No. 2905 (published in Cuba's *Gaceta Oficial* the following day), a months-

long controversy between the Cuban Government and the country's sugar interests came to an end.

The original cause of the conflict was government seizure several months ago of the difference paid for 250,000 tons of 1946 sugar by countries other than the United States above the basic price of 3.675 cents a pound fixed in the sugar contract signed July 16, 1946, between Cuba and the United States Commodity Credit Corporation (ccc).

Sugar growers and mill owners, together with their workers, had alike protested against this disposition of the price difference, and the protest increased in volume when the Government also announced its purpose of taking the increase in price to be paid for sugar by the ccc in accordance with a price-escalator clause con-



Courtesy of Sugar Research Foundation

CARRYING SUGARCANE FROM THE FIELD TO THE MILL

Cuba is the world's leading producer of sugar.

tained in the contract. (See BULLETIN, September 1946, pp. 519-20.) But after months of negotiation the sugar interests and the Government finally reached a solution acceptable to both sides. It is based on the following provisions:

1. The Cuban Sugar Stabilization Institute will receive the basic minimum price paid by the CCC for 1946 and 1947 sugar. The sliding-scale price increases paid by the CCC will be received by the Institute for the sole purpose of distribution among workers and producers, as follows:

(a) Producers (both cane and sugar) will receive an amount proportionate to the quantity of sugar sold by each;

(b) Producers must then in turn pay their workers a proportionate share of the increased funds, in accordance with the law which ties wages to sugar prices. In this respect, the new decree further required producers to pay field and mill workers, before December 21, 1946, a sum equal to 10 percent of what they had earned for their 1946 work up to November 30, 1946; the balance of what may be due them will be paid later when the crop is liquidated. Sugar producers must also anticipate to cane producers 10 percent of the value of their cane during 1946, in order to enable the latter to pay their field workers. Sugar producers will be reimbursed by the Institute for this advance, as well as for the moneys anticipated to their industrial workers, as soon as the Institute receives funds from the CCC.

2. The price for the 250,000 tons of 1946 sugar destined for sale to countries other than the United States was fixed at 3.675 cents a pound, f. o. b. each mill's usual port, and the same price was fixed for 1946 sugar for local consumption. The Sugar Stabilization Institute will obtain from sugar producers 300,000 tons of the 1947 crop for sale to countries other than the United States, at a price equal to the basic minimum price fixed according to the CCC agreement. This sugar will then be sold by the Cuban Government to other governments at whatever price may be determined. The profits realized from this operation remain with the Government.

3. The distribution of 350,000 tons for local consumption will be made at the same price at which the Institute acquires the sugar from producers, except that a minimum of 70,000 long tons, to be used by manufacturers of candy or other products having a sugar content of 55 per cent or more for export, will be sold at a price to

be determined, up to as much as ten cents a pound. Profits on these sales are to be divided as follows:

(a) The necessary amount to establish a fund for payment to field and industrial workers of the proportionate sums due them according to the wage-price tie-in;

(b) The remainder to the General Treasury of the Republic for any purpose the Government decides.

Bolivia to complete La Paz-Beni Railroad

The Bolivian Government has decided to finish the La Paz-Beni railroad and thus make possible the tapping of the rich tropical Beni area. This project was begun in 1915 but was discontinued in 1925 after the completion of only 33 miles. Its completion will stimulate commerce in the great river system which includes the Beni, Madre de Dios, Orton, Manuripe, and Tahuamanu Rivers, and will implement the exploitation of the petroleum deposits of Caupolicán and Iturralde in the Department of La Paz and of Ballivián in the Department of Beni. The railroad will also open up new lands for immigration and colonization purposes.

A special committee, which will work under the chairmanship of the Minister of Public Works and Communications, is to be appointed to take charge of the project. This committee has been authorized to borrow within or outside the country up to 800,000,000 bolivianos (a boliviano equals about \$.024 U. S. currency) to cover the cost of the railroad. The money for interest payments on the loan is to be derived from the fund for the celebration of the Fourth Centenary of La Paz (October 20, 1948), various luxury and sales taxes in La Paz, and income from the exploitation of petroleum deposits in the Departments of Beni, La Paz, and Pando.



Courtesy of Bolivian Embassy

PLAZA TAMAYO, LA PAZ

It is planned to construct a railroad from La Paz to El Beni, in northern Bolivia.

Chilean banking policies

The Chilean government is using restriction of credit facilities as one weapon in its attack on inflated prices. Soon after President González Videla took office last November, a new bank policy was announced. Commercial banks are to channel their credit facilities into production, importation, and such commercial enterprises as are directly cooperating with production, thus preventing the use of bank credits for purposes of hoarding commodities and speculating on price rises. They will eliminate loans for carrying securities, for buying land, and for putting up fine buildings, and will reduce loans to middlemen. The policy will be enforced by the Central Bank; it will refuse rediscount privileges to commercial banks which fail to distribute their loans along these anti-inflationary lines.

The government is also making plans

looking toward the formation of a state bank, which will eventually take over government lending agencies now operating with some degree of autonomy. As a base for the future state bank, the Ministry of Finance will first build up a National Savings Bank, depositing in this the various government funds which have hitherto been kept in commercial banks.

National board to safeguard Colombian oil interests

Colombia has created a national petroleum board to formulate and administer government policies in regard to the country's large and rapidly expanding oil industries. The five members of the board will be experts on the technical, legal, and financial problems involved in oil production. They must be Colombian citizens more than 30 years old, they must have no present or recent financial interest

in any oil company, and they must do no paid work for any person or firm who has such financial interest.

Members of the board will be named by the legislative and executive branches of the Colombian government, and will be paid at the same rate as members of the cabinet. It is believed that the new organization will serve a double purpose. Not only will it provide the government with steady and forward-looking guidance in dealing with one of the country's richest resources; it will also attract into service of their government some highly trained Colombians who might otherwise find that foreign enterprises offered the only suitable outlet for their special abilities.

National power reserve in Costa Rica

Looking toward the country's future power requirements, Costa Rica has reserved for the nation's use a portion of the Reventazón River, which flows down to the Caribbean from the inland plateau on which the capital city is located. All the waters of the Reventazón within the cantons of Paraíso and Turrialba are to be set aside as a national reserve of hydroelectric power. Government authorities took this step after studies had been made of possible power sources as compared with the probable future expansion of power utilization in that upland region where most of Costa Rica's economic development is taking place.

Fighting living costs in Ecuador

Three decrees were recently approved in Ecuador designed to combat the high cost of living, especially for the working classes. A procurement office for articles of prime necessity was set up in Quito, with a branch

in Guayaquil and others to be established as required in other towns. These offices are authorized to buy and sell articles of prime necessity in order to assure adequate supplies, to superintend prices, and to help in lowering high living costs. Another measure provided that factories and businesses of any kind having more than 25 workers should establish company stores where articles of prime necessity would be sold at cost. A later decree gave the enterprises the option of establishing the stores themselves or making arrangements with the ASER (*Asociación Social Económica Republicana*, a private cooperative organization that sells foodstuffs at reasonable prices), so that the workers might have the benefits offered by the organization. If the workers become affiliated with the ASER, the employer is to pay their annual membership fees of 100 sucres each. (One sucre equals \$0.0665.)

Radioactive minerals in Mexico and Peru

The Government of Mexico, which on August 22, 1945 incorporated into the national reserves all deposits of uranium, thorium, actinium, other radioactive minerals, and all natural substances from which radioactive elements might be derived, took another step toward government control of the sources of atomic energy by a decree of October 15, 1946, published in the *Diario Oficial* of November 15, 1946.

The new measure provides that exploitation of radioactive minerals shall henceforth be carried on only by an official government-designated agency. No more concessions will be granted for such exploitation, although for the protection of those who already have such concessions or who may later discover radioactive deposits within their concession area, the decree

offers a choice between (1) entering into a purchase-and-sale contract with the proper government agency for the delivery to the latter of all the materials mined or (2) applying for redemption by the Federal Government of the concession according to law.

Mexico is a member of the United Nations Atomic Energy Commission.

In Peru considerable interest has recently been aroused in the possibility of the existence of deposits of radioactive elements. A research committee of mining engineers and geologists has been doing extensive field work in the Pacasmayo region. They are looking for rocks, sand, or earth containing monazite, in combination with which thorium occurs. Some time ago a Peruvian engineer reported that he had found more than one percent of thorium in certain sands from Pacasmayo, and the present field group is hopeful of obtaining favorable results from their investigations.

New vistas for Bolivian petroleum industry

The Junta de Gobierno in Bolivia decided last October to develop Sucre as a petroleum distributing center for the southern section of the country and Capinota (near Cochabamba) as the distributing center for the central and northern sections. For this purpose pipelines are to be constructed from the oilfields of Camiri to Zudáñez and Sucre and from Tin Tin to Capinota. A refinery with a capacity of 2,000 barrels a day is to be built at Sucre, and one with a capacity of 3,000 barrels a day at Cochabamba. A contract between Bolivia's Y. P. F. B. (Yacimientos Petrolíferos Fiscales Bolivianos) and the South American Development Corporation for the drilling of 50 wells in the Camiri region has been approved.

The whole program is expected to cost about \$10,500,000. Five million dollars will be derived from a loan to the Y. P. F. B. by the Central Bank of Bolivia, and the other \$5,500,000 has been made available by the Export-Import Bank of Washington. Furthermore, the Bolivian Development Corporation has been authorized to solicit an additional credit of \$500,000 from the Export-Import Bank for the purchase of three locomotives and 25 tank cars for the Potosí-Sucre railroad.

Another important measure was the lifting of prohibitions on the exploitation of the country's petroleum reserves in certain zones. These zones are now open to development by private capital under direction or contract with Y. P. F. B.

Expiration of wartime rubber purchasing agreements

The rubber purchasing agreements between the United States and Ecuador, Haiti, and Bolivia expired on December 31, 1946, according to an announcement of the Department of State on that date.

During 1942 the United States Government concluded exclusive rubber purchasing agreements with seventeen of the rubber-producing countries of the Western Hemisphere to facilitate production and purchase of natural crude rubber and its importation into the United States. The agreements were of an inter-governmental nature, with the Rubber Development Corporation acting as the United States Government agency responsible for their implementation.

With the exception of Venezuela, all agreements originally provided for December 31, 1946, as the expiration date or for earlier cancellation by mutual consent. In April 1945 the United States offered to extend the agreements to June 30, 1947. Twelve countries agreed to the extension.

The offer of further extensions was withdrawn in August 1945 owing to the end of the war. Because of the mutual cancellation provisions, the agreements with Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, and British Honduras were canceled. The Venezuelan agreement expired October 12, 1946, and, as stated above, those with Ecuador, Haiti, and Bolivia on December 31, 1946.

The remaining nine agreements with Peru, Colombia, Brazil, Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Panama, Mexico, British Guiana, and Trinidad and Tobago, will remain in effect until June 30, 1947, unless canceled before that time by mutual consent.

School of tropical agriculture at Palmira, Colombia

Tropical agriculture in Colombia will receive a fresh impetus from the National University's new school of agronomy and veterinary science at Palmira. On the outskirts of the valley town, only a few miles by highway from Cali, a campus has been laid out on land adjoining the Palmira agricultural experiment station, where much has been accomplished in recent years for the advancement of Colombia's tropical crops. Officials from Bogotá, Cali, and Palmira assembled on November 30, 1946 to lay the cornerstone of the main building of the Facultad de Agronomía y Veterinaria del Valle del Cauca.

Practice will keep pace with theory in the school's agricultural studies. On its forty acres of ground there will be room for extensive experiments in hybridization, work for which the hot climate and year-round blooming season of the Cauca Valley offer favorable conditions, as the Palmira experiment station has already demonstrated.

Headquarters and most of the schools of the National University are located on the large campus in Bogotá. The university's agricultural instruction has hitherto been centered in its Facultad Nacional de Agronomía, located in the moderate upland climate of Medellín. The Palmira school will form a second dependency, bearing the same relation to the university as the school in Medellín, but specializing in the agricultural problems of the lower and warmer valley region.

Extension of food supply agreement with Haiti

The Institute of Inter-American Affairs announced on January 3, 1947, that the Institute's food supply agreement with the Government of Haiti, providing for assistance to Haitian agriculture, had been extended until June 30, 1948.

For this period of joint operations the United States will contribute \$50,000 and technical and administrative assistance with a value of approximately \$175,000, while Haiti's contribution will be \$175,000. This schedule of contributions represents a pattern of gradually decreasing United States financial aid and increasing responsibility in the program by the local government.

The Cooperative Food Mission began its activities in Haiti in 1944 in order to rehabilitate lands used in an emergency effort to produce cryptostegia rubber. In the achievement of this objective, Haitian rural families affected by the rubber project were assisted in restoring their lands to production of food crops during the first year of the Mission's program. Tools and seeds were distributed, and nurseries for the growth of fruit trees were established. (See BULLETIN, January 1947, p. 52.)

The emergency rehabilitation project

was, however, only the first phase of operations, since in addition to this aspect of the program, water resources have been developed, livestock improvement has been studied, soil conservation projects have been installed, and grain storage facilities have been established. Moreover, under the Mission's training program a number of young Haitian technicians have received instruction in advanced agricultural methods in the United States and Puerto Rico.

The extension of the agreement will permit continuation of the Mission's recent emphasis on Haiti's long-term agricultural needs, and on the training of local agricultural experts qualified to supervise activities of this type when the present program terminates.

Twentieth century explorers in Brazil

The days of adventuresome expeditions into the territory of uncivilized Indian tribes are still not over in the Americas. In Brazil at the present time twenty men, members of the Roncador-Xingú expedition, are penetrating into the wilds of the State of Mato Grosso for the purpose of establishing new air fields and refueling stations in the region. Few white men have preceded them into this territory.

On their way up the Tanguro River they discovered a new tributary to that river which they named the Coronel Vanique after the leader of the expedition. When they reached the Kuluene River near the headwaters of the fabulous Xingú they came in contact with the Kalapatos and Cuicuros—two Indian tribes which have seldom seen a white man. A correspondent accompanying the expedition has reported that the Indians of both these tribes are being friendly to the group and are watching with curiosity the construc-

tion of an air field which will be the first permanent mark of civilization in their corner of the globe.

Panama creates a National Council on Minors

The economic, social, and moral welfare of minors in Panama in all its ramifications is to be the subject of consideration by the newly created National Council on Minors. The council, the organization of which was approved by a law of September 27, 1946, is a branch of the Bureau of Social Welfare of the Ministry of Labor, Social Welfare, and Public Health.

Members of the council are the Minister of Labor, Social Welfare, and Public Health, who will act as chairman; representatives of the Ministry of Education, of the Ministry of the Interior and Justice, of the National Red Cross, and of the Social Security Council; the Attorney General, the commander in chief of the National Police, the director of the Children's Institute, and the chairman of the National Nutrition Board. In semi-monthly meetings, these members will hold consultations with educators and make recommendations and suggestions to the Ministry, public and private institutions, and individuals.

It will be the council's task to draw up for recommendation for adoption a Declaration of the Rights of the Panamanian Child. This declaration will be based on a study of the problems directly relating to minors, such as family relationships, support, salaries and wages, employment, delinquency, vagrancy, and abandonment. In legislation regarding minors the council is to act as a legal consultant. In this connection the council will strive for uniformity in the legal provisions for maternity and family protection and will draw up a children's

code to be converted into law upon the council's recommendation.

The council will work for the establishment of juvenile courts and publish a quarterly review relative to the problems of minors. All possible assistance will be given by the council to public and private institutions for minors to enable them to employ the most modern techniques.

Among the council's projects are the establishment of homes, industrial schools, and nutrition centers for minors, student dining rooms, and recreation camps. Funds for these projects have been deposited by the Government of Panama in the National Bank; their expenditure is subject to the supervision of the Comptroller General.

The National Council on Minors is empowered to establish in the capital of each province of Panama a Provincial Board for the Protection of Children. These boards will work in collaboration with the municipal boards of education and with public health agencies. An account of their work must be rendered to the council, and an annual report of their activities presented to the National Congress on Minors, which will be held every year.

Colombian Public Health Office

Reorganized by Decree No. 970 of March 27, 1946, this office has the following divisions: 1, Vital Statistics; 2, Epidemiology; 3, Malaria; 4, Tuberculosis; 5, Leprosy; 6, Samper Martínez National Health Institute, which does research on communicable diseases and other public health problems, produces serums, vaccines, and biologicals, and inspects the private production and sale of such products as well as of food and drugs; 7, Social Welfare, which has oversight of all public and private welfare institutions; 8, Maternal and Child Health; 9, Health Edu-

cation; 10, Food and Nutrition; 11, Sanitary Engineering; and 12, Health Inspection.

Several innovations were made in the new law. A National Food Council was created to advise the Food and Nutrition Division. A water laboratory and an Industrial Hygiene Section were placed under the Division of Sanitary Engineering. This section is to supervise health conditions in all the country's industries and have special oversight of the work of women and minors, in cooperation with the National Labor Bureau. A School of Public Health, to train personnel, is another new institution created by the law.

The School of Nursing, the health service at all ports, including airports, the board supervising physicians' and pharmacists' licenses, and regional health Bureaus continue to be under the jurisdiction of the Health Office.

Rehabilitation of crippled children in Uruguay

Children from two to sixteen, all spastic cases or suffering from other crippling maladies due to accidents or disease, are learning to become self-reliant citizens in the Franklin D. Roosevelt School for Crippled Children in Montevideo, Uruguay. From nine to four, five days a week, the children attend the school, receiving daily treatments prescribed by the doctor and going to classes ranging from the kindergarten to the sixth grade.

The faculty of the school, officially opened on May 6, 1942, is made up of a director, Srta. Marisa Lusiardi, who was trained in the United States, a general secretary, four graduate teachers, and five physiotherapists. The graduate teachers have two years' training in the school; the physiotherapists were trained there in a

three-year course. They, as well as a professor of speech, a psychologist, and a dietitian, receive a minimum salary. Voluntary personnel include the school pediatrician, orthopedist, neurologist, etc., and teachers of bookbinding, geography and history, appreciation of music, drawing, English, singing and piano.

Children entering the school must suffer from some physical handicap, must be mentally apt, and must respond to class work and physical treatment.

The Franklin D. Roosevelt School for Crippled Children is a private institution, said to be the only one of its kind in South America. It is financed in part by the pupils, who pay according to their means. At the present time, only one of the forty pupils pays the full monthly fee of 60 pesos; others pay half, a third, or a tenth of that amount; the rest pay nothing. Some money, utensils, food, furniture, and so on, are donated.

In 1942 the National Association for the Crippled Child was organized to help the school and extend its efforts on behalf of crippled children throughout the country. The Association makes up the monthly deficits by dues collected from its members. It conducts financial campaigns and is making plans for the building of an adequate school, land for which has already been purchased.

Temporary unemployment benefits in Costa Rica

Shortage of raw materials has interrupted production in a number of Costa Rican industries and worked hardship upon the laborers whose wages are cut off at frequent intervals. The Costa Rican government has acted to relieve their distress by setting up a special unemployment fund for their benefit.

The fund is to be financed by an appro-

priation from the Office of Economic Defense, supplemented by taxes on structural iron and cement imposed for this special purpose. These taxes may be anticipated by loans which the President is empowered to contract, using the yield of the taxes as security. The Secretary of Labor and Social Welfare will administer the fund to provide benefits equal to half their normal wages for the workmen thus temporarily unemployed, and will publish monthly lists of the beneficiaries.

Social security in Guatemala

First steps have been taken in Guatemala toward a comprehensive national system of social security. The law of October 30, 1946, published in *Diario de Centro América* for October 31, November 1, and November 4, outlines an organization which will eventually include as contributors and as beneficiaries all Guatemalan citizens who take any part whatever in producing goods or services.

Laborers, however, will be the only ones to whom the law's provisions will be applied in the first phase of its development. Laborers all over the country are to be covered before the system is extended to other parts of the population, and the task of covering all the laborers will be attacked by degrees. First to be served will be laborers in large towns, where enrollment and bookkeeping arrangements can be organized without too much delay; and first among these town laborers will come those who are literate, and so can be reached by printed notices.

During this early period, funds will be raised by compulsory contributions from the laborers, their employers, and the government. Employers will be forbidden to deduct their own quotas from wages paid to employees. Benefits will be paid for sickness, old age, and death, for acci-

dents, for maternity, for death of husband, and for death of parents.

Administration of the system will be controlled by an autonomous Institute of Social Security. The Institute will have full power to inspect books and premises; its operations will be tax exempt, and it will have free use of the mails and telegraph. Its governing board of six will have a chairman named by the President of Guatemala, and one member each appointed by the Bank of Guatemala, the University of San Carlos, the College of Physicians and Surgeons, the employers of the country, and the labor unions. The board may act only after consulting a technical council of actuaries, statisticians, and experts on finance and on hospital management. Members of the governing board must be Guatemalan citizens, but members of the technical council may be either citizens or foreigners.

New filter plant for Santiago

Santiago's outgrown water supply will be somewhat larger now that part of its new rapid filter plant has been put into service. The first tank of this plant went into operation in October 1946, and has made it possible to supplement the Chilean capital's present aqueduct by utilizing the waters of the Maipo River. The river water is treated with aluminum sulphate, conditioned in rectangular tanks, and collected in a huge circular clarifying basin. After three hours in the clarifying basin it is chlorinated and delivered to the water mains.

Other clarifying basins will be ready for use before long, and the filter plant will be connected with the city aqueduct. The new plant is part of a comprehensive plan which is expected to provide Santiago with plenty of safe drinking water in about six years. Present facilities will be reno-

vated, and new sources of supply opened up in accessible rivers and lakes.

Protection for the Uruguayan rural worker

The farm worker, who is so often cast as the "forgotten man" in the drama of social security and protective labor legislation, was given the star role in an Uruguayan law passed on October 7, 1946, and published in the *Diario Oficial* of October 31, 1946.

The first article of the law states: "Every rural worker has the right to minimum pay for his work that will assure a normal satisfaction of his physical, intellectual, and moral needs," and the law then proceeds to fix minimum standards and requirements regarding wages, housing, food, days of rest and vacations, number of workers to be employed on farms, dismissals, and other pertinent matters.

Minimum wages for workers employed in agriculture or stockraising are set by the law as follows: Between the ages of 18 and 60 years, 30 pesos a month or 1.20 pesos a day; between the ages of 16 and 18 years, 18 pesos a month or 0.75 pesos a day. The only exception to these wages is in the case of a worker who is partially incapacitated either mentally or physically, in which cases the infirmity must be duly proven and officially certified and the rate of pay then fixed by competent legal authority. Furthermore, these minimum wages must be paid in cash, above and beyond any housing, food, or other facilities furnished by the employer.

In addition to the stipulated cash wages, the employer must furnish to each worker and his family, when they live on the farm, sanitary living quarters, sufficient food, and fuel. Minimum standards for food and housing are to be officially determined later; meantime, these items must be

provided in a manner and to a degree considered "adequate." If the employer decides that a worker without family is to provide his own food, he must pay the worker, in addition to the minimum wage, the sum of 0.80 pesos a day or 20 pesos a month. The employer is also obliged to make available to his men and their families the means whereby they can obtain necessary medical care, and he must facilitate the school attendance of workers' children.

A sliding scale, based on the assessed valuation of the farm property, determines the minimum number of workers for each farm. The scale begins with one employee on properties valued at 15,000 to 50,000 pesos, increases to two workers on farms valued at 50,000 to 100,000 pesos, and then adds one worker for each 60,000 pesos of valuation above 100,000 pesos. (Par value of the peso is \$.6583.) For the use of farm owners, the National Labor Institute is charged with opening a registry of families of good background who desire to work on agricultural or stock-raising establishments.

Another outstanding feature of the law is its provision for days of rest and paid vacations. All rural workers are to have Sundays free, although if the farm work demands, the employee may work on a Sunday and then receive compensatory time off later. After a year's work laborers are entitled to eight consecutive days of paid vacation, and any accumulated weekly rest days may not be counted in the annual eight-day vacation period.

The law contains various provisions regarding dismissals. Those who have served in one job for a year cannot be discharged without just cause. Bad conduct and inability or failure to do the work constitute just causes, but proof must be furnished by the employer. If a worker is dismissed without cause, he is to receive

half a month's wage for each year of service or fraction thereof exceeding six months up to a total of three years, and a month's wage for each year when his service exceeds three years.

The employer is barred from making deductions from wages for pasturage or care of animals belonging to the worker.

In each department of the republic, a seven-member honorary commission for the protection of the rural worker is to be set up, to advise government authorities and cooperate with them in raising the material and cultural standard of living of the campesino.

Another section of the law fixes penalties and procedures in case of noncompliance on the part of farm owners. Fines for infractions of the law range from 100 to 500 pesos and any moneys accruing therefrom will be allocated 50 percent to school lunch rooms in the respective zone and 50 percent to the respective honorary commission for the furtherance of its work.

With the establishment of a Pension Bureau for Agricultural Workers in January 1943, Uruguay provided invalidity, old age, death, and unemployment insurance for its farm labor. Under the new wage law, the farm worker of Uruguay takes his place alongside his brother in industry, commerce, public service, and other fields, with respect to over-all social protection.

Raise for Bolivian teachers

A recent decree of the Bolivian Government provided for pay increases for all public school teachers of the country. City teachers got raises for the second semester ranging from 65 percent for those scheduled to receive from 600 to 699 bolivianos (a boliviano equals \$.0236) to 5 percent for those receiving from 4,000 to

4,499 bolivianos. Increases for rural teachers ranged from 5 percent to 60 percent, and those for teachers offering technical services in the public schools from 15 percent to 50 percent. In addition, the decree provided for a government contribution to the Teachers' Pension and Retirement Fund amounting to 1,000,000 bolivianos.

Valentín Letelier People's University

Extension classes under the University of Chile have been organized as the Valentín Letelier People's University, and were teaching more than a thousand Santiago citizens at the close of the first full term last October. The school was opened in November 1945 by Señor Juvenal Hernández, Rector of the University of Chile, with the hearty approval of the university's student body. It was named for a former Rector, who took an active part in the opening of workers' extension classes in the early years of this century.

Courses in the Valentín Letelier school cover all grades. University classes for workmen are held at night in the buildings of the University of Chile. A secondary school, with vocational and liberal arts courses, has moved into its own building in an accessible part of the city, and offers both day and night sessions. Primary classes have been organized not only at the school but also in various labor union offices where attendance will be easy; English and shorthand are the favorite courses among those who can already read.

Rural education in the Dominican Republic

Education for boys and girls who live in the rural areas of the Dominican Republic

has been making great strides in recent years, largely through the fine work being done by the so-called "emergency" schools.

The Dominican Republic's emergency school is a special type of rural school originated in 1941 as a measure for the rapid solution of the illiteracy problem that had gripped the Republic throughout its history. A recent report of the Secretary of Education and Fine Arts shows that 1,161 of these schools are now functioning and that they have taught the rudiments of learning to approximately 144,600 boys and girls during the last five years. In addition to reading, writing, and arithmetic, the boys have also been taught farming and rural handicrafts, the girls have received training in domestic science, and both sexes have had two years of instruction in civics and ethics.

The school building is usually a well-constructed one-room wooden structure with plenty of windows for light and ventilation and large enough to accommodate 50 pupils without crowding. In many regions of the interior, the school, like the farm homes, is thatched with palm; in other regions, it has a sheet-iron roof. Around the school is an ample piece of land, on which the children are taught how to raise crops and tend gardens.

The study program is organized into two classes, each lasting two and a half hours. The morning class usually is made up of children from 8 to 11 years of age and the afternoon class of those from 11 to 14. The course of study lasts two years only and is designed to give the children intensive work in reading, writing, and simple arithmetic. Many of the children, however, attend the grade schools in the nearest urban centers after completing the work at the emergency school in their home rural districts.

One hour of each half-day class is devoted to manual training for the boys

and domestic science for the girls. Half an hour is given to reading or writing, another half hour to arithmetic, and there are 15 or 20 minutes of instruction in civics.

The emergency schools are also used for adult classes in the evenings, and many thousands of men and women have learned how to read and write at these night schools. The report of the Secretary of Education and Fine Arts for the 1945-46 school year estimated that illiteracy had been reduced to 35.75 percent of the entire population. Fifteen years ago it was estimated to be 75.0 percent.

Another widespread activity of vast importance to the farm boys and girls is the agricultural clubs. The Dominican Republic now has 185 such clubs, with a total membership of more than 10,500 boys and girls.

The organization and supervision of these clubs and of the juvenile experimental farms occupies the entire time of one of the busiest bureaus in the Department of Agriculture.

In addition to teaching young people how to make a living in a rural community, this bureau also instructs them in decent living; in the evils of laziness, dishonesty, and intemperance; and particularly in the necessity of beginning their farm work at an early hour in the morning. The youngsters are taught the importance of forest conservation, in place of the reckless clearing of land that at one time was prevalent throughout the Republic. They are instructed in modern farm methods and shown the importance of such sidelines as the raising of poultry and pigs and the care of bees. They are taught how to care for fruit trees and how to preserve and market their fruit and vegetables.

The boys' and girls' farm clubs were started by President Trujillo several years ago as one of various projects designed to

raise the standard of living in the farming communities.

Inter-American Bar Association

The Fifth Conference of the Inter-American Bar Association will be held in Lima, Peru, April 6-18, 1947. The Lima Bar Association will act as host. The lawyers in attendance will represent associations from nearly all the countries of this hemisphere. The subjects to be taken up by the respective committees are as follows:

- I. Immigration, nationality, and naturalization
- II. Taxation
- III. Administrative law and procedure
- IV. Section A: Commercial treaties
Section B: Customs laws
- V. Legal documentation and bibliographical indices
- VI. Comparative constitutional law
- VII. Communications, etc.
- VIII. Industrial and social legislation
- IX. Penal law and procedure
- X. Territorial waters and ocean fisheries
- XI. Maritime law (admiralty)
- XII. Activities of lawyers' associations
- XIII. Intellectual and industrial property
Section A (copyright)
Section B (industrial property)
- XIV. Legal education
- XV. (A) Committee on law of trusts and trustees
(B) Committee on uniformity or coordination of legislation relative to civil status of persons
(C) Reports on uniformity of various laws, etc.
(D) International cartels
- XVI. Municipal law
- XVII. Postwar juridical problems

Under these headings topics of great interest have been assigned to the various member associations.

We see by the papers that—

- Almost 300 American merchant ships are engaged in trade between the *United*

States and South America. The chief cargoes brought into the United States are coffee, foodstuffs, hides, copper, nitrates, and ores.

- Air mail to Mexico now costs 5 cents an ounce, and to all other Latin American countries, except Cuba, 10 cents per half ounce. To Cuba it is 8 cents per half ounce.

- The Illinois Central Railroad has created a new post, that of general agent for import and export traffic, with headquarters at Chicago. This official's duty will be to develop trade between the central part of the *United States* and all *Latin American* countries.

- *Guatemala* is taking a comprehensive census of its industries, and plans to publish a national industrial directory.

- A large stand of mahogany (*Swietenia macrophylla*) has been discovered along the Tocantins River not far from Belem. It is in a region from where it may easily be transported.

- Effective January 22, 1947, fares on the Latin American routes of Pan American World Airways were cut from \$7 to \$39 one way. The fare from New York to Buenos Aires, for instance, was reduced from \$547 to \$526.

- *Brazil's* merchant marine is undergoing rapid postwar development. Lloyd Brasileiro (a government-operated enterprise), which is the nucleus of the merchant marine, now has a total of twenty 7,500-ton freighters under construction in the United States and Canada. It is expected that these boats will be delivered and placed in operation some time this year. In addition, this agency has recently contracted to purchase from the United States Maritime Commission twenty 5,000-ton ships for use in coastwise trade.

- The French Pharmaceutical Code has been adopted by *Uruguay* as its own official pharmacopoeia. The French Codex lists about 1,250 drugs and preparations, double the average of other modern pharmacopoeias.

- Wartime controls on various kinds of tires, tubes, and other rubber articles have been removed in *Uruguay* and unrestricted buying, selling, and use of such articles restored. The only remaining control pertains to natural and synthetic rubber and to large tires, the acquisition of which was still subject to a certificate of necessity at last account.

- Regular air service now connects *Colombia's* Caribbean islands of San Andrés and Providencia with the mainland. A sea-plane flies in a few hours from Cartagena to San Andrés, and travelers are glad to avoid the month of rough voyage by schooner which had always been the only approach to the islands.

- A third oil well has been added to the two already being operated in *Chile's* Tierra del Fuego oil field. Oil from the new well is rich in naphtha, and it is believed that the daily yield will be large.

- On October 12, 1946, the rail mill at Volta Redonda, *Brazil's* new iron and steel plant, went into production. This is the fourth and final section of the original plant to open, so that Volta Redonda is now in full operation. It is already producing nearly 600 tons of pig iron and 300 tons of steel a day, and supplying the domestic market with important by-products such as tar, benzol, naphtha, and sulphate of ammonia.

- The Cuban Electric Company, which furnishes over 85 percent of the metered electric current throughout the Republic of *Cuba*, has announced plans to expand its generating capacity by adding between

80,000 and 100,000 kilowatts by the end of 1953. The company's nine present plants, located in Habana and eight other towns, have a total generating capacity of 129,542 kilowatts. The proposed expansion program will cost approximately \$25,000,000, in addition to the ordinary construction budget during the period.

- Military retirement pay was recently authorized by law for citizens of *Uruguay* who fought in the armies of the United Nations during World War II and who were disabled as a result of their service. The retirement pay will be equal to the pay of the rank in which the person served. For the legal or natural survivors of Uruguayan citizens killed while serving with the United Nations armies, pensions based on the rank and pay at time of death were also authorized.

- In the course of investigations being carried on in the Virú Valley in *Peru* by the Institute of Andean Research a Mochica tomb estimated to be at least 700–1,000 years old has been discovered. It is believed to be the tomb of Aiapaec, who filled the triple role of god, military leader, and priest. This triple role is indicated by three symbolic staffs, wonderfully carved from hard wood, which were found in the tomb. In spite of reports to the contrary, the tomb, unlike the famous one of Tutankhamen in Egypt, contained no articles of intrinsic value.

- In *Argentina* the coveted first prize in History, Philology, and Archaeology of the National Commission on Culture for 1943–45 has been awarded to Enrique Ruiz Guíñazú for his *Proas de España en el Mar Magallánico*. This book is an attempt to

prove Argentina's right to the disputed Islas Malvinas, or Falkland Islands, on the basis of 16th century documents.

- In earth brought from their own lands, newspaper men who had come from all parts of the hemisphere for the Fourth Inter-American Press Conference in Bogotá last November planted a tree to symbolize the brotherhood of American nations. The tree is a cutting from one planted by Bolívar. It will grow in the garden of the patriotic shrine which was once the Liberator's peaceful retreat, at the foot of the city's guardian hill, Monserrate.

- *Uruguay*, which is distinguished by the scope of its labor legislation, added two more measures to an already long list through the recent passage of a law providing for half-pay for workers on public construction projects when the work is held up by inclement weather, and of a second law providing that workers in excavations or underground construction such as wells and canals must be equipped with steel or plastic helmets. Another recent safety measure required the installation of wire net guard walls to a height of at least six feet in freight elevators used inside buildings.

- When Señorita Hortensia Taboada was named Assistant Secretary of the Junta which is now governing *Bolivia*, she became the first woman ever to hold office in a Bolivian government.

- More than one hundred paintings by Candido Portinari, Emilio di Cavalcanti, and other contemporary *Brazilian* artists were exhibited last October and November in Valparaíso and Santiago, *Chile*.

NECROLOGY

DOMINGO AMUNÁTEGUI SOLAR.—Chilean historian, professor, and statesman. Born in Santiago October 20, 1860, and educated at the National Institute and the University of Chile, where he took his degree in law in 1881, Señor Amunátegui continued his literary work to the end of his long and active life, at the same time taking a leading part in the affairs of his university and his nation. At the University of Chile's school of philosophy he was first professor, then secretary, then dean. From 1911 to 1923 he was Rector of the University of Chile. He was five times a cabinet minister, in 1907, 1909, and 1910 as Minister of Public Instruction, in 1918 and 1923 as Minister of the Interior. In 1925 he took part in the framing of the new Constitution. He was honorary member of the Universities of La Plata and Tucumán, and corresponding member of the Hispanic Society of America, the Historical Institute of Peru, and the Royal Academy of History and Royal Academy of the Language, Madrid. He had also been honored by France and Italy. Señor Amunátegui Solar was the author of more than 20 valuable and well-documented volumes on Chilean and American history. He died in Santiago March 4, 1946.

ALCIDES ARGÜEDAS.—Bolivian historian, novelist, sociologist, and statesman. Born in La Paz on July 15, 1879, he was educated at the Colegio Nacional, the University of La Paz, and the Collège Libre des Sciences Sociales in Paris. His political career included posts as Secretary of the Bolivian Legation in Paris in 1910 and in London in 1914; national deputy in 1916; consul general in Paris, 1925; and Minister Plenipotentiary to Colombia, 1929–30.

He ventured into the field of journalism at the age of 20. As a writer he was a follower of the "Generation of '98" in Spain—always struggling to point out evils and bring about their reform. For many years he was a frequent contributor to *El Diario* in La Paz. His greatest historical work is his *Historia General de Bolivia*, a critical study of Bolivian national life, published in 1922. A sequel to this volume, in which are recorded and discussed the events occurring subsequent to 1922, will be published posthumously several years hence. Other important historical works are *La Plebe en Acción* (The People in Action), *Los Caudillos Letrados* (Educated Caudillos), and *Danza de las Sombras* (Dance of the Shadows). Argüedas also wrote a well known sociological analysis of his country entitled *Pueblo Enfermo* (A Sick People). His novels include *Vida Criolla* and *Raza de Bronce*. The latter, considered by many to be his best, is a sociological novel picturing the life of the Aymara Indian.

Sr. Argüedas was a member of the Colombian Geographical and Historical Society and of the Bolivian Academy of Letters, and was Chairman of the Liberal Party. He died in Chulumani on May 6, 1946.

GERARDO ARRUBLA.—Colombian historian, member of Congress, mayor of Bogotá, and director of the National Library and of the National Museum, in the last of which posts he spent many years. His history of Colombia was translated into English in the inter-American historical series edited by J. A. Robertson. Dr. Arrubla was a member of the Colombian and Venezuelan Academies of History and of the Société Américaniste of

Paris. He died at Bogotá May 2, 1946, at the age of 73.

LEÓN CORTÉS CASTRO.—Costa Rican ex-President. Born in Alajuela December 8, 1882. Señor Cortés Castro was President of Costa Rica from 1936 to 1940. His political career began in his native province of Alajuela, where he was chosen at an early age as deputy to the national Congress. He was also governor of the province of Alajuela, secretary of the national Congress, president of the national Congress, Minister to Guatemala, manager of the government's Pacific Electric Railway, Secretary of Public Education in the cabinet of President González Víquez, and Secretary of Public Development in the cabinet of President Jiménez Oreamuno. Died in Santa Ana, Costa Rica, March 3, 1946.

PEDRO HENRÍQUEZ UREÑA.—Dominican writer and educator. Born in Santo Domingo, June 29, 1884, the son of Francisco Henríquez y Carvajal and Salomé Ureña de Henríquez. He received his degree of bachelor of sciences and letters at the Professional Institute of Santo Domingo in 1901; his law degree at the University of Mexico in 1914; and his M. A. and Ph. D. at the University of Minnesota in 1917 and 1918.

Several years of Dr. Henríquez Ureña's life were spent in Mexico, where he first went in 1906, bent on devoting himself to study and teaching. In 1910 he became secretary of the National University of Mexico; during the years 1913-14 and again in 1921-24 he taught in the University; and in 1923 he founded and served as first director of the University's now widely known and popular Summer School. In 1912 he was also a co-founder of the Popular University of Mexico, and at the same time served on the teaching

staff of Mexico's National Preparatory School. In 1923-24 he was director of public education in the State of Puebla during the governorship of Vicente Lombardo Toledano.

Another portion of Dr. Henríquez Ureña's life was spent in the United States. During the years 1914-16 he was a newspaper correspondent and editor in Washington and New York; the period 1916-21 he spent working for his degrees and teaching at the University of Minnesota during the scholastic years and at the Universities of Chicago and California during summer sessions.

In 1924 Dr. Henríquez Ureña went to Argentina where, except for the years 1931-33 when he returned to his own country to serve as general superintendent of public education and as professor in the University of Santo Domingo, he continued to reside for the rest of his life. His teaching career in Argentina began when he was appointed professor of Spanish language and literature at the University of La Plata; later he taught at the National Institute of Secondary Education, the University of Buenos Aires, and the Buenos Aires Free School of Advanced Studies. From 1935 onward he was professor of Latin American literature in the School of Philosophy and Letters of the University of Buenos Aires.

He frequently represented his country at educational, cultural, and scientific conferences and congresses, and was a member of many learned societies such as the Ateneo of Mexico, the Argentine Academy of Letters, Hispanic Society of America, and the Chilean Society of History.

The list of Dr. Henríquez Ureña's published works is impressive. His first published work was *Ensayos críticos*, which came out in Habana in 1905; his second, *Horas de estudio*, was published in Paris in 1910;

and the third, *La enseñanza de la literatura*, in Mexico in 1913. Following these his production was prolific; among many works, the following may be mentioned: *Don Juan Ruiz de Alarcón* (also translated into French); *Estudios sobre el Renacimiento en España*; *El nacimiento de Dionisos*; *Literature dominicana*; *La utopía de América*; *Seis ensayos en busca de nuestra expresión*; *Aspectos de la enseñanza literaria en la escuela común*; *Teatro del siglo XIX y XX*; and *La cultura y las letras coloniales en Santo Domingo*. He also edited a number of poetry anthologies and collaborated with Amado Alonso in the preparation of a Spanish grammar.

Dr. Henríquez Ureña died in Buenos Aires on May 12, 1946.

JUAN BAUTISTA SACASA.—Nicaraguan physician, diplomat and former president. Born in León, December 21, 1874;

educated at the Instituto Nacional de Occidente, where he received the degree of Bachelor of Science and Letters studied at Georgetown University, Washington; received his M. D. from Columbia University and interned in several New York hospitals. In 1902 he returned to Nicaragua where he exercised his profession with marked success. He became dean of the School of Medicine at the University of Nicaragua, and later occupied the same position at the University of León.

From 1929 to 1931 he served as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States. Two years later he was elected President of Nicaragua. In June 1936 he was forced to leave the country, and the last nine years of his life were spent in exile.

Dr. Sacasa died in Los Angeles on April 17, 1946.

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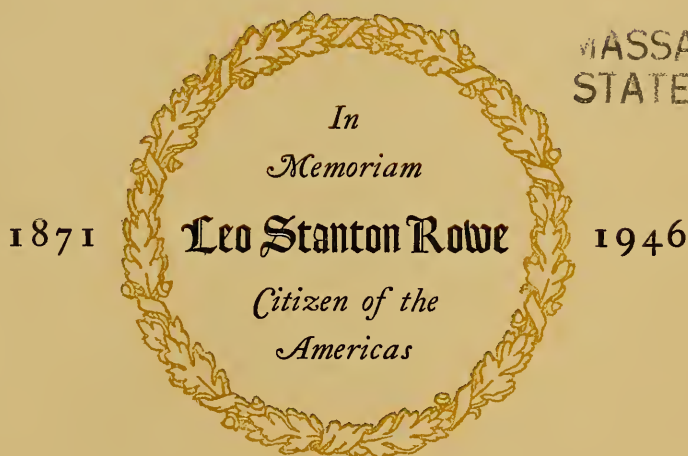
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THE PAN AMERICAN UNION

WASHINGTON, D. C.

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THE PAN AMERICAN UNION, now 56 years old, is an international organization created and maintained by the twenty-one American Republics: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, the United States, Uruguay, and Venezuela. Originally known as the International Bureau of the American Republics, it was established in 1890 in accordance with a resolution passed April 14 of that year by the First International Conference of American States, which convened at Washington in October 1889. April 14 is celebrated annually throughout the Americas as Pan American Day.

The work of the Union was greatly expanded by resolutions of the Second Conference, held at Mexico City in 1901-2; the Third, at Rio de Janeiro in 1906; the Fourth, at Buenos Aires in 1910; the Fifth, at Santiago, Chile, in 1923; the Sixth, at Habana in 1928; the Seventh, at Montevideo in 1933; the Eighth, at Lima in 1938; and by other inter-American conferences. The creation of machinery for the orderly settlement of inter-American disputes is one of the outstanding achievements of the Pan American system, but more important still is the continental public opinion that demanded such procedure.

PURPOSE AND ORGANIZATION

The purpose of the Pan American Union is to promote friendship and close relations among the Republics of the American Continent and peace and security within their borders by fostering constructive cooperation among them. The Union is supported by annual contributions

from all the countries, in amounts proportional to population, and its services are freely available to officials and private citizens alike. Its affairs are administered by a Director General and an Assistant Director, elected by and responsible to a Governing Board composed of one member from each American Republic.

ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS

The administrative divisions of the Pan American Union are organized to carry out the purposes for which it was created. There are special divisions dealing with foreign trade, statistics, economics, intellectual cooperation, music, juridical matters, agricultural cooperation, travel, and labor and social information. All these divisions maintain close relations with official and unofficial bodies in the countries members of the Union. The Columbus Memorial Library contains 138,500 volumes and 2,400 maps. The BULLETIN of the Pan American Union, published monthly in English, Spanish, and Portuguese, is the official organ of the institution. For a list of other publications of the Union, see the inside back cover.

PAN AMERICAN CONFERENCES

The Pan American Union also serves as the permanent organ of the International Conferences of American States, usually referred to as the Pan American Conferences. In addition to preparing the programs and regulations, the Union gives effect to the conclusions of the Conferences by conducting special inquiries and investigations and by convening or arranging for special or technical conferences in the intervals between the International Conferences.



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L. S. ROWE, 1871-1946
Portrait in oil by Eben F. Comins

BULLETIN OF THE PAN AMERICAN UNION

VOL. LXXXI, No. 4



APRIL 1947

Closing words of Leo Stanton Rowe on assuming the position of Director General of the Pan American Union

September 1, 1920

AND now, Mr. Secretary and members of the Governing Board, permit me to assure you that my heart and soul are in this work. All the strength and energy of which I am capable are at your service. It has been and is the one ambition of my life to contribute, even in some small measure, toward the closer union between the Republics of America; and if, under your guidance, I may be able to make such a contribution to that great cause, I shall consider that I have not lived in vain.

“Citizen of the Americas”

WHEREAS

Dr. L. S. Rowe has passed away;

For more than twenty-six years Dr. Rowe held the important post of Director General of the Pan American Union;

In that capacity he distinguished himself by his unswerving loyalty to Pan American principles;

In his activities he proved himself an untiring and wise administrator of Pan American policy;

His eminent services also showed him to be a defender of universal peace;

Among the many testimonials that Dr. Rowe received from International American Conferences, the Conference of Chapultepec gave special recognition to the admirable services which he had rendered to the cause of continental harmony;

He has therefore earned the gratitude of all the peoples of America in their determination to consolidate those noble ideals,

The Governing Board of the Pan American Union

Resolution passed by the Governing Board of the Pan American Union at a special session on December 6, 1946.

RESOLVES:

1. To express its deepest sorrow on the death of Dr. Rowe, in the name of the Governments represented on the Governing Board as well as in its own name.

2. To display the flag of the Pan American Union at half mast for a period of thirty days.

3. To suspend for three days the administrative activities of the Pan American Union.

4. To suspend for one month all activities of a public and social character in the Pan American Union.

5. To respect the wishes of Dr. Rowe that his remains be cremated; and to attend the act in a body.

6. To preserve his ashes in the building of the Pan American Union.

7. To honor the memory and record the distinguished career of the deceased Director General in a special issue of the BULLETIN OF THE PAN AMERICAN UNION.

8. To hold a solemn ceremony in the Hall of the Americas of the Pan American Union in homage to the person and achievements of the distinguished deceased.

9. To declare Dr. Rowe Citizen of the Americas.

Condolences from the American Republics

ARGENTINA

It is my sad duty to express to you the fraternal sympathy of the Argentine Government and people on the occasion of the death of the distinguished Director of the Pan American Union, Dr. Leo S. Rowe.

JUAN A. BRAMUGLIA,
Minister of Foreign Affairs and Worship.

BOLIVIA

On expressing to you in the name of the Bolivian Government and people our sorrow on the occasion of the tragic death of the worthy Director of that institution, Dr. Leo Rowe, I am honored to announce that the National Government has decreed tomorrow a day of mourning in respect to the memory of so great a citizen.

ANICETO SOLARES,
Minister of Foreign Affairs.

BRAZIL

Please accept my most sincere expression of sympathy in the irreparable loss that the Americas have suffered in the death of Dr. Leo S. Rowe.

S. DE SOUZA LEÃO GRACIE,
Minister of Foreign Affairs.

CHILE

Please accept and transmit to the Governing Board the expression of my sincere sympathy on the occasion of the tragic death of the Director General of the Pan American Union, Dr. Leo S. Rowe, whom

all America will ever remember with gratitude.

GABRIEL GONZÁLEZ VIDELA,
President.

COLOMBIA

I deeply regret the loss of Dr. Rowe, great and noble friend of Colombia.

MARIANO OSPINA PÉREZ,
President.

COSTA RICA

On learning of the unexpected death of the eminent Dr. L. S. Rowe, the Secretary of Foreign Affairs of Costa Rica entrusted me with the duty of expressing the deep grief with which Costa Rica received the news. In fulfilling this mission I wish to join in the condolences of my Government.

Nothing could be better deserved than the title of Citizen of the Americas, with which the Union of the Republics of this hemisphere has wished to perpetuate the memory of a man who devoted the major part of his noble life to the service of continental brotherhood.

FRANCISCO DE P. GUTIÉRREZ,
Ambassador to the United States.

CUBA

The tragic death of Dr. Leo S. Rowe, Director of the Pan American Union, is a cause for deep sorrow in the American world because with unshakable faith, this great man devoted a large part of his life

and efforts to the promotion of human well-being and to the cause of peace and harmony among nations. I hope you will transmit to the Governing Board of the Pan American Union this message of sincere sympathy.

RAFAEL P. GONZÁLEZ MUÑOZ,
Acting Minister of State.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

On the occasion of the death of Dr. Leo S. Rowe, which means the loss of one of the staunchest supporters of the Pan American ideal, I send you my most sincere and profound sympathy.

RAFAEL L. TRUJILLO,
President.

ECUADOR

I wish to express in the name of the Government and people of Ecuador the deepest regret on the occasion of the sudden death of Dr. Leo Rowe, an eminent figure in the Americas, whose great worth, outstanding virtues, and effective and noble action for the cause of Pan Americanism make his loss irreparable. Ecuador manifests its sorrow to the Pan American Union.

JOSÉ VICENTE TRUJILLO,
Minister of Foreign Affairs.

EL SALVADOR

I thank you for your cablegram of yesterday and send you in the name of the Government of El Salvador my sincere sympathy on the occasion of the death of Dr. Leo S. Rowe, Director General of the Pan American Union. Please make my expression of sympathy known to that organization.

JOAQUÍN LEIVA,
Acting Minister of Foreign Affairs.

GUATEMALA

I am deeply moved by the death of Dr. Leo S. Rowe, Director General of the Pan American Union. I wish to express to you my sincere sorrow, and request that you communicate it to the Governing Board.

ARTURO HERBRUGER ASTURIAS,
Assistant Secretary of Foreign Affairs.

HAITI

I have learned with sorrow of the death of Dr. Rowe, Director General of the Pan American Union. I beg you to accept the deep sympathy of the Haitian Government.

GEORGES HONORAT,
Minister of the Interior and Public Health.

HONDURAS

In the name of the Government of Honduras I wish to express to the Pan American Union the deepest sympathy on the occasion of the death of Dr. Leo S. Rowe, Director of that international organization.

SILVERIO LÁINEZ,
Secretary of Foreign Affairs.

MEXICO

The Government of Mexico regrets the loss that the Pan American Union has suffered in the death of Dr. Leo S. Rowe, a man who dedicated so many years and such enthusiasm and courage to the cause of understanding, freedom, and mutual respect among the peoples of our hemisphere. To this official expression of our grief I wish to add my own. I had the privilege of knowing and working with Dr. Rowe when he came to Mexico for the Chapultepec Conference, and I always appreciated the generous interest he took

in all affairs concerning my country. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has sent instructions to our Representative on the Governing Board of the Pan American Union to express the sympathy of Mexico. At the same time, through our Embassy in Washington we have made known to the Government of the United States of America our sorrow at the death of a great citizen of the United States who worked devotedly for the perfection of the juridical system that unites the republics of this continent.

JAIME TORRES BODET,
Secretary of Foreign Affairs.

NICARAGUA

I deeply regret the death of Dr. Leo S. Rowe, who made important contributions to the cause of friendship among the countries of this hemisphere. As a sincere Pan Americanist, I make haste to express to that high body my sorrow at this irreparable loss.

ANASTASIO SOMOZA,
President.

PANAMA

In the name of the Panamanian people and Government and in my own, I wish to express to you a deep feeling of grief on the occasion of the tragic death of Dr. Leo S. Rowe, particularly lamented by Panama, in which he spent an important part of his fruitful public life, and for which he felt a deep attachment as shown by his effective cooperation in the just solution of problems common to our respective countries.

ENRIQUE A. JIMÉNEZ,
President.

PARAGUAY

I offer my deep sympathy on the occasion of the death of your distinguished Director General, Dr. Leo S. Rowe.

MIGUEL ÁNGEL SOLER,
Minister of Foreign Affairs and Worship.

PERU

The death of Leo S. Rowe, tireless servant of continental unity for more than forty years, throws into mourning all the nations of America, which knew intimately and directly his gifts of wisdom and tolerance, his love for peace and for all that is good, and his creative faith and enthusiasm. He was the builder of a Pan Americanism based on mutual respect, on the understanding of all ideas and interests, on knowledge, on the diffusion of the culture of each one of our peoples, and on a warm human sympathy resulting in directness and cordiality. The Government of Peru pays a tribute to the coordinating work of Rowe and deeply regrets this misfortune, which afflicts equally all the nations that form the Pan American Union.

ENRIQUE GARCÍA SAYÁN,
Minister of Foreign Affairs.

UNITED STATES

I am shocked and saddened by the tragic and unexpected passing of Dr. Rowe. In his death the cause of Pan Americanism loses an earnest and able champion.

All of the active years of his long and singularly useful life were devoted to Latin American affairs. Director General of the Pan American Union for more than

a quarter of a century, he brought to the discharge of his duties in that office a wealth of experience gained through his earlier labors.

Faithful, able, efficient, always kind and courteous in his relations, he will be greatly missed and widely mourned.

HARRY S. TRUMAN,
President.

URUGUAY

I have been greatly distressed by the news of the death of the Director General of the Pan American Union, Dr. Leo S.

Rowe, whose outstanding qualities had won him the highest esteem in our country.

EDUARDO RODRÍGUEZ LARRETA,
Minister of Foreign Affairs.

VENEZUELA

In the name of the Government of Venezuela and in my own I express to your noble institution our deep sorrow on the death of the Director General, Dr. Leo S. Rowe, eminent Americanist and good friend of Venezuela.

CARLOS MORALES,
Minister of Foreign Affairs.



Commemorative Ceremony in Tribute to the Memory of Doctor L. S. Rowe

THE ceremony held by the Pan American Union to honor the memory of Dr. L. S. Rowe took place in an atmosphere of deep and touching sorrow on February 5, 1947, two months after the lamentable accident that ended his life. The presence of the Honorable Harry S. Truman, President of the United States, gave particular significance to the occasion.

In accordance with a resolution of the Governing Board of the Union, the Ambassadors of the American Republics, members of the Board, assembled to pay tribute to a man who in life had been one of America's most eminent and admirable sons. The ceremony was marked by solemnity and at the same time by simplicity and feeling.

The Hall of the Americas was especially arranged to receive the Government officials, diplomats, and other invited guests. Behind the platform were draped the flags of the twenty-one American Republics and in front of them was hung an oil portrait of Dr. Rowe, the work of the American artist Eben F. Comins. Arranged along the platform were the chairs of the Governing Board members, each with its national coat of arms, and in the center was a chair for the President of the United States. In the Hall of Heroes were cases in which were displayed the many decorations and medals with which governments and institutions had recognized the services of the man whose loyalty and devotion to inter-American ideals were his most distinguishing characteristics.

At nine o'clock in the evening, the President of the United States, accompanied by the members of the Governing Board and the Acting Director General and Acting Assistant Director of the Pan American Union, entered the hall. With them on the platform was the Reverend Father Edmund A. Walsh, Vice President of Georgetown University and Dean of the University's School of Foreign Service, who was one of the speakers, in fulfillment of a wish expressed by Dr. Rowe.

On introducing the speakers, Dr. William Manger, Acting Assistant Director of the Pan American Union, stated that the Governing Board, desiring to give all possible luster to the event, had designated speakers in the four official languages of the institution: Spanish, Portuguese, French, and English. In compliance with this decision, the following members of the Board addressed the audience: Dr. Antonio Rocha of Colombia, Chairman; Senhor João Carlos Muniz of Brazil; M. Joseph D. Charles of Haiti; and the Honorable Spruille Braden, Assistant Secretary of State of the United States. The Reverend Father Walsh and Dr. Pedro de Alba, Acting Director General of the Pan American Union, also spoke.

The several addresses were impressive, not only because of their tributes to the Union's late Director General, but also because of the deep emotion with which the speakers offered their farewell homage to a loved friend. The text of the addresses is printed below.

Address of His Excellency DR. ANTONIO ROCHA, Representative of
Colombia; Chairman of the Governing Board of the
Pan American Union

The death of Leo S. Rowe has been deeply mourned as a deplorable loss for all Americans. We feel that one peculiarly our own has disappeared, for he inspired never-failing liking and admiration in all men throughout the Americas. His tragic end deepened this sentiment, and set in relief his whole worth as a man in whom the twenty-one nations he loved and served with such unswerving fidelity saw themselves reflected and personified. Lives of quiet endeavor are like great rivers, which flow along silently and reveal their true might only when they come to a sudden precipice.

Imposing indeed is this tribute of a whole continent gathered here in spirit to honor the memory of one for whom every American feels that gratitude and affection which generous lives inspire, a tribute which is enhanced by the presence here tonight of the Chief Executive of this great nation.

The embodiment of exceptional human qualities at the service of the Pan American ideal—this will be the judgment of posterity on Leo S. Rowe.

He was truly a man of wisdom and discernment, who knew how to judge events and their inner meanings; who could guide gently and tactfully; who was goodness incarnate, instilling virtue where it was lacking or was found but scantily; and who had that most rare ability to understand with the heart "the many reasons that reason does not understand."

His human virtues stand out in high relief for us to admire. As for his achievement, it is easy to bear witness to the fullness and excellence of his knowledge; to his painstaking labor and unflinching courtesy; to his many-faceted will to service;

and to that nice balance between a well-rounded personality and an intelligence whose directness of approach enabled him to solve simply and forthrightly the most far-reaching, delicate, and complex problems presented to him.

It was rather surprising to discover the clarity and simplicity of his mind, because his career was not marked by those sharp contrasts, those sudden leaps forward, that distinguish the course of dramatic personalities. And the fact is that clarity and simplicity denote the zenith of the human spirit. The evolution of the spiritual life proceeds from the complex to the simple, from the confused to the clear and precise. Technology, science, art, law, higher politics, good diplomacy, all attain their perfection in simplicity. Euclid will ever be the unexcelled master of mathematics. And in ethics, as in Euclidean geometry, wisdom lies in the straight line. It is most fitting, then, to describe as Euclidean the life, work, and personality of Leo S. Rowe.

Many hold that diplomacy is the art and science of deceiving by means of suave courtesy, and others think of it as a bitter struggle waged over glasses of champagne or at fashionable gatherings. But the statesmen, the diplomats of greatest insight, consider diplomacy to be none other than the application of law in its purest forms. Instinctively, Dr. Rowe was a man of this school. Exact as every man of action, precise as a logician, straightforward as every true believer, he condemned duplicity as worthless and inept. What serious achievement of lasting significance ever survived if founded upon falsehood? For him law was the expression of justice and the highest form of life. By means of law justice is done, for justice consists of

determining what should be the rule and then applying it in every case. Hence the jurist has to be, by the very nature of his profession, a fundamentally fair and understanding man, and the juridical sciences have as their real and innate basis the sense of balance inherent in living organisms. He who would convert law and diplomacy into instruments of deceit falls into irremediable error as a jurist and as a diplomat. At times, it is true, such a one seems to triumph, but he suffers the same inevitable and disastrous fate as he who puts his trust in the fallacious gift of drugs. By knowledge, by experience, by the application of logic, by intuition, Dr. Rowe always based his policies on honesty. He knew, as the biologist and the historian know, that all things work together for the noble and honorable spirit.

One remarkable and important phenomenon, a characteristic *par excellence* of Dr. Rowe's accomplishment, was that for a quarter of a century he succeeded in directing the Pan American Union without a slip, in leading it along firm and lofty paths without straying from the course that his sound instinct charted for it. During that time he led the twenty-one nations as though they were an orchestra, without discord or conflict; all was harmony and concert among them, in spite of diverse interests, divergent aspirations, infinitely varied circumstances. To obtain this result his notable qualities naturally contributed much: his clear intelligence, his cordial good will, his discretion in action. But the achievement of avoiding mistakes for so long a time and on so vast a stage requires a broader explanation, since it is one of man's attributes to err, or at least to be in unstable equilibrium, requiring constant correction. Some underlying power or principle must have been responsible for so impressive a record.

The marvelous flexibility of Pan Ameri-

canism and of the century-old form of the inter-American system harmonized very well with Dr. Rowe's wise and sure instincts. We should note that Pan Americanism is completely lacking in dogmatism, as he was; that it attracts rather than repels; that by its nature it rejects extreme *ex-cathedra* definitions, since definitions are necessarily cramping; and that it avoids an ironclad statement of principles, which would also check any desire for advancement. The ideology of Pan Americanism and the means by which it accomplishes its ends are truly the fruit of experience rather than of dogma.

For example, the sense of solidarity, which today is so firmly rooted in the collective conscience of the American nations, is as old as the independence of these republics. But for more than a century it had no opportunity to crystallize as a Pan American principle, partly because of the political conditions at the time when Bolívar tried to express it juridically, partly because of the erroneous application that deformed the Monroe Doctrine until it became a source of suspicion and antagonism rather than of united aspirations. These errors made it necessary to wait until the ideal germinated in the collective conscience of America, so that in the fulness of time the principle, first expressed as nonintervention and later enlarged as the Good Neighbor policy, was generated. Only then could there be a universal acceptance and approval of Roosevelt's sublime concept.

Leo S. Rowe lived through the last three stages of the evolution of that Pan American aspiration. When he assumed the Directorship of the Pan American Union in 1920, the possibility of a generous interpretation of the Monroe Doctrine was completely discredited. With the faith of a true believer, he hoped and labored for the adoption of the principle



of nonintervention, and was a prophet and a practitioner in advance of the Good Neighbor methods and policy.

In that policy he saw his beliefs triumph, and it was a source of satisfaction that gave him great peace of mind. And just as the spirit of the inter-American system is adaptable, so Dr. Rowe's was open-minded and generous. Everywhere—from his position of leadership in the Union; at inter-American conferences; in his written and his spoken word; in his unceasing cooperation as a friend; in his resolute will to service—he was sustained by the enthusiastic faith of those whose inner eye dis-

cerns spiritual truths. Although everything he did had an Anglo-Saxon efficiency, and his policies were imbued with a sense of present realities, his acts had the merit of anticipating the turn of events.

America today represents in the field of international life the projection of the fundamental ideas and the sense of vitality that Christianity brought to civilization. Our concept of international policy and of international law stems from that sincere, pellucid, and simple state of soul which permeates the words of Christ. We want simplicity to inspire and to be the standard for the judgments of governments and the

COMMEMORATIVE CEREMONY

President Truman and other dignitaries came to the Pan American Union on February 5, 1947, to attend the commemorative ceremony in tribute to Leo Stanton Rowe, for twenty-six years Director General of the Union.



annihilating war are caused by a mistaken evaluation of genuine values.

There was, then, a cordial harmony between Dr. Rowe's pure, modest, and sympathetic soul and Pan American ideals. It would be hard to conceive of any ideal with which Dr. Rowe would be more in sympathy than the Good Neighbor policy. Once things are looked at with cordial affection, their real nature and their secrets are disclosed, and they appear in their true guise; experimental science begins when intelligence looks sympathetically at the world of the senses; art is achieved and becomes creative power when man penetrates nature with love.

To educate, too, is an activity based on understanding. Dr. Rowe's devotion to education as the surest way to comprehension, to unity, and to continental peace, was an obsession during his life and a legacy after his death. The estate left at the end of his generous life was magnanimously bequeathed to serve as the fertile seed of inter-American affection and love. The conjunction of Anglo-Saxons and Latins, the transmutation of two great groups of humanity into the organic unit of Pan Americanism, is something that cannot be fully realized without the spontaneous participation of the people, in the school room and by means of travel. That is the spirit of Bolívar, of Sarmiento, of Franklin Delano Roosevelt. The active friendship and loyal solidarity of our nations must be entrusted to the generous soul of youth, a fount from which they must drink freely as must all healthy organisms to maintain their vigor. Let

policy of the nations. We avow that every collective decision capable of seriously affecting the existence of a nation or of a people should be preceded by an effort at understanding and sympathy. For us Americans, honorable friendship and heartfelt sympathy for others are the beginning of wisdom and the highest expression of intelligence. Each nation has a personality, and our highest moral duty is to respect and strengthen it. We have only to understand and know another to feel how necessary it is not to embitter him, not to despoil him, not to belittle him. So we appropriately feel that oppression and

America mould America. Let none of our nations give offense to the others or draw away from them. Let no reason be held valid for dividing, much less for excluding. Let *E pluribus unum* continue to be our motto. The international policy of the future will find in the universities the sure guidance that will lead it in the paths of loftiest endeavor. The rejoicing of free nations joined together in harmonious friendship will fulfill the words of the great prophets. By the grace of Providence, it is not impossible that from the orchestra of twenty-one American republics the divine strains of Beethoven's Ninth Symphony shall resound through history.

The Governing Board of the Pan American Union, as spokesman for all the nations of this Continent, has honored the memory of Leo S. Rowe with the title of "Citizen of the Americas." It adopted that decision while still in the presence of the mortal remains of him who was soul and focus of the international policy of the Americas. It acted in this very building in which the twenty-one American flags are unfurled and in which the likenesses

of their illustrious statesmen stand. Citizen of a single America, and of all the Americas. Right and true. America is the root that sustains and gives meaning to the work and the policy of all those who labor for the aggrandizement and prestige of its member nations. What greater honor and praise for a man than to evaluate him and perpetuate his name by a word of universal significance? Not only, then, shall the star-spangled banner of his country shed its rays on his sepulchre. the Southern Cross and the radiant tropical skies shall also illumine the course of his spirit. No man can perish whose work endures in the lives and memory of men. May the kindly soul who worked for American unity and harmony hear the echo of his own heart in these few words. I know that nothing in the world would touch him more deeply or give him a greater sense of accomplishment than the phrase that epitomized his life, his endeavors, and his ideals. The void he leaves is now being filled by the existence of that glorious America in which we "live, move, and have our being."

Address of His Excellency DR. JOÃO CARLOS MUNIZ, Representative of Brazil to the Pan American Union

Leo S. Rowe belongs to the lineage of the mystics—those men absorbed in idealism. His life had the simplicity of beautiful lives consecrated to a single great purpose. Since he was an educator in the early years of his manhood and afterwards Director of the Pan American Union until the end of his life, one might say that the second stage was but a continuation of the first and that his great life work was that of an *educator*, in the fullest sense of the word, that is, of one who stirs the consciences of his fellow men.

That mission Leo Rowe first performed among his own countrymen, but before long he was extending his sphere of action over the entire Continent, to devote his most fruitful years to the noble effort of broadening and intensifying among the peoples of the Continent the consciousness of their solidarity and their common destiny.

Only those persons who are completely free of selfish ambitions are capable of achieving lasting good for their fellow men. Leo Rowe had to a high degree that self-



GATHERING DURING THE THIRD INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE OF AMERICAN STATES

This Conference, which took place at Rio de Janeiro in 1906, was the first of an inter-American nature that Dr. Rowe attended. He often commented on the significant address of Elihu Root, which opened a new era in Pan American relations.

lessness, that capacity for concentrating upon and even merging himself with the one idea that filled his whole life: the unity of America. All his activities during his incumbency at the Pan American Union were directed toward that one aim, as though guided by a profound intuition of what the future America would be—an America in full possession of her own culture and thought, the essence of the culture and thought of the different American countries, whose active inter-relationship at the same time would recognize the peculiar genius of each people. He became the apostle of the living and organic unity of the American Continent and was exemplary in the exercise of his mission.

The two world wars, as was to be expected, had a profound effect on the evolution of Pan Americanism. Challenges and opposition are always sources of development, for obstacles give rise to the great impulses that carry ideas to a higher stage

of realization. Thus they become a part of the process that forms and nourishes the conscience.

Until that time Pan Americanism had been evolving slowly and quietly, and more in breadth than in depth, by means of the inter-American conferences which, little by little, were clearly defining the juridical consciousness of the American nations and their political, economic, and social needs.

The two great wars, which marked the acute phase of the disintegration of world order, presented the most vigorous challenge to Pan Americanism, which under the stress of these events entered upon a period of rapid development.

There now began the conscious phase of the evolution of Pan Americanism, from which the principal lines of its structure emerged. Truth lies in the heart of man. Ideas and institutions really live only when they are of vital concern to the peoples which conceived them. Viewed

in the light of the last conflict and of the ideological revolution which it unloosed, Pan Americanism gained in meaning. Its roots, penetrating deeply into the crevices of the soil, were found to support an organic whole.

No longer a passive kind of happiness that comes from a closed system of security and freedom from danger, but that happiness which man achieves through sacrifice, through endless daily struggles to do his utmost: such is the meaning of the great transformations through which the Pan American ideal passed.

It fell to the lot of Leo S. Rowe to guide the destinies of the Pan American Union during this crucial period, beginning in 1920, the year of his appointment to the office of Director General, and continuing until last December.

As often happens, it seems as though Providence supplied a man whose talents were commensurate with the difficulty of the problems he would have to face. The new Director General brought to his arduous task not only the soul and the inner light of an apostle, but also a thorough knowledge of the languages, the institutions, the psychology, and the history of the American peoples, that kind of understanding acquired only through love and through identification with what is loved.

The great stages in the evolution of Pan Americanism are marked by the Conferences at Buenos Aires in 1936 and at Lima in 1938, in which the Monroe Doctrine was redefined, no longer being interpreted as an exclusive function of the defense of the United States, but as a true continental system; by the meetings of consultation at Panama in 1930, at Habana in 1940, and at Rio de Janeiro in 1942, which gave concrete form to the principle of solidarity; and finally, by the Conference on Problems of War and Peace, held at

Mexico City in 1945, which defined in general terms the inter-American political system, giving to it the scope of a true association of nations.

That was a fruitful period for Pan Americanism. Its advances are owed, in large part, to the vision, the perseverance, and the constant devotion of Leo Rowe and to his ability to forget himself, even his very existence, in behalf of the idea to which he dedicated his life. Herein lies his greatness.

His passing coincides with the completion of one of the most important phases in the evolution of the inter-American system, characterized by a more far-reaching awareness of solidarity among the nations of the continent. In the midst of present difficulties and dangers, we are entering upon a new period in which Pan Americanism must undergo extensive changes brought about by the necessity of adjusting itself to the new organization of international life. From now on, the inter-American system ought not to function in isolation, but in integration with the world organization, preserving with the latter close reciprocal relations without, however, losing its own peculiar genius and traditions. Thus there are arising enormous new possibilities for Pan Americanism to exercise its salutary influence on the world organization, bringing to it the contribution of its rich experience in the organization of peace and in collective action among nations. Never has Pan Americanism had a greater need for the vision, the devotion, the creative capacity of men of the caliber of Leo S. Rowe.

In evoking his memory, at this moment when we offer him our tribute of gratitude, I see him exactly as I saw him for the first time twenty-five years ago, just as I saw him only a few days before a cruel death bereaved us of him forever . . . there at his desk, his eyes fixed on that ideal, and

with that incomparable courtesy which distinguished him and which came from the depths of his generous soul; and I feel again the same impression that I always

had in his presence. Here was a princely soul, one of those serene and earnest souls whose example always inspires and uplifts us.

Address of His Excellency JOSEPH D. CHARLES, Ambassador of Haiti
to the United States and Member of the Governing Board of the
Pan American Union

Nothing happens by chance here below. At the moment when the Republic of Haiti, the only French-speaking member of the Pan American family, has the privilege of renewing its heartfelt homage to the memory of Dr. Leo Stanton Rowe, I note with emotion that the word which completely sums up that beautiful life is the very one that was proclaimed in competition to be the noblest and most beautiful in the French language: *Servir* (to serve).

This great soul whose memory we are honoring made it his motto. He devoted his entire career to the service of his country, which he wanted to grow daily in moral stature; to the service of the peoples of the continent, whom he wished to become more united; to the service of the world, which he desired to be more humane. In order to achieve this high ideal, he studied avidly from an early age, he visited many countries, and he attended universities in a number of European cities. Then he won a succession of enviable titles: doctor of philosophy, professor of international law, member of the bar of Pennsylvania and New York and of the Supreme Court, chairman of the

commission appointed to revise the legislative code of Puerto Rico, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, Chief of the Latin American Division of the State Department and, finally, Director General of the Pan American Union. In this last office he displayed for 26 years all the qualities of heart and spirit that usually characterize really fruitful lives, all of the virtues common to the heroes of civil life. In the tragic war of ideas that divides our planet into hostile parts, Dr. Rowe fell in the heat of battle. The 21 republics of this hemisphere, after having showered him with their highest decorations and honors, have named him "Citizen of the Americas." Renown saves him from death and consecrates him a citizen of the world.

According to Jacques Roumain, the great Haitian writer, what keeps "life alive throughout the centuries is the work that man has accomplished." Remembrance does not depend on time or space; it depends on the soul. As long as there is found among men a heart large enough, a spirit noble enough, to think that the highest destiny of men and of peoples is to love and to serve, the memory of Dr. Leo Stanton Rowe will remain alive.

Address of the Honorable SPRUILLE BRADEN, Assistant Secretary of State of the United States; United States Member of the Governing Board of the Pan American Union

If we would truly understand the greatness of Leo S. Rowe, we must look beyond what he did to what he was. The influence that he exercised throughout our hemisphere and that was felt by all of us arose from the spirit and the innermost character of the man, to which we responded instinctively, perhaps even without defining it to ourselves. A purpose of this commemorative occasion is to attempt some definition of it, now that our friend is gone, so that it may continue in our memory as a source of inspiration.

It is not enough to speak of the common virtues in recalling the character of Dr. Rowe. He was indeed a man of great modesty, wise, friendly to all, unswervingly honest. We recognize that these virtues, and many others, were all attributes of his character; but the character itself was rarer than these attributes or their combination.

In a world as competitive as that in which we live, Dr. Rowe seemed essentially

unique because he was always above any considerations of personal interest; because he was truly disinterested. I think this accounts for his persuasive personal influence with all of us. We knew that the counsel he gave us was not only the fruit of experience and mature wisdom, but that it was untainted by any consideration of personal advantage, or by any ulterior motive. We recognized that, in the midst of a far from innocent world, he retained his inward innocence; his spirit remained uncorrupted and incorruptible.

The world knows what Dr. Rowe accomplished for inter-American friendship and cooperation. He was so closely identified with the Pan American Union that we regard it as, in a sense, his monument. His great achievements were those of character—of principle. Dr. Rowe possessed nobility of spirit. His memory, honored throughout the hemisphere, will remain as a constant inspiration, sustaining our hope in the perfectibility of mankind.

Address of the REVEREND EDMUND A. WALSH, S. J., Vice President of Georgetown University; Regent, School of Foreign Service

The death of a good citizen in a democracy is always a loss to the community since no form of government has greater need of balanced minds and integrity of civic conduct. The loss of a leading citizen means a distinct lessening in that corps of leadership which is particularly required in a type of social control where so much depends on enlightened vision and capacity to command at the top. The loss of a distinguished leader endowed with these

characteristics is a calamity in view of the time that must elapse in acquiring them, the arduous labors to be undergone, and the precious residue of political wisdom that is learned only in the severe and often bitter school of experience. All these circumstances coalesce in the case of the truly good citizen, the wise leader and the distinguished public servant whose memory we honor tonight and whose sudden and tragic taking off—that translation from

life to death in the twinkling of an eye—brought such profound grief to all the American Republics. He lived as wise men always do: he kept the best of all that he had met and set the evil as warning to his feet.

This occasion involves a special poignancy for me, personally. Among the private papers of Dr. Rowe, examined immediately after that shocking accident in which he fell victim to a mechanized civilization which we created but have not yet completely mastered, was found his wish that no great pomp or ceremony accompany the consigning of his mortal remains to the dust from which we all come and to which we shall all return. But he did express the hope that Father Edmund Walsh might speak a word of farewell, doubtless in remembrance of 27 years of mutual respect, close friendship, and common endeavors toward international peace through international understanding. In spite of his multifarious duties in the administration of the Pan American Union, Dr. Rowe for 26 years found the time to share his wealth of knowledge and his political experience with young students, as a lecturer on the faculty of the school of foreign service of Georgetown University. This association through a quarter of a century gave me abundant opportunity to know and appreciate the quality of his mind and evaluate the practical contributions he made to clarifying the concept of Pan American solidarity and strengthening the ties of reciprocated trust among the peoples of the Western Hemisphere.

That distinguished service to his country and to our common heritage, North and South, has been interpreted here tonight by persons better qualified than I am. But one of his most lasting services to humanity lies so close to my heart and remains so fixed in my memory that I deem it worthy

of grateful remembrance wherever his name is spoken. If you should ask me what was his most characteristic attribute, among the many he possessed, I should unequivocally reply: courtesy, with its handmaids, tolerance and understanding of others. Unflagging energy was there, to be sure, wide knowledge of Latin American history, legal and economic knowledge, versatility in negotiation, and a high measure of administrative ability. But all these gifts are but the tools and the instrumentalities with which the diplomat seeks to accomplish great ends; unless they be informed and humanized by greatness of vision, warmth of soul and an eye that sees the good as well as the weaknesses of men, they are but barren agencies and half-measures for the solution of complex human problems. Leo Rowe was a gentleman in private and in public life, exhibiting those graces of a true humanism which are more easily recognized than defined. He knew that diplomacy is the art of the possible, not the imposition of the impossible by bayonets. He was the type of North American whom Rodó desiderated in his *Ariel* as the finer expression of the power which the United States could and under God must one day exercise for the stabilizing of international relations and the recapture of order in a world that has been cruelly victimized by brute power and which has not yet been liberated from the menace of renewed aggression.

In the first lecture which he delivered before the School of Foreign Service in the winter of 1920 Dr. Rowe saw into the future with a prophetic vision which time has confirmed:

"Europe stands today under the pall of a great disappointment. People have lost faith in their rulers and give evidence of lassitude and a reversion to the same standards that brought on the disaster of the Great War . . . It is here that a



PAN AMERICAN ADVISORY AND STUDENT COMMITTEES, GEORGETOWN UNIVERSITY

One of Dr. Rowe's chief interests throughout his life was the promotion of intellectual interchange. This interest was manifested in his will, which contained several bequests to Latin American universities and left a revolving fund of some \$400,000 to be lent to Latin American students in the United States.

great opportunity presents itself to the republics of America . . . What Europe was unable to do, America must now perform. She must not fail, for, if she does, the last hope of mankind for a new order disappears. One cannot help but feel a glow of enthusiasm at the opportunity which now presents itself to the younger generation and which must be an inspiration to effort, combined with a high resolve that this great continent shall make a return to the world for the privileges and blessings that have been showered upon it . . . It must be clear to every student of history that unless the American people are willing to face the responsibilities which the force of circumstances has

placed upon them, disaster will follow. No far-seeing vision is required to appreciate that the Americas are destined to be the steadying influence in the maintenance and progress of civilization. Both by that direct influence and by their example they must impress upon the world to an increasing degree the constructive value of cooperation, as distinguished from force . . . Any other course will ultimately spell disaster to us and possibly disaster to the world "

If the Latin poet Horace could say: *Exegi monumentum aere perennius*—I have left a monument more lasting than brass—these words of foresight spoken in 1921, these very halls and your attendance here

tonight write the epitaph of Leo Rowe on the enduring tablets of the equal justice under international law, the mutual

respect and the enduring solidarity of all the Americas for which he labored so long and so well.

Address of DR. PEDRO DE ALBA, Acting Director General of the Pan American Union

This homage of the Governing Board of the Pan American Union to the memory of Dr. Leo S. Rowe represents the tribute of all America, this America of ours which he loved so well. A man of fine perception, of broad culture and of firm will, Leo S. Rowe placed at the service of our continent the entire resources of his splendid intellect.

America represented to him not merely a geographic expression but also a yearning for spiritual unity. He never wanted to have any references made to his outstanding qualities, because he always thought of others before himself. Now that he is gone, an obligation rests upon us to talk about him, to speak reverently of his natural gift for the friendly understanding of others, and of his unwavering service to the cause of Pan Americanism.

To Leo S. Rowe, America was the land of promise. People from other lands, he said, must be able to find in it a place of refuge, economic security, and respect for their beliefs. His studies in Europe brought him close to the sources of western culture. After breathing the atmosphere of the Old World in the most venerable universities there, he returned to his America with a new store of knowledge and an experience of invaluable worth for a better understanding of world problems. The internationalist ought to be familiar with the history of humanity and the mode of life of people in other lands, as well as with other languages and ideas, in order that he may form judgments based upon def-

inite knowledge and place himself above prejudice and superficiality.

Thus equipped, Dr. Leo S. Rowe served first his country in the classroom, in public life, and in domestic politics, and later served the entire continent as Director General of this House of the Americas.

That high investiture gave him the opportunity to strengthen the ties of friendship among all the republics of the Western Hemisphere.

The man was worthy of the honor and the results of his efforts surpassed everything even the most exacting might have asked. What was the key to the great success of his mission? In addition to his professional capacity and his knowledge of men and of countries, he had qualities of character that are above all praise.

Unselfishness, modesty, and integrity were cardinal virtues of Dr. Rowe's. He demonstrated once more that the most useful acts are those undertaken with complete objectivity, and that great enterprises can be carried out with modesty.

He gave himself to the cause of Pan Americanism as an apostle and as a fighter; the Union became his sanctuary in which to carry on his studies, at the same time serving as his headquarters for directing great battles. The man who teaches by example carries in his hands a persuasive power.

Misunderstanding, suspicion, distrust, and resentment arose from time to time in various sections of the continent during the period in which Leo S. Rowe served as

LETTER FROM FRANKLIN
D. ROOSEVELT

THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.
WASHINGTON.

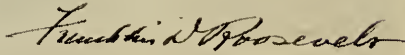
October 14, 1919.

My dear Mr. Secretary:

I am very sorry indeed to know that you are leaving the Treasury Department, but glad, at least, that we are to keep you in Washington. In many ways, I know that you will find the direction of Latin-American Affairs even more interesting than the work which you have so admirably performed in the Treasury Department. It has been such a delight to know that we could get such splendid cooperation from your office at all times.

I hope we shall be able to lunch together some day soon. There are several things I want to talk over with you.

Very sincerely yours,



Hon. L. S. Rowe,

Assistant Secretary of the Treasury,
Washington, D. C.

Director General of the Pan American Union.

Possessing a disciplined mind and a disposition for courageous action, he entered upon his tasks with a well-considered plan immediately upon his assumption of office. The negative elements of suspicion, resentment, and distrust which he encountered had to be replaced by creative forces of a positive character. His method of daily operation, his enormous capacity for work, and his gift of foresight contributed to the creation of a climate of confidence, understanding, and cooperation throughout the continent.

When Franklin Delano Roosevelt proclaimed his Good Neighbor Policy, Leo S. Rowe, who had long been the standard bearer for the ideas that it embodied, became its most diligent and effective exponent.

The ties of friendship between Franklin Delano Roosevelt and Dr. Rowe were formed during the days when they both held posts in the administration of Woodrow Wilson.

In the valuable collection of letters that Dr. Rowe has left us, there is one in which Franklin D. Roosevelt congratulates him upon his assumption of duties in the State

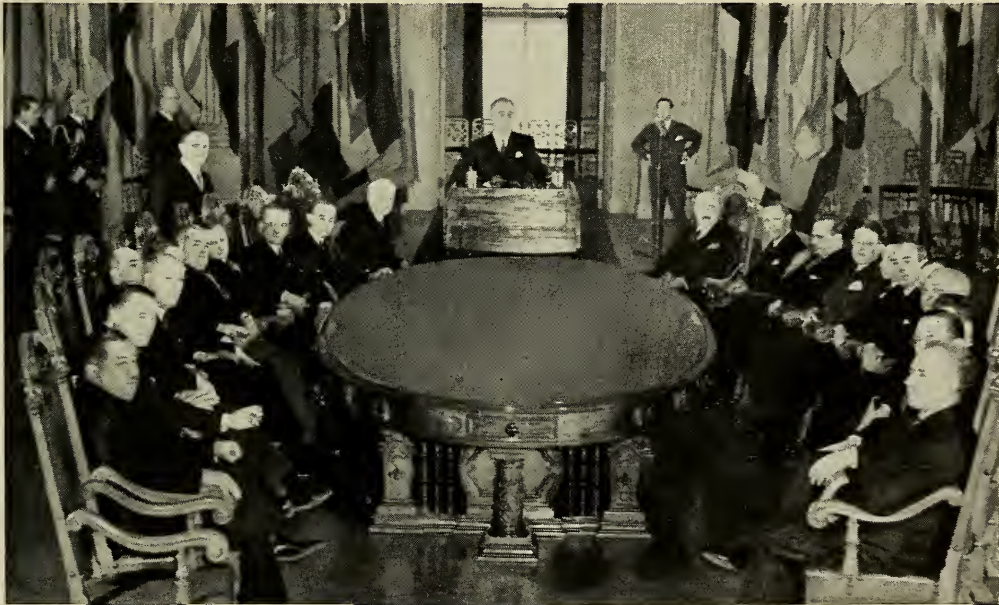
Department as chief of the Division of Latin American Affairs. "In many ways," Franklin D. Roosevelt wrote to Dr. Rowe, "I know that you will find the direction of Latin American Affairs even more interesting than the work which you have so admirably performed in the Treasury Department."

Those who believe that an analysis of handwriting gives an insight into a person's character would find in that letter of Franklin D. Roosevelt addressed to Dr. Rowe on October 14, 1919, an announcement of his Americanist vocation and a proof of friendship for his neighbors of the continent. Under the typewritten phrase *Latin American Affairs* Franklin D. Roosevelt with his own hand drew a line in ink; the word *Latin* was emphasized by a prominent capital *L*.

That sentence forecasting that the Divi-

sion of Latin American Affairs in the State Department would be very interesting to Dr. Rowe was at the same time a prediction resulting from an old exchange of ideas between the two. From the time of the first World War they were in agreement with respect to the importance attaching to Latin American affairs and the attention which they deserved.

Affinity between these two historic figures is also found in their opinions regarding the domestic policy of the United States. In a lecture entitled *New Trends of Democracy in the United States*, which Dr. Rowe gave in 1915 at the University of La Plata in Argentina, are found these words: "The most perfect mechanism of representative government is bound to fail where the development of community conditions and of relationships among the social classes is unfavorable to the growth



PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT ADDRESSING THE GOVERNING BOARD OF THE PAN AMERICAN UNION, 1939

"When Franklin Delano Roosevelt proclaimed his Good Neighbor Policy," said Dr. Pedro de Alba, "Leo S. Rowe, who had long been the standard bearer for the ideas that it embodied, became its most diligent and effective exponent."

of the democratic system." He goes on to tell how the economic dependence of the working classes prevents the free expression of their will, and how attempts to perfect the electoral laws will be useless as long as there are no clearly defined standards of public morality.

The concepts of economic democracy, social interdependence, and good inter-American relations set forth by Franklin Delano Roosevelt in 1933 had for a long time formed part of Dr. Rowe's store of political ideas.

The sentiment of social justice, of kinship with one's fellow men, and of confidence in the possibilities of the masses give character and stature to the life and work of a politician or a statesman.

Implicit in those qualities is the idea of serving rather than commanding. Dr. Leo S. Rowe zealously guarded his authority to insure that it should serve as a basis for the better performance of his disinterested tasks. Never have I known a

man who espoused a cause for the common good with the complete consecration which marked Dr. Rowe in his direction of the work of the Pan American Union.

His moral integrity enabled him to see through the gravest problems with understanding. The Latin maxim *suaviter in modo, fortiter in re* (gently in manner, strongly in deed) appeared to be his Golden Rule. He was a man of gentle manners and social grace, reasonable and ready to compromise in matters that were debatable, strong and inflexible when a fundamental principle was involved.

There was never room in his mind for discord or envy. He prided himself on recognizing another's merit and on appreciating the worthwhile actions of others and the ability of his subordinates. Perhaps it is wrong to speak of subordinates in this case, since to him the humble as well as the high on the Pan American Union staff were first of all his friends; he treated all of them in a friendly, almost



THE DIRECTOR GENERAL WITH THE ASSISTANT DIRECTOR AND THE STAFF OF THE PAN AMERICAN UNION, 1940

"A friend he was to all, kindness itself."

1920

September 1

1945

TO

L. S. ROWE,

untiring servant of the Americas, devoted builder of
the inter-American system, true friend and loyal
counselor of men and nations, generous and just
administrator, the staff of the

Pan American Union

offers its affection and admiration on his twenty-
fifth anniversary as Director General, and wishes
him long years of happiness in the continued
fulfillment of his chosen task.

paternal, way so that when he left the Union to return no more there spread among all his coworkers the anguished feeling of being orphaned.

This brief biography of Dr. Rowe would be incomplete without a mention of his good humor and charm of manner. His austerity of conduct did not prevent him from enjoying humorous and amusing stories, into which he frequently injected a witty note. Being a solitary figure in private life did not take from him the human warmth evident in a chat with a close friend or in the understanding of another's woes. His wisdom and his gift for making friends enabled him to secure the services of eminent specialists and men and women of good will who form what may be called the veteran corps of workers of the Pan American Union. Some of them have served this institution not only because of

their love of the ideals of Pan Americanism but also in order to share with Dr. Rowe the satisfaction of aiding so high and noble a cause.

It was due to his personal magnetism that some workers at the Union refused offers of higher salaries and better positions rather than forego the honor of working at his side and leave the fruitful labors performed in this House of the Americas.

In the name of the old and new servants of the Pan American Union, I have come to this platform to express appreciation for this continental tribute to the memory of Leo S. Rowe.

The Governing Board of the Pan American Union, in declaring him "Citizen of the Americas," has placed him upon the highest possible pedestal. In dedicating to him this ceremony, in which the President of the United States, high

Memories of Leo S. Rowe

GABRIELA MISTRAL

THE news, many of us told ourselves when it appeared in the press, must surely be a fantastic mistake; later, when it was confirmed, it still seemed like a bad dream. Our friend, whose years of labor had won for him so many high honors, had been struck down while attending to one of his multiple daily activities, and the world was thus deprived of one of its most tireless benefactors.

The world, I say, but our continent most of all; for Dr. Rowe spent his life working for the good of this great and mysterious expanse of land which, being a hemisphere, holds within itself half the world's fate.

THE FORMATIVE YEARS—

The first theater of his struggle was, naturally, the United States. He was educated in Philadelphia, cradle of his country, where ancient England, molder of men, had left its mark. Afterwards he went to Europe and received his doctorate of philosophy in Germany. The title was no empty one, for Dr. Rowe had a vital philosophy of life that he applied to peace and, hence, to human welfare.

He returned to the University of Pennsylvania to teach political science. Later, his career as a conciliator of nations cast its shadow before, when he became professor of international law at the same university.

In the United States more than elsewhere, certain cities really stamp their characteristics on their residents; they chisel, mold, form—decisively and definitely. Such is the case with the city of Philadelphia and it is true also of Boston. New York turns out another kind of pro-

duct, more or less mechanically inclined, and Chicago, which may be likened to a sort of Juggernaut, creates still another type.

Some years later Dr. Rowe joined the organization where, because of his technical knowledge of South America, his definite task lay.

THE GOOD COMPREHENDER—

Our countries, which saw Dr. Rowe at work in both South America and Washington, felt the probity that was as natural to him as the rhythm of breathing, and they rejoiced in the easy flow of his daily intercourse. He possessed the gift of listening and the patience to await reaction in the vehement and the stubborn. His political meteorology embraced all temperamental climates and he was never confounded by tempests. He dealt with the entire repertory of South Americans: statesmen, leaders, professors, even writers and artists. And those engaged in each of these diverse fields owe to him some direct or indirect help.

Dr. Rowe's galaxy of degrees and decorations—which he never wore on his person, because there was not room enough for them—spread like the Milky Way over the whole Continent. Each of our countries to which he had rendered special services overflowing the measure of official duty admired and honored him to the greatest possible extent. The Director General of the Pan American Union and head of the Union's beautiful building always managed without display to make the visitor there feel at home. Never was there confusion for the stranger; never did the iciness of official atmosphere prevail.



GABRIELA MISTRAL SPEAKING BEFORE THE GOVERNING BOARD IN 1946

The great Chilean poet wrote of Dr. Rowe: "He was an institution in himself and he deserved the political and ethical leadership he exercised."

Dr. Rowe had the skill to decipher human hieroglyphs by means of a simple friendly chat. But, since mere polite decorum is a poor thing, he slipped easily from conversation to service and from service to friendship. He had only to listen, in order to acquire an immediate grasp of the visitor's deepest interests, and the next step was to place at the latter's disposal the facilities of the appropriate office of the Pan American Union.

Our friend enjoyed giving both his time and his experience in easy but fruitful conversation, with no empty official talk. If people's tasks were visibly perched on their shoulders, even the most persistent person would have abstained from asking him for more favors, since he carried a burden of cares, both great and small. But we are not always temperate about asking, and we smothered him with requests. . . .

Dr. Rowe's ready and thorough under-

standing of our people stemmed from the culture, more universal than than nowadays, instilled by old-time colleges throughout America. (Bitter nationalisms came later, in both North and South America.) In the generous soil created by his belief in the world's unity flourished the seed of the ten years he spent in South America. The experience of living in countries different from his own was invaluable training for continental leadership; without knowing it, he thus prepared himself among us, in South America, for his great task.

Dr. Rowe became acquainted with both the virtues and the vices of our national lives; the creole temperament, at once cordial and suspicious, open and full of reserve, was as familiar to him as the furnishings of his own office . . . *He knew us.* Ten years with us taught him much about the foreign, the different, the puzzling. From our physical appearance

to the idioms of our speech we became like an open book to him. In his conversations with me he sometimes used to employ certain colloquialisms that always pleased me, for they betokened his familiarity with my people. I would laugh and ask him where he had managed to pick up such and such a word; and I would add the comment that the word, conspicuous for its absence from the Dictionary of the Spanish Academy, was a good word but still in its infancy and that it would make its way to the Academy only amid the grumblings of the Castilian purists. . . .

There was much in him of our sun, our air, our way of life . . . Around him and within him were both the wide outdoors and the inner recesses of South America; he knew us in the highways, the cities, the houses, the lordly haciendas, and the lowly Indian huts. He was not content with a quick sweep by train or plane; he chose to stay, to live there, until he understood what was strange, until nothing could shock him, not even guerrillas. He knew both the native *augend* and the Spanish *addend*, and therefore he could read the *mestizo* at a glance. (In this chapter of the continental bond, *to*

understand is everything; but not by thirds or by fifths; one must add everything together to get the final sum.)

KINDLINESS AND WISDOM—

He was sometimes regarded as being almost over-complaisant; but that slight body which was finally crushed by the insensate wheel withstood half a century of constant, complex, and consuming work. Over-complaisant, no; but kind, yes, by nature and decision; that is, through a vocation for humanity, a kind of inner voice. He loved concord, as one loves a climate and chooses and adopts it forever, like a fatherland, in which to live and to die.

The first two-thirds of the period of Pan Americanism as we recognize it today were not all a bed of roses. Up to the time of Franklin Delano Roosevelt, South America shied away from North America like a deer withdrawing a wounded leg—a leg that sometimes was amputated . . . There were stiffness, retirement, coldness, and sheer distrust. Only in the last third of the period did Dr. Rowe see his harvest maturing with rich abundance. He must have given a sigh of relief when he saw

SOME CHILEAN TEACHERS OF ENGLISH, 1915

Any group of teachers planning to study in the United States could count on the assistance of Dr. Rowe, even before he was stationed in Washington.



the rent cloth woven together and distrust vanishing like the melting snow, until even the fixed smile of our diplomats became natural. He had suffered, but at length felt as happy as the mountain climber who leaves behind muddy slopes and rugged defiles.

It must be added that in this tactful man there was neither petty guile nor deviousness. No biting witticisms ever entered his conversation; he applied himself to real facts or to forecasts, realistic too, of the near future. To talk with him was, as I remember it, like talking at once with an

Englishman from beyond the sea, an American from Pennsylvania, and a Spanish hidalgo.

We find geniuses in all fields. Dr. Rowe had a genius for human cordiality, something that we might call the technique of the spirit. It was not a genius that flashed spasmodically, like lightning, as in the case of unstable politicians. His genius was constant, because faith and hope—which in many are often no more than the artificial spark we call enthusiasm—were in him a living fire.

He was an institution in himself and he



SIGNATURE IN 1929 OF THE PROTOCOL FOR THE SOLUTION OF THE TACNA-ARICA QUESTION

A message sent after Dr. Rowe's death by Arturo Alessandri, former president of Chile and now president of the Chilean Senate, contained a tribute to Dr. Rowe's quiet work for peace in the Americas. Señor Alessandri said: "Chile and we in authority who were witnesses to his noble action will never forget his decisive personal efforts in achieving the protocol signed at Washington on July 20, 1922, for this was the basis for the reestablishment of the peace and friendship sought through many years of contention and friction between Chile and Peru."



DR. ROWE AND HIS SUCCESSOR

Left to right: Dr. Rowe; Dr. Alberto Vargas Nariño, then Counselor of the Colombian Embassy; Dr. Alberto Lleras Camargo, then Ambassador of Colombia in Washington and Colombian member of the Governing Board of the Pan American Union; and Dr. Pedro de Alba, Assistant Director. Dr. Lleras Camargo was elected by the Governing Board on March 12, 1947, to be Director General of the Pan American Union.

deserved the political and ethical leadership he exercised. As the popular saying goes, he was "married to his work" and his devotion to it was like that of the head of a family. The unassuming way, the simplicity, with which he did everything made people think of him only as an important official, but today we know he was much more than that. He did not stress his leadership or use it to impress

others. Present-day "missions," unlike those of earlier times, work in that fashion. They do not emphasize their high calling; they are quiet and do not stir up the neighborhood. . . . Democracy wants no aureoles, no streaming pennants.

LIMITED JURISDICTION—

How many things passed through his hands! During the troublous early times,

at the crisis of some difficulty, our ambassadors would go to his office, carrying a packet of papers with the dregs of some conflict, and would deposit it on his desk.

Unfortunately his powers were never broad; they did not pass from the consultative to the decisive. For this reason many considered the Pan American Union simply a political academy, not a cabinet for making decisions. But the weaknesses and delays of that organization cannot be attributed to the wish or the indolence of the Director General. He moved always with consummate tact; his sensibilities were extremely alert; he well knew the narrow margin of his jurisdiction and realized that he was handling crystal, not lead. Therefore, one cannot reproach him today for this or that lenity or postponement. He took care of the fledgling Union with a sure understanding that its wings were not yet strong.

Rarely in this poor life do we behold merit combined with attainment and ability with power. The institution that has existed for years as a kind of testing ground has been able to do little; it has seemed only to be seeking to determine how the radium of union could do its work, to what point the initial grain could be increased, and whether it could give the dosage necessary for the mammoth weight of a hemisphere.

Whoever follows Dr. Rowe—whether he

be a statesman by profession, or the Assistant Director, so highly regarded by his chief—will be able to go forward on the firm and proven path opened by the careful footsteps of the man who blazed the trail.

THE TRAGIC END OF A WORTHWHILE LIFE—

The fate or destiny of his life did not encompass a well-earned rest and a quiet old age spent beneath a tree in some idyllic spot in Florida or California. The death of our friend occurred with the unexpectedness of a wild pistol shot in the midst of a busy street.

He should have been spared to write his long story of continental pioneering, the story of his work as a conciliator of vastly different nations. We should have had the eye-witness account of this great worker, rendered when he passed the keys on to another. We should have learned from him many things of which we are ignorant, for memoirs are now getting scarce, and "personal recollections" are giving way to the crass newspaper item.

My dear friend, your repose must surely be of the completest and best that God can bestow. You were tired, but you never gave up the hard struggle. I know you were happy, for you lived to see your Pan American ideals winning. Kind Director, you commanded little but you served much.

Leo S. Rowe

CARLOS SAAVEDRA LAMAS

Former Minister of Foreign Affairs, Argentina

WITH intense sorrow I learn of the death of Dr. Leo S. Rowe, Director General of the Pan American Union. The very manner of his sudden going sharpens the distress felt by all of us who admired and loved him. Nothing could have been more foreign to his peaceable nature than the thought that he might meet death by violent accident in the course of his attendance at one of those formal functions that he frequented so faithfully.

Fate should have kept for him a more peaceful end. His should have been a death fitting for those good and great souls whose passage through life leaves only the seeds of kindness among men. Dr. Rowe was by nature a peace-loving spirit too lofty to be reached by the sway of passions or the pressure of interests. In him were embodied the finest qualities that have given ethical content to our Pan Americanism.

I knew him first, long years ago, at the National University of La Plata, Argentina. I was delivering my morning lecture when I noticed that a man who looked like a foreigner was taking his place among my students and listening attentively to what I was saying. At the close of the lecture he introduced himself to me as a professor at the University of Pennsylvania. He had already made a name for himself by his ample production as codifier of laws and as delegate to inter-American conferences, by his voluminous writings on municipal and legal problems, and by his numerous papers published in the annals of Academies of Social and Political Sciences.

At once he became a part of the life of the new university of which Dr. Joaquín V. González was president. Soon he was enjoying a prestige which was only slowly and in lesser degree attained by other eminent writers whose lectures and courses were enriching the life of the young La Plata institution.

Thus we had the distinction, to be followed later by many other Latin American universities, of being first to confer upon him an honorary doctor's degree. He made a long stay here, accepting the hospitality which the university had the honor of extending to him, and forming strong ties of regard and affection with the teaching body; I remember how quickly I gave him my friendship and esteem.

Dr. Rowe's first task in connection with inter-American affairs was performed as a United States delegate to the Third International Conference of American States, which was held at Rio de Janeiro in 1906. It was a happy chance that he should have entered upon his Pan American activities by way of that influential gathering, which left upon his mind the stamp of a clear and lofty Pan Americanism. I have often heard him speak of the impression made upon him by the memorable address of Elihu Root, when Mr. Root declared that his country desired only "to help all friends to a common prosperity and a common growth, that we may all become greater and stronger together."¹

Dr. Rowe's own devotion made his stay at the university a living demonstration

¹*Minutes and Documents, Third International American Conference, 1906, Rio de Janeiro. p. 93.*

of the best qualities of his people. In his everyday conversations, at the dinner table with members of the faculty, and even in his dealings with the students, he succeeded in presenting a portrait of the moral lineaments of the United States, a portrait suffused with ideals which offered a refutation of the suspicions that had grown out of certain applications of the Monroe doctrine.

His words, his activity in circulating books from the United States, and the libraries founded with his encouragement in the course of his various sojourns, constitute a labor whose value has not been properly appreciated.

One of his constant refrains was the need for visits to the United States, as an approach to better understanding. I believe his initiative was responsible for the invitation extended to many professors from our country and from Latin America in general to attend conferences or gatherings as honored guests of the Carnegie Institution and various universities. He delighted in listening to the travelers' accounts after they had journeyed among those great cities and heard the voices of that great people which has given the best

demonstration of cooperation and fraternity, bringing down from the clouds the maxims of old-time liberalism, and manifesting that liberalism in the highest known level of human welfare for all social classes.

Dr. Rowe did in fact take an active part in the evolution of Pan Americanism during the past quarter century. His share was concerned principally with the structure of the Pan American Union, of which he was the head, and with the fundamental problem of nonintervention, a doctrine whose genesis has not been clearly understood.

In my book *La Crise de la Codification et la Doctrine Argentine du Droit International*, Paris, 1928, and also in *La Conception Argentine de l'Arbitrage et l'Intervention à l'Ouverture de la Conférence de Washington*, Paris, 1931, I set forth the antecedents of a cycle of Pan American conferences which began with the plenary meeting of the American Institute of International Law, held at Montevideo in March 1926, and was continued by the International Commission of Jurists at Rio de Janeiro in April 1927.



ARGENTINE PROFESSOR
AND STUDENTS AT THE
UNIVERSITY OF PENN-
SYLVANIA

Dr. Rowe's contacts at the University of La Plata brought about the matriculation of a number of Argentine students at his own alma mater.

The work of codifying international law had been suspended since 1912; the jurists' labors had been interrupted by an interval of 15 years. The plenary meeting of the American Institute at Montevideo opened with the presentation of thirty projects of international public law and one of international private law, written by the eminent Cuban jurist Antonio de Bustamante. All had enjoyed the illustrious sponsorship of Mr. Charles Evans Hughes, and formed, in the words of James Brown Scott, the "majestic edifice" of a new Pan American jurisprudence.

They did, however, present features which caused a not unnatural surprise and even anxiety in our jurists, and led to a special study in the Argentine Society of International Law, which had been founded in 1915 by Dr. Luis María Drago. For example, there was food for thought in such provisions of those projects as article 4 of project 22, which stated that American republics directly affected by a violation of international law might appeal to the Pan American Union to call for an exchange of opinions on the matter. The idea of assigning such a role to the Pan American Union reappeared in other projects; for example, article 16 of project 12, on jurisdiction, read: "Any violation of the terms of the preceding article authorizes the republics concerned to appeal to the Pan American Union and call for an exchange of opinions." Project 8 anticipated the negotiation among the American States of treaties which according to project 28 were to establish a Pan American Court of Justice. According to project 29, the sanctions were to include among others the following measures: (1) rupture of diplomatic relations, (2) pacific embargo, and (3) suspension of exchange; in addition to others which were clearly coercive, such as (1) retaliation, (2) reprisals, (3) hostile embargo, and (4) pacific blockade.

In the face of these novel provisions, the Argentine Society of International Law which I have mentioned took pains to anticipate the plenary session of the American Institute by promoting, through me, an exchange of ideas with the Uruguayan and Paraguayan sections of that association. The result of the spirited debates which took place in the plenary session of Montevideo was a step important in the annals of Pan Americanism. It consisted of the rejection of the thirty projects as presented, leaving in force only the so-called Montevideo rules for codification and a statement of principles to be reconsidered at the forthcoming Rio conference.

One question weighed upon our spirits during all those deliberations. We wondered how it had come about that the Pan American Union was taken as axis for all those plans; and above all we wondered whether Dr. Rowe had been duly consulted and had agreed to such participation.

In my personal correspondence with Dr. Rowe, which continued until the very eve of his death, I have evidence that he did not agree, and that he wished to keep the Pan American Union apart from such proceedings, limiting it to the fruitful field of cooperation, the field in which his own leadership was so successful. His position on this point was upheld at the Rio de Janeiro meeting of the Commission of Jurists, which took place in April 1927.

At its very first meeting the Rio conference appointed a committee of five to select the various projects which were to be considered at the plenary sessions.

The first preparatory session on April 18 approved a procedure for the deliberations, and admitted the Pan American Union's request for the elimination of two projects, the ninth and the twentieth, dealing with aerial navigation and with

the Pan American organization itself. Here spoke the calm and quiet voice of Dr. Rowe, asking that the institution of which he was the head should continue to keep itself apart from whatever might disturb its function of high-minded cooperation, a function which he was directing with so much success. His intuition as statesman and as teacher enabled him to perceive the disadvantages of involving this organization with the complexities of the principles of state responsibility and of intervention, especially as the Montevideo meeting had taken a contrary position. Dr. Rowe must surely have foreseen the stormy discussions which could so easily arise, and which did in fact break out at the Sixth International Conference of American States at Habana; it was his desire that such elements be kept from disturbing his peaceful labor of cooperation.

The antecedents of the adoption of the principle of nonintervention proposed at the Rio de Janeiro meeting are recorded in Volume II of the Meeting of 1927, International Commission of American Jurists.² It took place on April 30, 1937, during the Third Session of Subcommittee A on International Public Law.

Within the committee charged with selecting the questions to be considered at the plenary sessions, I had been especially instructed by my Government to raise this important question. In so doing I cited the opinion of Dr. Eptacio Pessoa, who had indorsed the principle of nonintervention in his project for the Code of International Public Law, and had also deduced from it the nullity of agreements and treaties not in harmony with that principle. The latter part of Dr. Pessoa's treatment brought up the serious matter of the Platt Amendment, so momentous for Cuba's sovereignty. On the committee

Cuba was represented by the distinguished jurist Antonio de Bustamante, author of the project for a Code of International Private Law which bears his name.

The reference to the Brazilian code project of course created a delicate situation, in view of the influence which rightly resulted from the ability and the juridical authority of the chairman of the conference, Dr. Eptacio Pessoa, since the rejection of his proposition would affect his well-earned prestige. Señor Bustamante would suffer a like embarrassment in case of the rejection of a proposal which would imply the restoration of full sovereignty to his country. Meanwhile, the United States Department of State, in spite of the magnanimous plans which it was undoubtedly making for the Caribbean countries, naturally regarded such a step as hasty and embarrassing. Out of this situation grew the logical adjustment which I had foreseen; the principle of nonintervention was accepted, and considerations involving the Platt Amendment were left for a later time. A solution was in fact reached some years afterward, when soon after the Seventh International Conference of American States the United States faithfully fulfilled a promise made by Mr. Hull.

The student who wishes to verify the origins of the principle of nonintervention should seek them on pages 98-115 of the publication (in Portuguese) of the Brazilian Ministry of Foreign Affairs cited above, in the proceedings of the Subcommittee's Third Session, April 30, 1927. Here Dr. Pessoa spoke on the point at the suggestion of the Argentine delegate, and then the principle of nonintervention was accepted by acclamation—a unanimous vote, as the Peruvian delegate, Señor Maúrtua, declared for the record.

However, we should note the continuing persistency of those who supported the

² See page 113 of the Portuguese edition, published by the Brazilian Ministry of Foreign Affairs.



SETTLEMENT OF THE CHACO CONTROVERSY, 1935

"Probably the most convincing demonstration of the strength of the Pan American movement," remarked Dr. Rowe in 1935, "is to be found in the fact that any differences or disputes that may arise between any of the Republics of the American Continent are regarded as the concern of all."

thirty projects grouped around the Pan American Union presented and rejected in the plenary session at Montevideo. In the course of later debates we find Dr. James Brown Scott saying again that perhaps there had been a misunderstanding (see p. 41) of the terms of the Portuguese version of article 5. Dr. Scott maintained that the powers assigned to the Pan American Union might still be left in force, since they were of an optional rather than an obligatory nature, and therefore involved no compulsion upon that body to make use of them. However, such was not the view of Dr. Rowe. In a new communication from the Pan American Union he insisted (see pp. 40, 46, 47) that the delegates be acquainted with his request that matters relating to the Union be excluded from current discussions, since it was proposed to lay an official project

before the Sixth International Conference of American States.

This is not the time nor the place to trace in detail the evolution of that Pan Americanism which moved on from the vehement debates of the Sixth International Conference of American States at Habana to the noble achievements of the Seventh Conference at Montevideo in 1933, and after that to the meeting called at Buenos Aires in 1936 upon the initiative of President Roosevelt.

Those were the gatherings where the lofty Good Neighbor Policy was reared upon the foundations of which I have spoken, based upon the principle of non-intervention, the abrogation of the Platt Amendment (1934), the loyal statesmanship of Roosevelt and of Hull, and the postulates of the Chaco peace negotiated

at Buenos Aires (1935) and of the Anti-War Treaty of Non-Aggression and Conciliation (1933) initiated by Argentina, with all the foregoing preceded by the Declaration of Washington of August 3, 1932, dealing with territorial acquisitions made by force, and the declaration signed at Buenos Aires on August 6, 1932, with respect to concerted solidarity.³

However, those were also the very days when the signs of a coming storm could first be felt. There was a warning at that same conference of 1936 in Buenos Aires, in the presence of Mr. Roosevelt, who had come to Buenos Aires to try to strengthen the peace because he too sensed the dangers that were threatening it. At the Lima conference of 1938 Cordell Hull declared it must be acknowledged that the conception of solidarity was first brought into concrete existence in this Hemisphere by the pact of arbitration and conciliation initiated by Argentina in 1933. He added that this conception, great in its possibilities but before this pact still undefined, recognized the existence of common interests and the consequent necessity for continental unity; and he continued magnanimously that "it was also the 1936 Conference in Buenos Aires that adopted the method of consultation, the method through which solidarity might be expressed." However, the truth is that this meeting, as I myself had occasion to say, was surrounded by a troubled atmosphere; heavy clouds darkened its horizons, and there were occasional flashes of lightning. Happily, I added, if trouble comes it will

find us united, ready for the necessary consultations, and willing to work together not only for the common defense but also for those great human ideals which know no continental boundaries.

Unfortunately the predictions of the soothsayer came true. The clear vision of an American world and the feats of quiet good neighborliness that had already been achieved were disturbed. There followed a period in which we were obliged, in the face of the oncoming conflagration, to modify the rigidity of the principles that had been adopted to clear the way for the closer bonds required by cooperation and solidarity. We were obliged to submit to an eclipse imposed by our common interest in war and defense, brightened by a brilliant display of high idealism and sacrifice worthy of the tribute paid it in the defense of western civilization. We even had to extinguish the lamps of tranquillity and detachment from political affairs which Dr. Rowe had kept burning in Pan American relations. An unavoidable interval, and perhaps a long one, was required by the war and by the common defense, before we could return, as we must hope that we shall know how to return, to the noble tasks of good neighborliness marked out by the Seventh International Conference of American States and by the 1936 gathering at Buenos Aires.

Now Dr. Rowe has left us, before he could witness the erection of the Pan American Union as the center of a radiant continental harmony such as he surely desired it to be. Circumstances have brought new complexity to the old problems, and have interrupted the patient evolution of Pan Americanism, which was approaching its maturity, as the wise and discerning Sumner Welles has reminded us.

It was many years earlier that Basdevant, in a notable article in the *Revue de*

³ *The Declaration of August 3, 1932, was signed by representatives of 19 of the American Republics during the period when the Commission of Neutrals was in session and attempting to effect a settlement of the Chaco War between Bolivia and Paraguay. The declaration of August 6, 1932, was an instrument signed by representatives of Argentina, Brazil, Chile, and Peru; in addition to acknowledging their common responsibility for continental peace and justice, they offered their help to Bolivia and Paraguay in settling the Chaco dispute.*—EDITOR.



MEMBERS OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL LAW AT LIMA, 1924

Seated, from left to right, Doctors Antonio José Uribe, of Colombia; Eusebio Ayala, of Paraguay; James Brown Scott, of the United States; Luis Anderson, President, of Costa Rica; and Antonio Batres Jáuregui, Treasurer, of Guatemala. Standing, from left to right, Leo S. Rowe, of the United States; Fernando Sánchez de Fuentes, of Cuba; Rodrigo Octavio, of Brazil; José Matos, of Guatemala; Pierre Hudicourt, of Haiti; Eduardo Sarmiento Laspiur, of Argentina; and George A. Finch, of the United States. Dr. Rowe's education in law was of great service to him in his career, for it gave him a thorough understanding of the importance of juridical problems.

Droit International Public, had accused Pan Americanism and the Pan American Union of being the only international body which had no technique and no true legislative procedure. The position of the United States delegates themselves had been set straight from time to time, as happened in the case I have mentioned, when Dr. Rowe asked that the institution over which he presided be eliminated from the complex projects devised by the American Institute of International Law in 1927. He explained again, at the Sixth Pan American Conference, the position of the United States in the matter of its participation in a system of private international law, participation complicated by the incompatibility of the Bustamante

Code with the United States federal system. As Arthur P. Whitaker has said in a recent paper, it cannot be denied that the inter-American system has been loosely put together, while the situation of the Pan American Union has been practically the same, guided only by resolutions of conferences with no foundation in an international statute. Until now it has been without political powers, since the scope of those powers provided by the Act of Chapultepec and delimited at San Francisco will not be finally decided until the Pan American conferences at Rio de Janeiro and Bogotá.

The flexibility of the system will perhaps have to be continued, in view of the complexity of many problems still awaiting

us. There will have to be a reinforcement of solidarity in defense and cooperation in the face of dangers which still confront us, and in the face of a state of war which has not actually ended, as long as Europe is still far from recovering its equilibrium and its normal life. Now that German aggression has been overcome, another threatening prospect is arising on the steppes of Russia. In the years ahead the world will be a new Oedipus. Like the traveler arriving at the gates of Thebes, we shall have to solve the Sphinx's riddle of a possible new conflagration. It will not be a mere question of giving a continental character to the old Monroe Doctrine. In future days the great nation of the north must not only stand guard at the oceans, but also face the more serious problem of defending our democratic political system from the threatened resurgence of nazi, fascist, and communist totalitarian regimes, subversive and hostile to freedom.

We shall have to work out a formula for the difficult but indispensable equation which can bring our inter-American regional system into harmony with the great world organization, whose vitality is so important to us all. But in so doing we must undertake the delicate task of reconciling the imperative equality of the sovereign states of our continent with amenability inside the world order to the force of gravity exerted by the great powers; it is a dilemma not contemplated in the Monroe Doctrine. Until we can return to happier times, there will have to be a sustained effort to foster toleration and understanding; but in our search after conciliation and harmony we shall now be without the quiet, wise advice, the warm

personality, and the generous spirit of our ill-fated friend.

When the broad avenues laid out for our Pan Americanism began to branch, we came to a bend in the road, marked by the conferences of Lima, Habana, Panama, Chapultepec, and San Francisco. These must have brought anxieties to the spirit of the matchless director of the Pan American Union. But happily he could feel that his labors were recognized when, at the session of March 6, 1945, the Inter-American Conference on Problems of War and Peace tendered him by unanimous vote its special and heartfelt appreciation of the notable services he had rendered to the furtherance of continental harmony.

A news item telegraphed from New York tells us that Dr. Rowe left a will setting forth his last wishes. He is said to have bequeathed most of his fortune to the Pan American Union to be used for educational ends; and with his other praiseworthy legacies he made bequests to various universities with which he had been connected during his teaching career. That is in keeping with his upright life. I can see him now, as I have so often seen him, piloting a procession of cordially welcomed travelers on their expeditions to historic sites or monuments, and to the splendors of New York City; or again, surrounded by those visiting students who sought his kindly counsel and his timely guidance in their search for the schools best adapted to their chosen careers.

Let us hope that some record is to remain of his generous life, something inscribed upon the wall of a stately chamber, or immortalized in an image which shall preserve him from the flight of the years and from the short-lived memory of mankind.

Leo S. Rowe

HELIO LOBO

Minister Plenipotentiary of Brazil

THE death of Leo S. Rowe was a great loss to the cause of inter-American understanding. Rowe had a long and brilliant experience in dealing with the problems of the hemisphere and, what was also essential, the intelligence necessary for the consideration and solution of those problems.

One of the causes of a certain failure on the part of the United States to understand the rest of the continent is that it is guided by its own mentality although everything is different below the Rio Grande.

Leo S. Rowe saw us with our own eyes, as we are and not as we ought to be. This was the secret of his success in the delicate mission that was entrusted to him for so long a time.

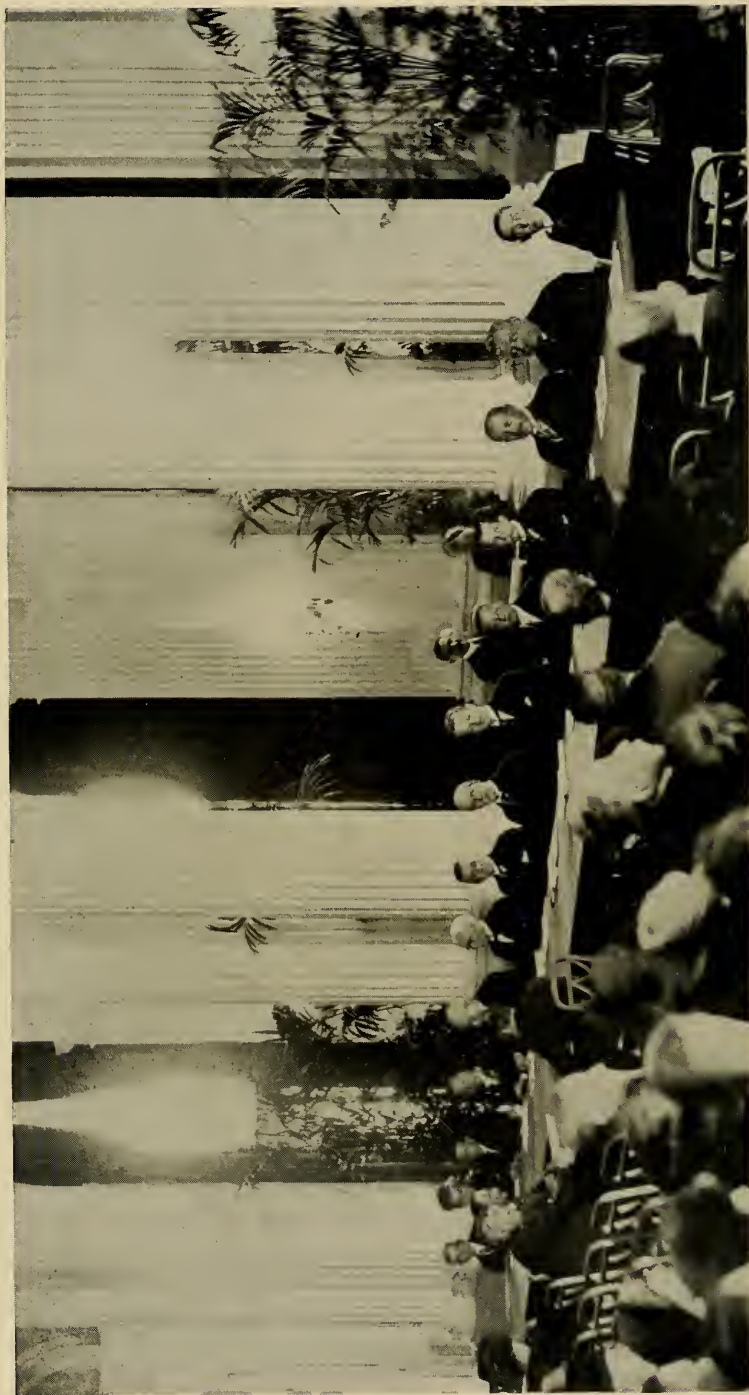
His humble companion for many years at meetings in Rio de Janeiro, in Washington, and at continental conferences we both attended, I always found in him the admirable qualities of his fellow citizens, enriched by his experience in working with the people of the other New World countries.

When the history of Pan Americanism is written, his tactful, persevering, modest, and fruitful labors will stand out. I bow before his grave, sorrowing for the loss of a perfect friend and a Citizen of the Americas whom we all trusted.



THE GOVERNING BOARD OF THE PAN AMERICAN UNION IN 1924

Many eminent men were members of the Governing Board during the long years after Dr. Rowe's election as the Director General of the Pan American Union.



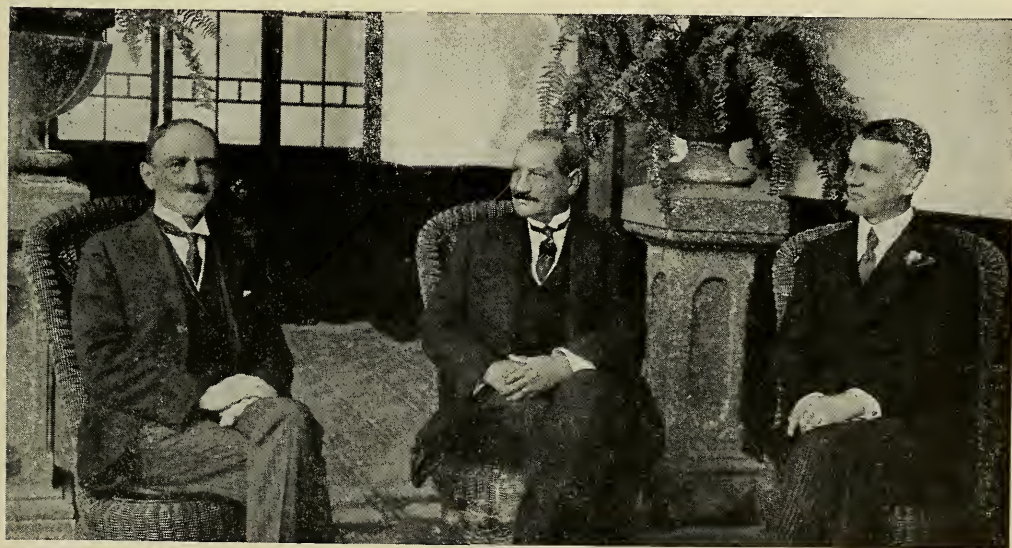
CONFERENCE ON CENTRAL AMERICAN AFFAIRS, 1922

"Here in the Western World," said Dr. Rowe, "we have gradually built up an international system in which justice, fair dealing, and cooperation are the guiding principles." In these words he summarized the Inter-American System.



IN COSTA RICA

As Director General of the Pan American Union, Dr. Rowe visited the countries of Central America in 1925 by special invitation of their respective governments. Here he appears with a group of distinguished Costa Ricans at a private luncheon in his honor.



GUATEMALAN VISIT, 1925

A Guatemalan diplomat referred to in his letter of condolence to the "kindly, affable, always smiling and always profound Dr. Rowe."

To Leo S. Rowe

LUIS ANDERSON

Former Minister of Foreign Affairs, Costa Rica

THE unexpected and tragic death of Dr. Leo S. Rowe, Director of the Pan American Union, has brought grief to the whole continent, as there is not one country in this hemisphere that did not benefit from his kind, intelligent, and selfless labors. An apostle of Pan Americanism, he dedicated his whole life to it, as a writer and as a public official, with unwavering faith, and neither the overwhelming quantity of work nor his advancing years diminished his enthusiasm. He attended all the conferences of American States over a long period, always offering to those assemblies the assistance of his vast knowledge and experience in finding the best and wisest solution to the problems under consideration. At these conferences he showed his tact and his natural kindliness, which were the best and the most outstanding traits of his vigorous personality. He used these traits to draw people together and lead them toward the goal for which he was

always striving: cooperation and solidarity among the peoples of America.

The affection that his noble and frank nature inspired in all who came in contact with him, either in the social world or in the course of the multiple and complex activities of the Pan American Union, was an important factor in the success that always crowned his efforts. The course that he wisely set for the Pan American Union as a coordinating center of inter-American relations was a praiseworthy contribution to American public law, the great importance of which is being revealed and accentuated as time goes by.

The name of Dr. Rowe will live in the memory of Americans as long as the New World continues to be inspired by the principles he supported and as long as it is confident that these principles will bring about the union and peace that will serve as a strong framework for the future of our nations.

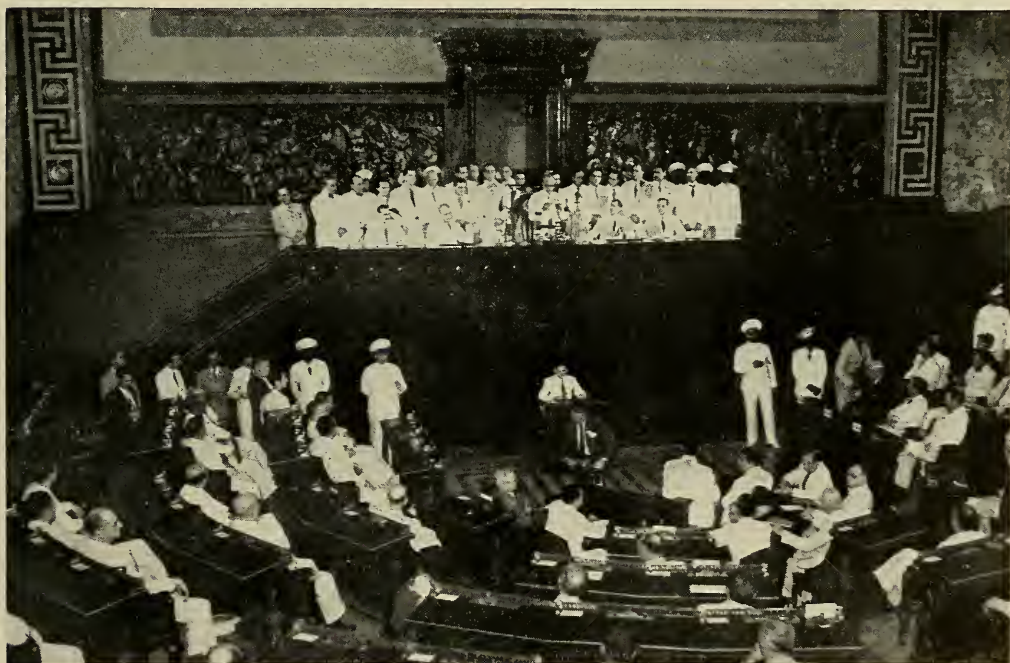
In Memoriam

FERNANDO ORTIZ

Editor of the Revista Bimestre Cubana

I FIRST knew Dr. Leo S. Rowe when he was a professor at the University of Pennsylvania. After that we were always friends and I had many opportunities to appreciate his noble spirit, open mind, and courteous manner. I appreciated these qualities particularly on the many occasions when I went to the United States to express Cuban opposition to the attitude of certain Washington officials, who were either mistaken or motivated by the private and selfish interests that often lurk in the

mud of the Potomac. In spite of the delicate position he held, he never lowered his high intellectual and ethical standards. I never saw him deceived, and I never saw him deceive anyone else. I believe that this is the highest posthumous tribute that can be paid to a public servant who for many years was charged with most important diplomatic duties. Dr. Rowe's death brought sorrow to all the Americas, and will continue to be lamented through the years to come.



SECOND MEETING OF THE MINISTERS OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS, HABANA, 1940

"Through the meetings of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs," said Dr. Rowe, "the republics of the continent gave to the world the inspiring spectacle of twenty-one nations moving forward with the united purpose of protecting their institutions and their way of life."

Tribute to Dr. Leo S. Rowe

ALBERTO ULLOA

Peruvian Senator; Former Minister of Foreign Affairs

It often happens that small institutions of an academic, scientific, or social nature become identified intellectually and almost materially with their promoters. Sometimes the lack of funds of an association, or the working together on ideas or special projects, or a personal or group desire to be exclusive, leads to the assumption, internally or externally, of the life and representation of the association by a man who is enthusiastic about its purpose, who struggles to keep it going, or who simply makes all or part of his living from the organization in question.

But I know of no other case like that of the Pan American Union and Dr. Leo S. Rowe, in which a great institution, continental in scope and world-wide in its influence, has become so thoroughly and acceptably identified with its leader in the mind of an immense community formed by millions of men.

The Pan American Union, because of its origin, its significance, and its organization, has impersonal characteristics. It is formed by 21 republics of a continent with an active international life. It includes various divisions, each of which could exist as a separate institution. Many prominent men devote their intelligence and energy to its work. Its activities have been carried on now for more than half a century. Yet, in spite of all these conditions and the essentially multiple nature of its action, the Pan American Union has been identified for a number of decades with the extraordinary figure of its great Director General, who died last December.

The zeal, the versatility, the skill, the judgment, the discretion, the courtesy, of

Dr. Rowe naturally brought to his hands all the spiritual threads of the vast organization over which he presided. Probably if he himself had been a man dedicated to certain specific studies, who had not spent the greater part of his life in the service of governments, their representatives, and ordinary citizens in need of the help of the Pan American Union, he would perhaps have left some important piece of research, advanced striking or controversial theories, or been an outstanding diplomat in the service of his country. But in him there was gradually formed in a simple and unforced way an international personality over and above the nationality that was his by birth. If his own nationality assumed importance at certain periods of his directorship, it was the result of his personal qualities and of his determination to realize in the best way possible the immediate and long-term aims of the Pan American Union.

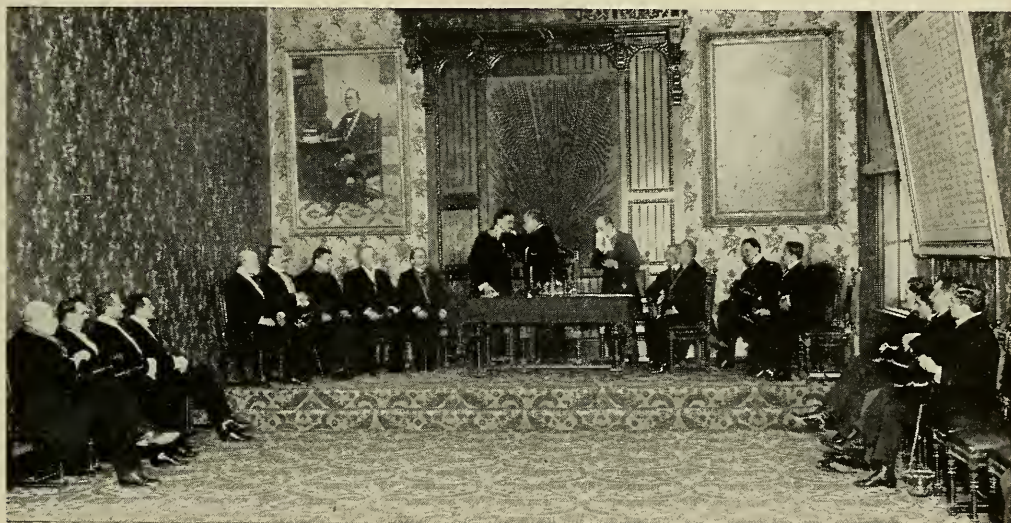
This man-institution worked so hard that it is difficult to understand how he was able to continue his activities to an advanced age. In these days when popularity goes to the chiefs of nations or the chiefs of parties, the standard bearers of a policy or an idea, he won not only continental but universal popularity through the continuity, wisdom, and efficiency of his efforts, and through his presence in each of the great cities of the continent whenever it was host to an important international conference. Everywhere and at all times he helped to promote coordination, compromise, and balance. Political and diplomatic representatives of the American States who had a mission to

carry out and were bound by specific instructions, duties, or interpretations never found any obstacle placed in their way by Dr. Rowe, no matter how contradictory or divergent his views. On the contrary, they sought with pleasure and confidence his advice, his guidance, and his good offices to help them reach honorable results.

To visit Dr. Rowe in the stately building of the Pan American Union in Washington, which he dreamed so much of enlarging and improving during his last years, and to walk with him through the rooms and corridors, finishing with the now

classic photograph in the patio under the flag that his courtesy never forgot—all this was part of the ritual pilgrimage that no man connected, however distantly, with international affairs failed to experience once or many times, according to the number of his visits to the capital of the United States.

First in work, in efficiency, and in courtesy, Dr. Rowe through the sum total of his good qualities and through his constant and valuable connections with the American Republics was, perhaps, the only man who, so far, has deserved continental citizenship.



DR. ROWE AT THE UNIVERSITY OF SAN MARCOS, LIMA

The rector of this venerable institution is shown conferring on Dr. Rowe the degree of Doctor of Laws, *honoris causa*, in September 1907.

Leo Stanton Rowe

SUMNER WELLES

Former Under Secretary of State of the United States

WITH the tragic death two weeks ago of Dr. Leo S. Rowe, Director General of the Pan American Union, there was brought to a close one of the most constructive careers and one of the most truly valuable lives of our times.

When he was killed by an automobile in the streets of Washington, Dr. Rowe was 75 years of age. Yet to those of us who knew him well the toll which the passage of the years had taken of him seemed very slight indeed. His mentality was as quick and vigorous as it had ever been. His fabulous energy was unimpaired. Had he been spared, he undoubtedly would have been able to render an even greater record of service to the great cause with which he had so long been identified—the cause of inter-American friendship, understanding, and solidarity. At this moment in the history of the Western Hemisphere I can think of no one individual whom the peoples of the Americas could so ill afford to spare as Dr. Rowe.

It is not often that we find among our public servants a man of outstanding ability who has not only pursued one ideal throughout his adult life, but who, through his individual efforts, has also been afforded the opportunity of consistently furthering that ideal, and of bringing it markedly nearer attainment. Dr. Rowe was one of those rare men. He once told me that his determination to devote himself to the promotion of inter-American friendship was first formed when he was in his early twenties, and that every step that

he had subsequently taken had been taken with that one end in view.

His first practical experience in Latin America was that which he obtained during the McKinley administration as a member of a commission appointed to codify the laws of Puerto Rico, and subsequently as Chairman of the Insular Code Commission. As soon as that work had been completed, he commenced an intensive self-education in every branch of Latin American affairs. He traveled extensively through all parts of South and Central America. He began those close friendships with leading men in all of the other American Republics, particularly with prominent figures in the political, professional, and educational fields, which later resulted in his becoming the North American who probably had more devoted personal friends in the nations to the south of us than any other citizen of the United States.

He served as a delegate from this country to the Pan American Conference held in Rio de Janeiro in 1906 at which Elihu Root, then Secretary of State of the United States, delivered that epochal address which contributed so much to the development of sounder and healthier foundations for inter-American relations. During the next ten years he was constantly active in both official and unofficial endeavors to strengthen inter-American ties. He accepted appointment in 1917 by President Wilson as Assistant Secretary of the Treasury primarily because of the fact that the work then offered him in the Treasury Department was chiefly concerned with

Broadcast December 15, 1946, over Station WOL, Washington.



UNITED STATES SECTION OF THE INTER-AMERICAN HIGH COMMISSION

This photograph, taken at the beginning of 1916, shows all but one of the members of the United States Section of the Inter-American High Commission, which was created upon the recommendation of the First Pan American Financial Conference, held at the Pan American Union May 22 to 29, 1915. The Commission was composed of the Ministers of Finance of the American Republics, each of whom had eight fellow members in the national section of which he was chairman. Its object was to promote closer financial and commercial relations through the elimination of obstacles to the movement of capital, merchandise, and services, and a greater measure of reasonable uniformity of commercial law and practice. Its first general meeting took place at Buenos Aires in April 1916; its second, during the Second Financial Conference, again held at the Pan American Union, in January 1920. The Commission continued to be presided over by the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States until the autumn of 1921, when Secretary of Commerce Herbert Hoover consented to take the chairmanship at the request of Secretary A. W. Mellon, burdened with domestic work. Mr. Hoover acted as Chairman until the Commission was discontinued in 1927. Left to right (seated), Dr. Rowe, Secretary General of the Commission, Secretary of the Treasury W. G. McAdoo, Hon. John Bassett Moore, Hon. Paul Warburg, Hon. Samuel Untermyer, Hon. Andrew J. Peters, Hon. Duncan U. Fletcher and Hon. John H. Fahey; (standing) Dr. C. E. McGuire, Assistant Secretary General, and Mr. H. H. Branch, legal expert.

the problems of Pan American financial policy which had grown up in the course of the First World War.

When in 1919 it seemed probable that he would be elected the following year by

the Governing Board of the Pan American Union to succeed John Barrett as Director General of the Pan American Union, he was named Chief of what was then called the Latin American Division of the De-

partment of State. He took this post as a means of preparing himself for his subsequent work in the Pan American Union. It was then that I myself was first brought intimately into contact with Dr. Rowe. I served under him as Assistant Chief of the Division, and later, when he went to the Pan American Union, succeeded him as Chief of the Division.

The year 1920 was an exceedingly critical year in the history of the relations between the United States and the other American Republics. After the First World War there was to be noted the same let-down, in idealism and in the public recognition of the need of maintaining an equal fervor in the task of peace-making as there had been in the waging of the war, that we see today. But 25 years ago, misunderstandings, antagonisms, and suspicions existed among the American nations on a scale far greater than that which is current now.

Those Latin American countries which had joined the United States in the First World War were profoundly resentful because of their exclusion from any real participation in the Paris Peace Conference. All of the American countries were uneasy because of the economic uncertainties with which they were confronted. Such dangerous inter-American disputes as the Tacna-Arica controversy between Chile and Peru, the bitter antagonism between Mexico and the United States, and the boundary controversies in Central America were a continuing menace to the peace of the New World. And what was perhaps most acute of all was the wave of indignation which had swept over all of Latin America by reason of the military occupation by the United States during the years of the First World War of two independent American Republics, Haiti and the Dominican Republic.

There was no one of these problems

which Dr. Rowe did not help to compose. I remember, in particular, that before he left the Department of State, he devoted himself during a period of many months to an endeavor to find the means by which the prompt evacuation by American forces of the Dominican Republic might be brought about, and by which the determination of the destinies of that nation might be at once returned to the Dominican people. Then, as always, he opposed to the fullest extent of his influence every manifestation of policy on the part of the United States which implied interference and intervention on the part of this country in the sovereign concerns of the other peoples of the Americas. It was not only that, as a true democrat, he denied the right of any country, merely because of its power, to crush the liberties of other independent peoples solely because they were smaller and weaker. He also clearly saw that no inter-American understanding could ever be established upon a lasting basis unless it was founded on an unvarying respect for the equal sovereignty of all the American States.

I know of nothing, consequently, which afforded Dr. Rowe more profound satisfaction than the announcement by President Roosevelt of the Good Neighbor Policy in 1933, and the development of that policy during the succeeding years. It was a policy wholly in accord with his own convictions. There can be no question as to the magnitude of the contribution which Dr. Rowe, as Director General of the Pan American Union, himself made toward the ultimate success of that policy, and toward the elaboration of all of the many cooperative mechanisms, and of all of the many inter-American agreements which were brought into being as a result of the Good Neighbor Policy.

As Director General of the Union he himself necessarily attended all of the



Photograph by E. P. Sexton

DELEGATES TO THE SECOND PAN AMERICAN COMMERCIAL CONFERENCE
WASHINGTON, 1919

Even before Dr. Rowe was made Director General of the Pan American Union, he was instrumental in the holding of inter-American conferences, for he believed firmly that the experience of every American nation should be placed at the disposal of all the others.

inter-American conferences which took place during those years. By the decision of the American Governments, the agenda for all Pan American Conferences are decided upon by the Governing Board of the Pan American Union. Every member of the Board has appreciated the notable part which Dr. Rowe has played in adjusting differences as they arose, in smoothing over misunderstandings, and in helping to make certain that when conferences finally assembled, prior understandings had previously been reached so that the conferences would be more likely to accomplish their objectives successfully. Upon

innumerable occasions, Dr. Rowe, as the trusted servant of every American Government, and as the trusted friend of most of the statesmen in the American countries, was able, because of his ability, his comprehension, and his tact, to bring about agreements and to insure the attainment of results which were in the best interests of the entire Hemisphere.

But his interest in the advancement of the trade and financial relations between the American Republics, and in the promotion of cultural ties between all of the American peoples, was no less than his interest in furthering political understand-



Courtesy of International Business Machines, New York

TRIBUTE OF THE PAN AMERICAN SOCIETY

In September 1945, on Dr. Rowe's twenty-fifth anniversary as Director General of the Pan American Union, the Pan American Society of the United States and other groups gave a banquet in his honor at the Waldorf-Astoria. A few months before the Inter-American Conference on War and Peace Problems had passed a resolution in which it placed on record its special and heartfelt appreciation of "the noble services rendered by Dr. Leo S. Rowe and his eminent fellow-workers toward the furtherance of continental harmony and Pan Americanism."

ings. Under his direction the Pan American Union became a great clearing house for authoritative information covering every aspect of the political, economic, social and cultural life of the 21 American

Republics. It also became what it should be, a meeting ground for all citizens of the nations of the Western Hemisphere. By his inspiration the activities of the Union were consistently enlarged in scope and in

volume. Due to him the Pan American Union is today regarded by every American Government and by civilians throughout the Americas as an authoritative and ever-responsive source for all of the information which they may need with regard to the American Republics.

While the field of his own immediate endeavors was restricted to the New World, I have known no more sincere believer in the need for international organization and for the creation of a universal world order than Dr. Rowe. The failure of the League of Nations was to him an immeasurable tragedy. The advent of the United Nations was a cause for new hope and encouragement. The existence of the inter-American system represented to him a great bulwark for the United Nations Organization, although he felt, I believe, that the regional system of the Americas, if given the opportunity by the United Nations, would itself best be able to solve equitably and successfully every controversy and every problem which might arise in the Western Hemisphere.

Dr. Rowe was a statesman of far-reaching vision. His accomplishments are recognized in every country of the New World. But to a vast number of the citizens of the American nations he was far more than that. There was never a more loyal, a more devoted, nor a more unselfish friend. Every member of the Latin American diplomatic corps in

Washington, and many officials of our hemisphere, during these past 25 years, have felt that they possessed in the Director General of the Pan American Union a wise counsellor and a trusted colleague. But I have known also of many less publicized cases where young men and women coming here from the neighboring Republics of the South have, through his kindness and his interest, been given a chance, which they would not otherwise have had, to make profitable and successful careers for themselves. Few have ever given themselves so actively in the service of others as Dr. Rowe.

When Dr. Rowe celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of his appointment as Director General of the Pan American Union a year ago, *The New York Times* said, "The lives of the man and of the organization have been so closely linked for so long that it is difficult to think of one without thinking of the other." That is very true. The Pan American Union of today stands as a tangible reminder of the work which Dr. Rowe has done. But his greatest service to the welfare of the countries of the New World is less tangible although destined to be equally enduring. It will ever be remembered in that increasing friendship and understanding between the peoples of the Americas, and in that growth of Pan American solidarity, which we now witness, to the furtherance of which he had dedicated his life, and to which he had so greatly contributed.

Dr. Leo S. Rowe and His Office

HARRY W. FRANTZ

United Press Staff Correspondent

I

THROUGH more than a quarter century, thousands of diplomats, scholars, merchants, tourists and newspapermen beat a trail to and from the office of Director General Leo S. Rowe, in the fine marble building of the Pan American Union. With his passing, countless inter-American memories cluster about the office that he occupied.

Dr. Rowe's office during his lifetime was a sort of Mecca for everyone seriously interested in affairs of the American republics, and in his absence there still lingers the pervasive spirit of his gracious personality and his eager intellectual interest in everything affecting the Americas.

Although identified at all times with the major affairs of the American republics, Dr. Rowe's role usually was that of friendly counsellor, and he made it his task always to find a common denominator of interest and purpose that would promote cooperation and a desire for peace and progress.

In a professional sense he was a master of what the French call "the diplomacy of small favors," and his continual acts of courtesy and recognition, which sprang from the heart, gradually gained for him a reputation as the most widely beloved statesman of the Americas. He never overlooked an anniversary; remembered the birthdays of all his friends; whenever possible greeted visitors at the door. His personal correspondence extended to every city of the hemisphere.

Written with collaboration of Miss Anne L. O'Connell, for 26 years executive assistant and secretary to the late Director General of the Pan American Union.

This reputation was fortified, however, by the realization that Doctor Rowe was a man of penetrating intellect and sound judgment, who had time and disposition for concentrated attention to problems that merited his concern. As the executive responsible for fulfillment of the vast programs outlined by the successive inter-American conferences, he demonstrated extraordinary administrative skill, marked by a capacity to delegate tasks and responsibilities and to command the unwavering loyalty of subordinates.

The affection of his immediate colleagues helped to make the Pan American Union a sort of happy family, with a sense of mission for inter-American progress derived from the leader. In 1940, after 20 years as Director General, Dr. Rowe received an inscribed parchment signed by the entire staff of the Union, which said in part:

We esteem it a high privilege to work under your stimulating and inspiring leadership, and we wish to express our appreciation of those generous qualities of mind and heart, most evident in close association, which find expression in your constant courtesy and consideration and in your unfailing solicitude for our welfare.

In its physical aspect, Dr. Rowe's office gradually became a sort of gallery of the Americas, as its walls and bric-a-brac revealed portraits and tokens of the national life in many republics. Not a few of these tokens were autographed portraits or institutional diplomas which signaled affection and recognition of the good doctor himself, and as the years went by the sheer volume of these overflowed from walls and table tops into portfolios.

Dr. Rowe was well acquainted with



WITH THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF HISTORY, CARACAS

At the invitation of the Government of Venezuela, Dr. Rowe paid a special visit to that country in 1935. He was a corresponding member of this learned society as well as of many others in the Americas and Europe.

every President of the United States from President William McKinley onward, and on an office wall was a framed letter from President Theodore Roosevelt dated March 2, 1906, informing Dr. Rowe of his appointment as delegate to the Third International Conference of American States, at Rio de Janeiro in that year.

In a portfolio was a letter signed by Bainbridge Colby, chairman of the Governing Board, which notified Dr. Rowe that he had been elected Director General of the Pan American Union on May 5, 1920, effective September 1 of that year. From that time until the day of his death Dr. Rowe devoted his life and labor exclusively to inter-American affairs.

The United States personalities who most influenced the career of Dr. Rowe were indicated by portraits on the walls of his office: Henry Clay, champion of recognition of the American Republics in the early

nineteenth century; Secretary of State James G. Blaine, who arranged the first International Conference of American States at Washington in 1889; Secretary of State Elihu Root; Andrew Carnegie, steel industrialist and philanthropist, who gave largely for the construction of the Pan American Union building; and Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Dr. Rowe's bookcase top was reserved for photographs of especially intimate friends, and at the time of his death it bore silver-framed portraits of Dr. Víctor Maúrtua, Peruvian diplomat and jurist; Dr. Enrique Olaya Herrera, former President of Colombia and one-time minister here; Charles Francis Adams, former United States Secretary of the Navy; and the late President Juan Antonio Ríos of Chile.

Dr. Rowe worked at a large walnut desk, about six by nine feet, sitting in a high-



COLUMBUS MEMORIAL LIGHTHOUSE

The stamps being displayed by the diplomatic representatives of the Dominican Republic and Honduras were issued to aid in the promotion of this inter-American tribute to the great Discoverer.

backed leather chair of Spanish type. He sat with his back to the window, facing large maps of South America, Mexico, and Central America, and usually seated callers at his left to receive the best light. High glass doors open from the office on three small balconies, looking over the Union grounds and facing across Constitution Avenue toward the Mall. The nearest building is one occupied by the Navy Department.

Always at hand for callers were a box of Habana cigars and a Mexican lacquer box filled with cigarettes. Ash trays were of Mexican silver, one in the form of a sombrero.

This desk for a quarter century was a clearing-house for affairs of a hemisphere, but the prodigious torrent of papers and notes that went across it could not have

wrought more good than the thousands of friendly personal conversations in which Dr. Rowe delighted.

II

Dr. Leo S. Rowe, the late Director General of the Pan American Union, will long be remembered as a master craftsman of diplomacy, having concerned himself with friendly cooperation among nations through a generation when "power politics" threatened to tear the world asunder. Before the 20th century is over, his philosophy of service and patient negotiation may become the rule rather than the exception in world affairs.

Traditions of the old and new worlds were compounded in the training and service of Dr. Rowe. He studied at the Universities of Pennsylvania and Halle, as well

as in other European centers, and later received honorary degrees from a number of Latin American universities,¹ the University of Pennsylvania, Georgetown University and the Catholic University of America. He spoke Spanish, Portuguese, French, Italian, and German, besides his own language.

He was professor of political science at the University of Pennsylvania when appointed by President McKinley in 1899 to the Commission to Revise and Compile the Laws of Puerto Rico. Thereafter he served the United States Government as Assistant Secretary of the Treasury and chief of the Latin American Division of the Department of State. These posts, as well as his studies, travels, and attendance at a number of inter-American conferences, confirmed the deep interest in and knowledge of inter-American affairs which were recognized by his election as Director General of the Pan American Union in 1920.

Dr. Rowe was born at McGregor, Iowa, in September 1871, but his family soon moved to Philadelphia. He became in practical effect a citizen of twenty-one republics. He resided for a quarter century in the Annex, back of the Aztec garden, in the beautiful grounds of the Pan American Union, but his work and his pleasure were concentrated in his official tasks.

At about seven o'clock in the morning he usually went to his office, read waiting papers, outlined his work for the day, and before nine took a walk about the grounds of the Union or in the neighboring park. From ten until luncheon he received visitors, and from three until evening he did likewise. Many of his callers were diplomats; others were students, travelers, or newspapermen. He welcomed the visits of young men and women, sought to

quicken their interest in inter-American affairs, and prized a tablet of remembrance given him by the Pan American Students Association at Georgetown University.

The evenings often were devoted to the round of social functions that mark Washington diplomatic life, and upon return home Dr. Rowe would read far into the night. The last book that he read was Sumner Welles' *Where Are We Heading?* in which the former Under Secretary of State charted the problems and alternatives of United States foreign policy.

Dr. Rowe rarely took vacations; he thought that even two weeks in summer-time was too long to be absent from his office. But he found recreation and pleasure in attendance at the inter-American conferences, to which he looked forward eagerly. The Ninth International Conference of American States to be held at Bogotá in December 1947 was uppermost in his mind during the last hours of his life.

Dr. Rowe combined his pleasure with his work, and had no need for the hobbies which many public men cultivate out of office hours. Although not a collector, he accumulated a large number of photographs, diplomas, parchments, cartoons, and bric-a-brac associated with his journeys and friendships.

His versatility and catholic talents were suggested by the many diplomas and certificates that hung on his office walls.

In earlier years Dr. Rowe liked to ride horseback. Another out-of-door diversion was tennis, at the Chevy Chase Club. But his greatest enjoyment was walking: doubtless not merely for the sake of moving about, but as an occasion for private reflection on the life of the day—after the manner of Aristotle's Peripatetic School. In college days he played the piano, and sometimes he diverted himself by strumming the keys of the piano in the Hall of the Americas.

¹ See page 262.

For twenty-six years Dr. Rowe kept unbroken the good will of twenty-one American republics toward the Pan American Union. No other American statesman ever labored at such length of days for such expanse of earth.

Back of this achievement was a peculiar genius, which perhaps could best be sensed by a close associate, Miss Anne L. O'Connell, for over a quarter century his secre-

tary and executive assistant. She said of him:

His gift was an ability to help people. People felt that they had someone on whom they could depend for advice and encouragement. The secret of it was his capacity to see into people's hearts.

As long as I was with Dr. Rowe, I never heard him say anything detrimental of anyone. His absorbing interest was inter-American relations. They were a pleasure to him.



A RITE OF COURTESY

"To visit Dr. Rowe in the stately building of the Pan American Union . . . finishing with the now classic photograph in the patio under the flag that his courtesy never forgot . . . was part of a ritual pilgrimage." Here the late Director General appears with M. Joseph Charles, Ambassador of Haiti in Washington, Señor Guillermo Sevilla Sacasa, Ambassador of Nicaragua, and M. Daniel Théard, Second Secretary of the Haitian Embassy.

Selected Writings of Leo Stanton Rowe

The United States and Porto Rico (1904)

OUR unbounded faith in the benefits of American rule and in the blessings of American institutions has obscured the otherwise obvious fact that it requires time and patience to arouse the same enthusiasm in a people accustomed to an essentially different system of law and political organization. It is characteristic of our self-assurance that in dealing with our new possessions, we have remained indifferent to European experience and European example. No shadow of doubt has disturbed the conviction of our ability to adapt our institutions to the new conditions, and we should strongly resent any imputation to the contrary. Is it not true, we ask, that the elasticity of mind and the tolerance of spirit of the American people have been the admiration of the nations of Europe? The readiness with which we have absorbed foreigners coming to our shores, without doing violence to any of their accepted traditions, has been pointed out—and justly so—as one of the greatest achievements of modern times. No matter how far removed from our type of civilization these people may be, a few years suffice to bring them to our mode of life, and in most cases to our mode of thought. The Chinese have been the only notable exception to this rule.

But our contact with foreign peoples in the West Indies is of an entirely different character. We are in a sense strangers in

From The United States and Porto Rico, Longmans, Green, and Co., New York, 1904, pp. 12-19. Part of chapter I, The Extension of American Influence in the West Indies. This book was written shortly after Dr. Rowe had served as a member of the Commission to Revise and Compile the Laws of Porto Rico and as the chairman of the Codifying Commission.

their midst, and owing to climatic conditions must always remain in the minority. They have and will retain a mode of life and a standard of activity which is quite different from our own and which we cannot hope radically to change. While the organizing power in both government and industry must come from the north, the detailed execution must depend upon native capacity and native labor. The question of our attitude toward the native population of these islands becomes, therefore, a matter of supreme importance.

On this point our contact with the Spanish-American civilization in Porto Rico is of far-reaching significance. In California and New Mexico, it is true, we were brought into close relation with Spanish customs and institutions, but—especially in the case of California—the country proved so attractive to our own people that in a short time the Spanish element found itself in the minority. In such circumstances it is not surprising that the transformation was rapid and complete. Native institutions yielded naturally to the new order of things. The comparative ease with which these problems were solved, together with the ready assimilation of the masses of foreigners constantly crowding to our shores, has led us to the belief that we are a cosmopolitan people. The experience of the last three years in Porto Rico, Cuba, and the Philippines raises the question whether we have not over-estimated our spirit of tolerance and the elasticity of our ideas.

In Porto Rico we have come into the midst of a people foreign to us in manner

of thought and distinctly European in their institutional life. For nearly four centuries the Roman law, with its essentially different theory of the family, has governed domestic relations; a highly centralized administrative system has given the tone to civic life, and the Roman Catholic Church, supported by the State and identified with it, has strengthened the principle of authority which pervades both domestic and public relations. Whatever our opinion as to the desirability of this social structure, it is evident that it cannot be changed at a stroke without seriously endangering the entire social fabric of the island. But for the conservative policy of the civil government established under the Foraker Act we might have aroused a distrust of American institutions that would have delayed, for a generation at least, the Americanization of the island. To the mass of Americans resident in the island—and this is particularly true of the lawyers—the entire system of law and government, of domestic and public institutions, was bad simply because it was different from our own. Everything that did not conform to our system was not only un-American but anti-American. The lawyer from Massachusetts wanted the Massachusetts system, the lawyer from South Carolina the South Carolina system, and so on. The fact that one of the prosperous States of the Union is living under a civil law in many respects similar to the Spanish system was given no weight. The system was condemned because it was different from our own. The only way to make Americans of the Porto Ricans, it was argued, was to give them, without delay, the system of law of one of our States. "This is the way we do it in the States" was regarded as an argument sufficient to bring conviction to the mind of every native.

On the other hand, when it became a

question of gradually introducing our American standards of political liberty and local self-government, an entirely different situation was presented. Almost every step taken to give the native population control over its own affairs met with the disapproval of the same element that had condemned all native institutions. This seeming contradiction is traceable to the same feeling of superiority which inspired contempt for the local law. In politics, as well as in business life, we are prepared to sacrifice everything else to efficiency. Owing to the inexperience of the native population, every concession to the principle of local self-government involves the possibility of a temporary reduction of administrative vigor. Here again the insular authorities showed themselves in advance of American opinion in the island. The responsible heads of the Government saw clearly that we were in Porto Rico not merely to administer a dependency, but to bring the population to a higher level of political life and to a higher standard of political efficiency. The Government was not unmindful of the fact that civic progress would be more permanent, even if less rapid, if built upon native cooperation and the development of the feeling of individual responsibility.

It would take us too far afield to discuss in the present connection the manifold problems involved in the question of local self-government. So much has been said and so little has been really learned of the mental and moral qualities which enable a people to assume this responsibility, that we must await the results of a broader experience in dealing with less advanced peoples before a definite answer can be given. The significant and important fact which our contact with the Spanish-American civilization in the West Indies illustrates, is the necessity of a greater elasticity of ideas, a broader sympathy,

and a readiness, or at least a willingness, to understand the point of view of a people whose training, traditions, and system of law are essentially different from our own. Without these qualities we shall never be able satisfactorily to solve the difficult problems of government which the extension of dominion over new peoples presents. That the change involves serious dangers no one will deny. It may lead us to a barren cosmopolitanism, which is so often the first symptom of disintegration and decay. But we are rapidly approaching, if we have not already reached a point at which we cannot shrink from taking the step because of the dangers involved. Everything points to the necessity of closer relations with the countries of South America. . . .

If, in our contact with foreign civilizations in the West Indies, we show a harsh, unbending spirit, this feeling of distrust will develop into an abiding hatred, which will block effectually the fulfilment of our mission on the American continent. Although the problem of government in these islands does not present great territorial importance, it involves all those political lessons which we must learn in order to

meet our political duties and obligations as the leading nation of the Western Hemisphere. The real significance of the extension of American dominion in the West Indies lies not so much in the fact of territorial aggrandizement as in the adaptation of our political ideas and standards which this expansion involves. It is this new necessity for adaptation that marks the real turning point in our history. We are being put to a test to which France failed to respond and which England and Germany have met with but partial success. Nothing we can do, save an ignominious retreat, can avoid the issue.

The situation adds a new responsibility to the ever-increasing demands upon American statesmanship and upon American citizenship; an ability to appreciate the value of institutions which, while different from our own, fulfill the same ends of justice; a conservatism born of this comprehension, and with it all, a firm determination to bring the new peoples with whom we may be brought into close and intimate contact, by means of the slow process of education, to a free and willing acceptance of all that is best in our system of land and government.

The Possibilities of Intellectual Cooperation between North and South America (1908)

It is a matter of considerable surprise to many to learn that the arts and sciences were fostered from the earliest period of the settlement of South America. In 1551, the first American university was established in the Peruvian capital.¹ For more than a century after its foundation the University of San Marcos of Lima

was the center from which radiated the influences that led to the establishment of higher institutions of learning throughout the central and southern sections of the continent. Originally founded by the Spanish Crown and placed under the immediate supervision of the Church, these institutions drew their inspiration and received their intellectual stimulus from Spain.

With the emancipation of the colonies from the mother country the intellectual

International Conciliation, New York, April 1908, No. 6.

¹ *Two other Latin American capitals vie for this honor.*—EDITOR.



UNITED STATES DELEGATION TO THE FIRST PAN AMERICAN SCIENTIFIC CONGRESS,
SANTIAGO

In 1908, the Latin American Scientific Congresses were broadened to include the United States. Dr. Rowe was chief of the United States delegation.

influence of other European countries, notably Italy and France, began to make itself felt. The reorganization of South American universities, which took place during the early decades of the nineteenth century, was undertaken in accordance with the dominant French influences of the period. These influences today still determine the organization and method of university instruction in South America. Until within comparatively recent years the curriculum has been patterned after European models; and even in the study of scientific questions the distinctive problems of this continent have been neglected. This condition of affairs has been due in large part to the fact that those members of the university faculties who were giving all their time to university instruction were recruited from abroad, and the native professors followed the standard set by their foreign colleagues.

Within the last two decades, however, a new spirit has begun to make itself felt amongst the higher institutions of learning of South America. Through the influence of a number of educational leaders, attention has been called to the distinctively national problems, and especially to the necessity of bringing the universities into closer touch with national life.

It is at this point that the influence of the universities of the United States for the first time begins to make itself felt in South America. The close adaptation of our higher institutions of learning to the ever-changing needs of national life has been held up before the Latin-American universities as an example of the important part which the university should, and, if it is to fulfill its mission, must play in the life of the people. With this desire of the Latin-American Republics to bring their universities into closer touch with the life

of the people there has also come an awakening to the fact that the republics of this continent, because of the exceptional conditions under which they were settled and because of the peculiar economic and political conditions that have accompanied their growth, present a group of problems different in many respects from those of Continental Europe, or in fact, from any other portion of the globe. It has taken a long time to make clear the far-reaching international obligations involved in this community of national problems. The experience of each country contains many lessons, positive and negative, by which the nations of this continent may profit. Furthermore, the spirit of mutual helpfulness growing out of such interchange of service will contribute materially toward the development of a real continental public opinion, the attainment of which will constitute the greatest safeguard to the peace of this hemisphere and indirectly to the peace of the world.

It seems strange, and at first almost inexplicable, that we, in the United States, have failed to pay any attention to the great currents of South American thought. In our ignorance of the real situation in this section of the continent we have grouped all the countries under the common name of South America and have taken for granted that conditions are so primitive that no intellectual or scientific movement of importance is to be looked for. The vastness of our own country has led our universities to devote themselves to the distinctively national problems, and little or no thought has been given either to our relations with the other sections of this continent or to the possibilities of securing from them valuable scientific material for our own purposes.

It will probably be surprising to many to learn that in each of the countries of Latin America there is a group, and in

many countries a large group, of earnest investigators who have made, and are making, important contributions to scientific thought. . . .

The discussion of our relations with South America has been limited almost exclusively to commercial considerations. It has been taken for granted that intellectual intercourse would follow on the heels of closer commercial relations. We have, therefore, been content to postpone the consideration of this phase of our continental position until such time as the growth of commerce has brought us into closer touch with the people of Latin America.

The most cursory examination of the South American situation will show that the theory which has guided our attitude is erroneous. Until comparatively recent years England has practically dominated South American trade, yet English intellectual influence has been so slight that it hardly deserves consideration. On the other hand, France, with but an insignificant commercial position, has exerted a powerful influence over the thought and action of the people of Latin America. It



AT THE UNIVERSITY OF LA PLATA

Scene of Dr. Rowe's studies in 1906-7, 1908, and 1914, for *The Federal System of the Argentine Republic*.



INSTITUTE OF POLITICS, WILLIAMS COLLEGE

From 1921 to 1926, Dr. Rowe led the Latin American round table of this influential institute.

is generally supposed that this is due to the close racial affinity between the Spanish and the French. That this is not the true explanation is attested by the growing intellectual influence of the Germans, who are now supplanting the French, solely because of the concerted effort which both the German government and the German people are making to strengthen their position in this quarter of the globe. Germany has been ready and anxious to send her officers to reorganize the South American armies, and she has shown herself no less ready and anxious to send her schoolmasters and schoolmistresses to reorganize the lower and higher schools of these countries. Although German commerce has made great strides, her advance in moral and intellectual influence is not to be traced to this fact, but rather to the determined effort that she is making to place

her best intellectual forces at the service of the South American republics. . . .

Germany's success contains a lesson of much importance to the United States. It is evident to everyone who has watched the development of national feeling in South America that the time has come when we must view our position on this continent with a far keener sense of the responsibilities which it involves. We must shape our policy not merely with a view to the present but with reference to our standing amongst our neighbors 10 and 20 years hence. It is idle to suppose that the constant reiteration of our good intentions will satisfy the peoples of Latin America. They have to a very large extent overcome their distrust of the purposes of our Government. In its stead there has developed a feeling of admiration for the wonderful progress of our

country, its energy and initiative, and a sincere desire to profit by our example.

There is a very common and widespread belief that the republics of Latin America have had no constitutional development worthy of the name, that they have passed from revolution to revolution, and that the constant instability has prevented any approach to orderly institutional growth. It is, therefore, a matter of some surprise to the student of political science to find in the constitutional history of these countries material which throws a flood of light on the development of democratic institutions and their relation to inherited political ideas.

Even the revolutions have a deep constitutional significance. In most cases they are the political expressions of deeply rooted social changes and must be so

interpreted in order to grasp their true significance. In spite of occasional setbacks, the leading countries of South America are developing political institutions which, within a comparatively short time, will be as firmly established as our own. The occasional upheavals that occur are steps in this process. . . .

Material of equal value is to be found for the study of race problems and racial relations, archaeology, medicine, hygiene, and public sanitation. In order to give to this material its greatest value it is important that investigators in different sections of the continent should be brought into close relation with one another. Through such united effort the contribution of this continent to the world's knowledge will be greatly increased and a new spirit of solidarity established. . . .



CLASS IN CITY PLANNING

While at the University of Pennsylvania, Dr. Rowe taught a course in municipal government and wrote a book on the subject. Housing was a field in which he took deep interest to the end of his life.

What National Policy Shall We Adopt with Reference to Mexico? (1916)

The questions involved in our relations with Mexico, while both serious and complex, lend themselves to satisfactory solution, provided we are willing to adopt a policy which will be sincerely and genuinely helpful to Mexico; a policy so formulated that it will contribute toward enabling her to solve her problems in her own way; in accordance with the genius, the political preparation, and the social status of her people. Such a policy demands that we discard those mediaeval standards of vengeance which would lead us to visit upon an entire people, the misdeeds and crimes of a handful of bandits.

We must, furthermore, learn to deal with the Mexican situation on a basis of fact rather than through the intermediary of political phrases. It is astonishing to what an extent we are the slaves and even dupes of mere catchwords. We use the terms "democracy," "inalienable rights," "will of the people," as if they had no relation whatsoever to the social and political development of a people. We assume that the particular form of government and the particular type of institution that we have developed in the United States are not only the goal to which all nations should aspire, but are something which should be introduced immediately as a guarantee to their happiness, progress, and prosperity.

. . . In any attempt to formulate a policy which will at once subserve our best interests as well as those of Mexico there are two or three cardinal facts which must ever be kept in mind.

In the first place, we must recognize that Mexico is living under a written constitution which is out of harmony with the basic needs of her people. In a moment

of idealistic emulation of the United States, a small group of her leaders adopted a constitution based on the Federal system of the United States. What Mexico needed and still needs is a unified national system sufficiently strong to make its power felt in every section of the republic, and thus capable of assuring respect for law and order. A strong and centralized national government does not necessarily mean a tyrannical government. No one would call the French system tyrannical, and yet it is highly centralized. In a sense it is true, therefore, that no president can ever hope successfully to govern Mexico in strict conformity with her present constitution . . . Until the provisions of the Mexican constitution are brought into harmony with the political needs of the nation there will be a wide gap between the real political system and that embodied in the written constitution.

The Mexican people are neither turbulent nor difficult to govern. From the time of the first movement for independence in 1810 until the present day, Mexico's difficulties are traceable to the ruthless conflicts of political factions. For over one hundred years, political agitation in Mexico has taken the form of armed conflict rather than of free discussion. In most cases these conflicts were due to the ambitions of local political leaders who made the ignorant and trusting Indians their dupes rather than their beneficiaries.

The Madero revolution of 1910, like the Juarez revolution of the early '60's, was an exception to this rule and assumed real national proportions; based on a real political, economic, and social purpose. In spite of the remarkable progress of the country during the administration of President Diaz there is one fact which

The Annals, The American Academy of Political and Social Science, Philadelphia, July 1916, pp. 118-124.



Photograph by Underwood and Underwood

MEXICAN-AMERICAN JOINT CLAIMS COMMISSION, 1916

In this photograph appear, seated, from left to right, Dr. John R. Mott, Judge George Gray, and Franklin K. Lane, Secretary of the Interior, Commissioners of the United States; Dr. Luis Cabrera, Secretary of the Treasury, Ignacio Bonillas, Under Secretary of Communications, and Alberto Pani, President of the Mexican Railways, Mexican Commissioners. Standing, from left to right, Stephen Bonsal, Adviser, Robert Lansing, Secretary of State of the United States, Dr. Eliseo Arredondo, Mexican Ambassador to the United States, and Dr. Leo S. Rowe, Secretary of the United States Commissioners.

Dr. Rowe's many visits to Mexico and his approach to Mexican problems qualified him particularly for service in connection with this Commission.

stands out with great clearness and which explains the opposition which gradually undermined his power and finally led to his overthrow. General Diaz fell into the error of confusing national wealth with national welfare. He assumed that the exploitation of the natural resources of the country, with its accompanying investment of foreign capital, would inevitably lead to the betterment of the condition of the laboring classes. This was a perfectly natural error inasmuch as it represented the prevailing economic doctrine of the period. He failed to appreciate the fact that in countries in which the laboring

population is ignorant and lacks all spirit of cooperation and combination, the exploitation of the laboring classes is an inevitable accompaniment to the exploitation of natural resources. National wealth may advance by leaps and bounds, but the position of subjection of the working classes prevents them from securing a fair share of the national surplus. This is precisely what occurred in Mexico. The fact that some real progress was made only served to awaken a spirit of discontent. The situation in Mexico is such that any national administration, in order to be really successful, must extend its protecting

care to the masses of the working people. This means social legislation of a highly developed character guaranteeing a minimum wage and adequate protection against exploitation through company stores, payment in kind, advances in anticipation of wages, etc.

Furthermore, if we really desire to avoid armed intervention, we must do everything in our power to assure the establishment of a strong, responsible government in Mexico. This means something far more than the formal recognition of this or that *de facto* government. It is a well known fact that the Texan and New Mexican borders are the favorite hatching places for conspiracies against established order in Mexico, and that most of the subversive movements have received either financial or other material support from American sources. If we are to assist Mexico in the solution of her problems, we must so guard our frontier that revolutionary movements hatched on American soil will not be permitted to develop, and that the American border will be closed in fact, as well as in law, to the furnishing of arms and ammunition to revolutionary leaders.

. . . Finally, I desire to refer to the delicate question raised by the long series of border difficulties, and to the policy which we should pursue with reference thereto. If our instinctive reactions are to be mediaeval, if our attitude is merely to wreak vengeance on those who commit depredations without reference to the effect of such a policy on our relations with the Mexican people, we are on the high road not only to armed intervention but to war with Mexico.

I desire to make a plea for a different viewpoint, a different attitude, a different guiding principle in the formulation of our policy. Unless I am much mistaken, the President of the United States would

never have sent a punitive expedition into Mexico if he had not feared that the Congress of the United States would force him to measures more radical and more drastic. . . .

We can do much to assist Mexico in the solution of her grave domestic problems, but we must not delude ourselves with the thought that we are better able to solve them than Mexico herself, or that we can greatly accelerate their lasting solution through a policy of dictation or armed intervention. Mexico must make enormous sacrifices in order to educate her people and to increase their industrial efficiency; she must make a stupendous effort to develop a small land-holding class, and she must provide a highly organized system of protective legislation for her laboring classes. No one who really knows the Mexican people and who has studied their characteristics with sympathetic interest, can help but feel that all of these problems are capable of solution, but that for their solution much time and endless patience will be required. There will be much groping, much stumbling, many false starts and endless discouragements, but it will be through the overcoming of these obstacles that the Mexican nation will develop the qualities necessary for self-government, and the Mexican administration will acquire the experience necessary to grapple with large national problems.

For the United States the choice lies between a policy of helpful cooperation and one of armed intervention. If a policy of helpful cooperation be adopted our Government will prevent American soil from becoming the hatching ground of conspiracies against order in Mexico; our financiers will assist the Mexican government in the rehabilitation of her finances, and our capitalists, in the conduct of great Mexican enterprises, will have due

regard for the welfare and for the economic and social advance of the Mexican people. With such cooperation the problems of reestablishing order in Mexico, of maintaining a stable government and of governing a docile and peaceable people become comparatively simple. Through popular education and the adoption of measures designed to increase the industrial efficiency of the laboring classes, the foundations will be laid for the intelligent participation of the masses of the Mexican people in the political life of the country, thus enabling her to look forward to the development of something approaching democratic government.

The alternative to the policy of helpful cooperation is armed intervention. Through such intervention we assume the responsibility for a series of problems for which we are temperamentally unfitted. We introduce into our domestic political situation a disturbing factor and we destroy at one blow the hope of a real Pan-

American, continental policy. Armed intervention in Mexico, besides being a grave injustice to the mass of the Mexican people, will alienate for generations to come the sympathies of the peoples of Central and South America. We will be regarded as aggressors, coveting the property of our neighbors.

From whatever point of view, therefore, we approach the question, whether from the standpoint of our own domestic policy, the welfare of Mexico, or our position on the American continent, our relations with Mexico should be determined by a spirit of international cooperation, which will assure Mexico of our integrity of purpose and give to the other republics of the American continent, as well as to the world at large, assurance that the United States stands for a new concept of international relations, one in which mutual suspicion shall give way to confidence, aggression to cooperation, and trickery to helpfulness.

The Environment of Democracy (1918)

When the historian of the future is called upon to form an estimate of the part played by the United States in this great world conflict, emphasis will, no doubt, be laid on the manifest difference between the causes that led to America's entry into the war and the larger purposes and issues with which she was confronted immediately after her entry. There was a time when a very considerable section of the thoughtful people of this country felt that the policy which America should pursue was one of "armed neutrality" and that through such a policy the neutral rights for which we were contending could best be secured and the larger interests of the country best subserved. It is now clear

that had this policy been pursued, America would have failed to play that larger part in the shaping of world affairs which her strategic, political and economic position manifestly call upon her to play. In the light of recent events, it is clear also that with America neutral, all hope of a peace that would permit her, or any other country, to reach a high plane of democratic development, would have disappeared. . . .

The problem, therefore, confronting us is not merely to win a victory, but to assist—yes, to lead—in creating a world situation which will make it impossible for the political philosophy which underlies the German plan to dictate or in any way dominate the final outcome. Speaking of the treaty of peace that brought the Cri-

Part of address made on May 16, 1918, while Dr. Rowe was Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.



A GROUP OF UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA PRO- FESSORS

Dr. Rowe's contribution to the upbuilding of the Wharton School of Finance and Commerce of the University of Pennsylvania, where he was on the faculty for twenty-two years, is gratefully remembered by that institution. "Of equal significance was what Dr. Rowe did to give assured success and wide influence to the American Academy of Political and Social Science, . . . of which he was president from 1920 to 1930."

mean war to a close, Lord Clarendon said, "We have made *a* peace but we have not made *the* peace." It has now become America's mission to see to it that the peace which follows this struggle shall be *the* peace; *the* peace that makes further democratic development possible and thus enables America to make her greatest contribution to civilization.

It is essential that we constantly bear in mind that democracy has a far deeper meaning than the mere election of public officials by popular vote. Its essence is a state of society from which all special privilege has been eliminated and in which there is real rather than merely formal equality of opportunity. We must furthermore remember that the development of democracy is not dependent solely on the aspirations of the people for democratic institutions, but that an environment favorable to such democratic development is equally necessary. It is a fact not without significance that the historic instances of democratic failure have been due not so much to domestic circumstances as to the pressure of outside political conditions: The necessity of preparing against

foreign aggression. It was the German policy of preparation for foreign aggression that prevented the remnants of the German liberalism of 1848 from acquiring new life and making Germany a democratic people. The death of Emperor Frederick III in 1888 marked the submergence of the last hope for growth in this direction. Had he survived, the German military caste would no longer have set the standards of international policy, and Germany might have become the cobearer of those standards of international cooperation and international justice which have made such great progress in France, Great Britain, and the United States during the last quarter of a century.

We are now face to face with a situation which involves for us a struggle to bring about a world situation that will enable us to carry to a far higher plane our own democratic development.

It is evident that this cannot be done in an atmosphere tainted by the uncertainties of possible aggression by any one or by any group of powers. No one would, for a moment, place any faith in a revival of the so-called "balance of power" doctrine.

We now see, as never before, that the normal development of American institutions will be broken, their spirit radically changed, and we shall be led, as a matter of self-preservation, into a form of political and military organization, which will mean that the promise of our 18th and 19th century development will not reach fruition. We may recall the words of Burke:

We are at war with a system, which, by its essentials, is inimical to all other governments, and which makes peace or war, as peace or war may best contribute to their subversion. It is with an armed doctrine that we are at war.

Germany's treatment of Russia and Roumania has made strikingly clear the nature of the menace with which we are confronted. Any compromise with the German doctrine would signify an incalculable moral loss to the world, for it would mean to present and future generations that ruthless disregard of law, brute force, and aggression are the three weapons with which national advantage can best be secured. It would mean an undermining of faith in law and order from which Western civilization would never recover.

It is clear that out of this struggle a new world will emerge, but the type of world will depend largely on the unselfishness of the United States and on the steadfastness of her faith in international right and justice. Although we entered this world conflict but little over a year ago, the effect on our national life is already apparent. It is serving to clarify our ideals, raise our standards of civil action, and teach us how

far we must travel before we have translated into fact the basic democratic aspirations of our people. These new national impulses must, at the close of this struggle, be given the freest possible scope for development, and we cannot hope to achieve this purpose unless we become an integral part of an international organization determined at all costs to eliminate aggression from world affairs, to protect the rights of small and large nationalities, and to place ourselves in the service of higher standards of international justice and fair dealing.

To accomplish this, however, profound changes must take place in our own national life. We must stamp out the spirit of intolerance which so often makes itself manifest in different sections of the country; we must eliminate the race prejudices which color, and so often, discolor, our national life; and we must put forth far greater effort to make the hospitality of our shores possess a far deeper significance than heretofore. We must bring the immigrant into vital contact with the best rather than the more sordid influences in our national life, protect him against exploitation, and make him realize, with the least possible delay, the privilege of American citizenship.

With our foreign and domestic policy thus attuned to the same high standards, the position of spiritual leadership which the United States has acquired during the present struggle will come to mean the greatest safeguard to civilization.

The Essentials of Pan Americanism (1925)

One can hardly imagine a wider range of circumstances than those which attended the birth of the Republics of America. In each case the final victory

Address delivered at the University of San Marcos, Lima, January 3, 1925.

of the independence movement possesses its own definite national characteristic; and yet running through them all we find the same principles. In spite of the widest variety of conditions, they are dominated by the same philosophy; the

same large outlook on life; the same view of the essential dignity of the individual, and the same devotion to the principles of liberty and equality. A new political system was born, not by reason of the physical and geographical fact that it was founded on the American Continent, but by reason of the fact that its founding was accompanied and dominated by a political philosophy which was and has remained peculiar to America.

It was no mere coincidence nor accident that the founding of the Republics of the American continent, was accompanied by a spirit of co-operation and mutual helpfulness, unique in the history of the world. The statesman-like vision of the fathers of our Republics nurtured in them the profound conviction that America could not be part free and part in colonial subjection. They saw, with prophetic vision, that their safety and the normal development of their democratic institutions depended, not only upon the complete elimination of European domination from the American continent, but also upon a firm and combined resolve that at no time in the future should the American continent be made the scene of European colonization. . . .

It is this spirit, which accompanied the founding of the Republics of the American continent, which constitutes the very essence, as well as the philosophical basis, of Pan Americanism. America means far more than a geographical expression or concept. It is entirely conceivable that on the American continent we should have had reproduced political conditions and international relations similar to those which prevailed in Europe. That this has not occurred is due, in a large measure, to the far-seeing statesmanship of the founders of our Republics and to their splendid vision that America is called upon to give to the world new standards of democratic

development, and especially new standards in international relations.

In the present retrospect, after more than a century since the titanic struggles for independence, we are in a position fully to appreciate the heavy obligations and responsibilities which rest upon us of the present generation. The splendid inheritance which we have received, the many advantages bestowed upon us by a bountiful Nature, carry with them far-reaching obligations and responsibilities which we cannot escape, and which we must courageously fulfill if we are to contribute our due share to the advancement of modern civilization. No one who has studied the history of the Republics of America can help but feel the inspiration of their splendid record or can help but be impressed with the fact, both solemn and inspiring, that America has a special mission to perform and that unless we accomplish that mission to the uttermost we shall be unworthy of the great advantages and privileges that have been showered upon us.

If, then, the Pan American spirit has its roots in that spirit of international co-operation and mutual helpfulness which characterized the birth of the American republics, we may well ask ourselves what are the specific obligations resting upon us to develop that spirit and to bring it to fuller fruition.

In the first place, I am tempted to place above all others the obligation to eliminate all fear of aggression from the American continent.

In formulating this obligation, I am fully conscious of its magnitude and of the great effort which it will require adequately to fulfill. It means nothing short of the development of an international system different in spirit from any that has heretofore existed. And yet the fact that America is placed in an exceptionally favorable

position to attain this great end cannot help but be a source of inspiration and gratification and a constant spur to effort to those who are conscious of the larger mission of America.

If there is any one lesson which the history of Europe has taught, it is that democratic institutions cannot have their normal growth in countries in which fear of aggression from without plays an important part. We have here a striking instance of an element in natural life and thought that has heretofore been neglected, namely, the reaction of foreign policy upon domestic institutions.

Individual liberty cannot prosper in an environment in which the nation must be prepared at all times to respond to a call to national defense. Such necessity leads inevitably to the complete subordination of the individual to the community, to the suppression of freedom of thought and freedom of speech, and to a disheartening intolerance of all social theories and social

changes, which, however desirable in themselves, tend to weaken the principle of authority within the community or tend to liberate the individual from subordination to such authority.

There is here involved a factor of vital importance to the future of democratic institutions on the American continent. If democratic institutions are to develop normally on the American continent, if the American republics are to give to the world the standard of democratic growth, they must banish forever from their national and international life the fear of aggression, whether such aggression be from an American or an outside power. The principle of non-aggression becomes, therefore, not only a desirable principle in governing the international relations of the American republics, but rises to the dignity of an indispensable requisite for the normal development of democratic institutions.

Second: We must constantly guard



THE GOVERNING BOARD OF THE PAN AMERICAN UNION IN 1940



BRAZILIAN HIGHWAY PIONEERS AT THE PAN AMERICAN UNION, 1937

"We shall always remember," said a message of condolence after Dr. Rowe's death, "his complete mastery of all aspects of the problem of continental communications, to the promotion of which he devoted himself with extraordinary talent and devotion." In the words of another writer, "Dr. Rowe served as support and encouragement to all the technical and scientific organizations of the continent."

ourselves against the introduction into the American international system of the European principle of the balance of power. In this respect we must not lull ourselves to sleep with the thought that for some occult reason, America enjoys any special immunity in this respect. There have been distinct indications, at certain periods of our history, that the principle of the "balance of power" was being introduced in the American international system. The grave danger which this principle carries with it is that international questions are no longer dealt with on their merits, but are solved by a series of compromises and so-called "compensations," which often involve the gravest injustices, especially to the weaker nations.

Should we ever have the misfortune to permit the principle of the "balance of power" to dominate American international relations we will thereby inevitably move toward the reproduction on the American continent of the instability, the rivalries and the national jealousies which have hung like a cloud over the European international situation.

Third: We must preserve at all hazards the idea of the equality of the American states. The principle of hegemony in one or a group of states should be forever banished from the American international system. Such hegemony is as fatal to the states exercising it as to the states subjected to its influence. It would mean the sacrifice of one of our most valued heritages

and the negation of one of the great principles for which America must stand.

Fourth: The Pan American spirit carries with it an obligation on the part of each of the Republics of America to place at the disposal of all the others the results of their best thought and experience in the solution of these social, industrial, and financial problems common to all the Republics. We have made great progress in this respect in the series of Pan American Congresses of a technical nature which have been held in recent years.

The recent Pan American Child Welfare Congress, the Pan American Scientific Congresses, the coming Pan American Highway Congress to be held at Buenos Aires in 1925, the Pan American Educational Congress which is to be held at Santiago, Chile, in September of 1925, the Pan American Congress of Journalists to be held at Washington in 1926; these are bringing together specialists from every section of the continent, making the experience of each Republic available to all.

I have endeavored briefly to sketch what

seem to me to be the essential requisites of constructive Pan Americanism. This does not involve the slightest thought of antagonism to any other section of the world. It is simply the recognition of the fact that America, by reason of the circumstances that have determined her growth; by reason of the philosophy that has dominated her political and social development; is confronted by a group of common problems which call for a common solution. These same conditions of her growth and the same philosophy, dictate that in her international relations she shall sound a new note; a note from which all fear shall be eliminated, and in which all questions, no matter what their character, shall lend themselves to orderly processes of conciliation and arbitration.

Thus conceived, the Pan American spirit becomes one of the inspiring and uplifting forces in our modern civilization. Thus put into practice the Pan American spirit will enable the Republics of this hemisphere to make full return for the manifold blessings that have been showered upon them.

Present-day Significance of Pan Americanism (1935)

In these moments of world-wide uncertainty and misgiving, it is with a feeling of genuine relief that one turns to the international situation on the American Continent. During the period of little more than a century that has elapsed since the twenty-one nations of America achieved their independence, there has been developing between the peoples and governments of the American republics a constantly strengthening unity of thought and action, which today represents one of the most significant movements of our time and is destined to have far-reaching

consequences both for the civilization of the Americas and for their influence in world affairs.

As early as 1826, when the First Congress of American States was held at Panama, there was evident a desire on the part of the recently emancipated nations to draw closer to one another and to foster unity of action in their international relations. During the nineteenth century a number of conferences of a Pan American character were held, but it was not until 1889 that these conferences included all the Republics of the American Continent and therefore assumed a truly Pan American character. The seven successive conferences that have assembled since 1889

Radio address delivered before the George Washington University Forum, Washington, D. C., December 13, 1935.

have all served to strengthen the Pan American movement which, especially during recent years, has given such striking evidence of vitality and constructive influence.

Probably the most convincing demonstration of the strength of the Pan American movement is to be found in the fact that any differences or disputes that may arise between any of the Republics of the American Continent are regarded as the concern of all. During the last few years there have been a number of impressive illustrations of this spirit of continental solidarity. . . .

A further principle, fundamental to the Pan American movement, is that while the maintenance of peace in the Western Hemisphere is a continental responsibility, it must be a peace with justice. It is this combination of peace with justice that constitutes another of the pillars supporting the Pan American system. The nations of this Continent have accepted as one of their guiding principles the lesson unmistakably taught by history that peace achieved on any basis other than justice is at best uncertain and unstable. It is true, as has often been said, that justice within the law is often incomplete, but it is equally true that justice even if incomplete is better than force. It is this idea of the elimination of force as a means to attaining national ends to which the Pan American movement is dedicated. That this dedication means much more than mere lip service is demonstrated by the long series of successful arbitrations in the settlement of boundary and other disputes between republics of the American Continent. During the period that has elapsed since the achievement of their independence no less than eighty-eight inter-American arbitrations have been undertaken, most of which have been carried to successful conclusion. It is a record of

which every citizen of the Americas may well be proud. . . .

Another of the pillars upon which Pan Americanism rests is the principle of inter-American cooperation. One of the most important functions of the Pan American Union is to foster this spirit. In every field of endeavor—economic, cultural and social, cooperative effort has been strengthened with each succeeding year. A new doctrine is establishing itself on the American Continent; a doctrine which teaches that the progress and prosperity of each and every one of the American republics is dependent on the welfare of all and that no one nation can permanently prosper at the expense of another.

Another of the pillars supporting the Pan American structure is the doctrine of the equality before international law of all states members of the Pan American Union. This doctrine does not ignore the manifest fact that nations differ in size and economic power, but it does stand for the principle that no matter how small, each state is entitled to equality of right.

It is a matter for sincere congratulation that insofar as our own country is concerned, special effort is being made to give effect to the fundamental principles of constructive Pan Americanism. As regards the maintenance of the peace of this Continent, the Government of the United States has shown itself ready and anxious to put forth every possible effort. This has been done with an unselfishness of purpose and in a spirit of self effacement which has made a deep impression on all the Governments members of the Pan American Union. Furthermore, the principle of the "good neighbor" as formulated by President Roosevelt, together with his firm determination to avoid interference in the internal affairs of any Latin American Republic, has served to strengthen the

feeling of confidence in the purposes and policies of the United States. The withdrawal of our troops from Haiti and the elimination of the Platt Amendment from our treaty with Cuba have been practical demonstrations of the Pan American policy of our Government.

At no time in modern history has the contrast between the international atmosphere prevailing in Europe and that prevailing on the American Continent been more marked than at the present moment. In Europe distrust, antagonisms and enmities are sounding the key-notes. The international situation in America, on the other hand, reflects a spirit of cooperation, of mutual confidence and helpfulness which is growing stronger with each year. There is real inspiration in the thought that the American Republics are leading the world to newer and higher standards of international dealing.

The cultivation of this Pan American spirit is of vital moment to each and every nation of the American Continent and it is through the fostering of this spirit that international security can be assured to the Western World. If there is any one lesson that the history of the world has taught, it is that democratic institutions can only develop normally, healthily and successfully in an atmosphere of international security. We have hardly begun to appreciate the influence of a country's international position upon its domestic institutions. International insecurity carries with it as a logical and inevitable consequence not only regimentation but also

the gradual suppression of freedom of speech, freedom of the press, and freedom of association; in other words, the very essentials of a democratic system. Europe during recent years has given us such striking examples of the corrosive effects of international insecurity that the lessons are today clear and unmistakable.

If America, therefore, is to fulfil her high mission in the development of democratic government it is not only desirable but essential that the Western World be preserved from the disastrous effects of international insecurity. When viewed in this light, Pan Americanism becomes not merely a symbol of a new international order, but also a requisite for the development of those democratic institutions to which America has dedicated herself. It is from this larger viewpoint that we must assess the importance and significance of the Pan American movement. The Pan American Union, which is the international organization of the twenty-one republics, is dedicated to the fostering of this purpose throughout the Americas. In cooperation with each and every one of the governments of the nations of America it is engaged in the cultivation of the spirit of mutual helpfulness in every department of national life. The ultimate goal is an international system, based on the principle of national security and animated by a spirit of international cooperation. America will thus have rendered to the world her greatest service and will have given to humanity a heritage of priceless value.

The Role of the Americas in the Postwar World (1943)

In these perilous days of world conflict when the very foundations of civilization

Radio address delivered over the Columbia Broadcasting System on August 27, 1943.

are being undermined and when the institutions which we cherish are in mortal danger, it is with a feeling of genuine relief that we turn to the American scene. Here



SEVENTH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE OF AMERICAN STATES
MONTEVIDEO, 1933

It was at this Conference that the American Republics signed the Convention on Rights and Duties of States in which was incorporated the principle that "No State has the right to intervene in the internal or external affairs of another."

in the Western World we have gradually built up an international system in which justice, fair dealing, and cooperation are the guiding principles. It would be a mistake to assume that this system has come into being without conscious effort, or that it has been made possible by reason of fortuitous circumstances. In fact, from a purely geographical point of view the nations of this continent might well have presented a picture not unlike that of Europe. Boundary disputes were even more numerous than those on the European continent and other inter-American problems, both dangerous and delicate, presented themselves. It was through constant, unrelenting effort, combined with

a will to peace, that the American nations slowly, and in spite of many setbacks, succeeded in building up an international system, the benefits of which they are now beginning to reap. Furthermore, it is well to remember that had it not been for the Monroe Doctrine the soil of the Americas might well have become the theater of the same scramble for influence and territory which led to the carving up of Africa. . . .

It is true that as early as 1826 the great Venezuelan Liberator, Simón Bolívar, foresaw with prophetic vision the basic principles upon which inter-American relations should be conducted, as well as the important part which the American republics were destined to play in world

affairs. He did not live to see the fulfillment of his vision, but while inter-American relations suffered many setbacks during the course of the nineteenth century, there was evident at the successive Pan American conferences a constant striving toward placing inter-American relations on an ever higher plane.

The first and most important step was to secure the peaceful and orderly settlement of the large number of boundary disputes, disputes that constantly threatened the peace of the Americas. It is to the everlasting credit of the American nations that practically all of these disputes have now been settled peaceably by the orderly procedure of mediation, conciliation or arbitration. With these dangerous questions out of the way the American republics were in a position to take a number of highly significant forward steps. The most important of these were:

1. A solemn agreement reached at the Montevideo Conference of 1933 on the part of the American republics to refrain from intervention in the external or internal affairs of their sister republics.
2. An agreement reached at the Buenos Aires Conference of 1936, the purpose of which is to make the American republics responsible for the maintenance of the internal peace of the Western Hemisphere.
3. An agreement reached at the Lima Conference in accordance with which any menace from without to any one of the American republics is to be considered as a menace to all and immediately to lead to concerted action.

The above-named Conferences were followed by a series of Meetings of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the American republics, the purpose of which was to bring about unity of purpose and unity of policy in the face of the grave menace confronting the American republics by reason of the aggression of the Axis Powers. At these Meetings it was clear to all the delegates that any disunity on the Ameri-

can continent would mean a serious menace to all. It is not surprising, therefore, that the Rio Meeting of Ministers of Foreign Affairs held in January 1942 unanimously recommended that the American republics sever all diplomatic and commercial relations with the Axis Powers.

Running parallel with these more formal diplomatic agreements and of equal if not greater significance is the cooperative plan that is being developed not only for the defense of the entire continent but also to assure both in the present and in the future ever advancing productive capacity as well as a constantly rising standard of living for the masses of the people. Slowly, almost imperceptibly, an elaborate plan of inter-American cooperation is being developed which is certain to have far-reaching influence on the future of this continent. . . .

Important and significant as these new developments are, they are likely to be overshadowed by the new trails that are being blazed in the economic sphere and in the domain of social endeavor. Large sums have been advanced by governmental entities of the United States to encourage the diversification of production in the countries of Latin America and to stimulate an enlarged output of strategic materials.

In making such arrangements attention is being given to assuring the health of the workers as well as a higher standard of living. All this tends to indicate that in the post-war period the desirability of foreign investments will be judged not only by reason of their financial return but also by the extent to which they contribute to the well-being of the country in which such investments are made.

It must be evident to every student of international affairs that the development of international relations on the American continent contains lessons of vital interest

to the post-war period. Of these the most important are:

1. Acceptance of the principle of equality of states regardless of size.
2. Renunciation of interference by one state in the internal or external affairs of another.
3. Acknowledgment that a breach of the peace in any section of the world is the concern of all.
4. Promotion of economic cooperation to secure diversification of production and a rising standard of living for the laboring classes.

We are often told that this world conflict will usher in a new epoch in world affairs, but it is also true that the hard experience of the last few years has led us to see clearly certain truths that were formerly hidden from view.

The first of these is that many national problems call either for international agreement or international action for their adequate solution. Currency stabilization is but one of the many economic problems in this category.

Furthermore, it is now evident that every

country has a real interest in increasing the purchasing capacity of the laboring classes of its neighbors. Thus the great social problems of our day take on an international character, the solution of which is a matter of vital interest to all.

All this means a degree of international solidarity unknown to previous epochs of world history. In this great movement the example of the Americas is destined to play a most important part. It is to be the privilege of the American republics to show the way not only to the maintenance of peace but also to that larger objective, the essential solidarity of international interests, which dictates that through cooperation and mutual helpfulness the well-being of all can best be attained. It will be the high privilege of the republics of America to bring to world relations the inspiring lessons of their own experience. Thus will they best fulfill their destiny and at the same time make their greatest contribution to the welfare of humanity.

The Relation of the Pan American Union to the United Nations (1945)

The creation of a world organization for the maintenance of peace has emphasized the question of what role should be played by regional organizations in this field, as well as in the promotion of closer economic, social, and cultural relations among the nations of the world. These questions received the major share of attention at the deliberations of the Inter-American Conference on Problems of War and Peace that met at Mexico City in February 1945, and were also the subject of prolonged discussion at the San Francisco Conference later the same year.

At the Mexico City meeting the delegates of the American Republics made it clear that whatever form was given to the world organization, the latter should make the necessary provisions to allow the closest

possible cooperation with the inter-American system. At this Conference and also at San Francisco it was made plain that the Pan American regional organization as it is constituted should keep not only its present functions but also receive broader and broader powers to preserve the peace in the Western Hemisphere and to establish closer cultural and economic ties among the American nations.

With respect to the maintenance of peace, the Charter of the United Nations fully recognizes the importance of the role played by regional organizations. Paragraph 2 of Article 52 provides that all possible efforts shall be made "to achieve pacific settlement of local disputes through such regional arrangements or by such regional agencies" This provision

is strengthened still more by paragraph 3 of the same Article, part of which says: "The Security Council shall encourage the development of pacific settlement of local disputes through such regional arrangements or by such regional agencies"

While the maintenance of peace is the primary purpose of the United Nations as well as of the Pan American Union, it should be remembered that the efficiency of an international organization cannot be judged solely by the number of controversies that it has settled but should rather be judged by its success in creating an international environment in which any disputes that may arise can be settled by orderly and peaceful means.

It is in this field of activity that the Pan American Union has rendered its most important service. By striving to increase cultural ties, encouraging the interchange of students and professors, strengthening commercial relations, and working through inter-governmental action, a unity of purpose and policy has been gradually developed which, combined with a spirit of cooperation and mutual assistance, constitutes essentially the true guarantee not only of a cordial international friendship but also of a state of mind ready to make concessions permitting any controversy that may arise to be settled by mediation, conciliation, or arbitration.

The history of the American nations in this field is one of the most inspiring examples of international solidarity and good will.

Since the frontiers of the American Republics were loosely drawn in the colonial period, these nations found themselves facing a series of difficult and delicate boundary disputes soon after they achieved independence. There is no doubt that in other parts of the world these controversies would have given rise to armed conflicts, but the American nations have the lasting honor of having settled almost of all them by peaceful means.

The American republics have great reason to be proud of the example that they have given to the world. Through the Pan American Union they have showed that twenty-one sovereign states can live together in peace and harmony, and, what is equally important, that in following the dictates of an enlightened self-interest they are basing their relations on cooperation and mutual assistance. Inspired by this same spirit, the Pan American Union will cooperate cordially with all the agencies created by the United Nations so as to carry forward the common purposes for which both the Pan American Union and the United Nations were created.

The Pan American Idea

Let us endeavor to bring men nearer to each other, and to achieve a closer accord among our peoples in the field of spiritual relations. America has a wonderful fertility and diversity of ideas. I like to remember the apt figure of the Latin poet who said that it makes no difference which way a torch is pointed—the flame always turns toward the sky. So it is

with our ideas; it makes no difference which way the bent of our mind points, the idea rises toward the heights to join with other ideas in a mysterious attraction, and this fusion of ideas forms a common ideal toward which we peoples of America are all striving.

Let us live ever closer to those ideas which we share; let us bring about more

often a meeting of our minds; let us build each day more solid foundations and a more lofty structure for the joint abode of our Pan American spirit. Nothing in the future can loosen those ties which are formed out of common ideals. Joint action will always grow out of the high

and steadfast community of thought of the American nations. Let us bend all our efforts to that end, and we shall have made our greatest contribution to peace and happiness, and given the greatest impetus to the advance of our American civilization.

Leo Stanton Rowe

OUTLINE OF HIS LIFE

- 1871 Born September 17 at McGregor, Iowa, son of Louis and Katherine Raff Rowe. As a young boy moved with family to Philadelphia.
- 1887 Graduated from Central High School, Philadelphia.
- 1890 Bachelor of Philosophy, University of Pennsylvania.
- 1892 Doctor of Philosophy, University of Halle, Germany (fellowship granted by the Wharton School of Finance and Commerce, University of Pennsylvania).
- 1895 Bachelor of Laws, University of Pennsylvania.
- 1895- Instructor in Municipal Government, University of Pennsylvania.
- 1896- Assistant Professor of Political Science, University of Pennsylvania.
- 1900- Member of the Commission to Revise and Compile the Laws of Porto Rico.
- 1901- Chairman of the Insular Code Commission, Porto Rico.
- 1902- President of the American Academy of Political and Social Science.
- 1904- Professor of Political Science, University of Pennsylvania.
- 1905 Admitted to practice before the United States Supreme Court.
- 1906 Admitted to practice before the Supreme Court of the State of New York, First Judicial District.
- 1906 Delegate of the United States to the Third International Conference of American States, Rio de Janeiro.
- 1908- Chairman of United States delegation to the First Pan American Scientific Congress, Santiago, Chile.
- 1913 Member of the United States-Panama Land Commission.
- 1915 Secretary General of First Pan American Financial Conference, Washington.
- 1915- Delegate to Second Pan American Scientific Congress, Washington.
- 1915- Secretary General, United States Section, Inter-American High Commission.
- 1916- Secretary, United States-Mexico Mixed Claims Commission.
- 1917- Assistant Secretary of the Treasury of the United States.
- 1919- Chief of Latin American Division, Department of State of the United States.
- 1920- Director General of the Pan American Union.
- 1920- Member of the faculty of the School of Foreign Service, Georgetown University; professor of international relations of the American republics.
- 1921- Director of Latin American Round Table, Institute of Politics, Williams College.
- 1922 Admitted to practice before the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, Washington.
- 1923 United States delegate to the Fifth International Conference of American States, Santiago, Chile.
- 1924 Chairman of United States delegation to the Third Pan American Scientific Congress (Lima) and the centennial of the battle of Ayacucho.



JOINT LAND COMMISSION, UNITED STATES-PANAMA, 1913

Dr. Rowe's first appointment to a government commission was made in 1899. Other distinctions involving hard and conscientious work followed. The Chairman of the Governing Board of the Pan American Union said when Dr. Rowe was installed in 1920 as Director General, "Even before he came to Washington he was a power in the land."



NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF MEXICO

Photograph taken during the reinstallation ceremonies, September 22, 1910. Among the representatives of foreign universities was Dr. Rowe, then a professor at the University of Pennsylvania, who was making one of his seven visits to Mexico. He received an honorary doctor's degree on this occasion.

- 1928 United States delegate to the Sixth International Conference of American States, Habana.
- 1933 Representative of the Pan American Union with special invitation from the Uruguayan government at the Seventh International Congress of American States, Montevideo.
- 1936 Representative of the Pan American Union with special invitation from the Argentine government at the Inter-American Conference for the Maintenance of Peace, Buenos Aires.
- 1938 Representative of the Pan American Union with special invitation from the Peruvian government at the Eighth International Conference of American States, Lima.
- 1939 Representative of the Pan American Union with special invitation from the Panamanian government at the First Meeting of Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the American Republics, Panama.
- 1940 Representative of the Pan American Union at the Eighth American Scientific Congress, Washington.
- 1940 Representative of the Pan American Union with special invitation from the Cuban government at the Second Meeting of Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the American Republics, Habana.
- 1942 Representative of the Pan American Union with special invitation from the Brazilian government at the Third Meeting of Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the American Republics, Rio de Janeiro.
- 1945 Representative of the Pan American Union with special invitation from the Mexican government at the Inter-American Conference on Problems of War and Peace, Mexico.
- 1945 Representative of the Pan American Union at the United Nations Conference on International Organization, San Francisco.
- 1946 Died December 5 at Washington, D. C. in an automobile accident.

HONORARY DEGREES

- 1906 Doctor of Juridical and Social Sciences, *honoris causa*, National University of La Plata, Argentina.
- 1907 Honorary member and doctor *honoris causa*, Faculty of Law and Political Science, University of Chile.
- Honorary member of the Catholic University of Chile.
- 1907 Honorary member and doctor *honoris causa*, Faculty of Political and Administrative Science, University of San Marcos, Lima.



A PANAMANIAN DECORATION

The Grand Cross of the Order of Vasco Núñez de Balboa was conferred on Dr. Rowe by Panama in 1940. Eleven other countries paid him similar honor.

- 1908 Doctor of Laws, *honoris causa*, National University of La Plata, Argentina.
- 1908 Honorary professor of law, University of San Marcos, Lima.
- 1910 Honorary professor of political science, University of Mexico.
- 1921 Doctor, University of Cuzco, Peru.
- 1921 Doctor of Law and Political Science *honoris causa*, National Law School, Panama.
- 1923 Doctor *honoris causa*, University of Rio de Janeiro.
- 1925 Doctor *honoris causa*, Faculty of Law and Political and Social Science, Guatemala.
- 1929 Honorary member of San Agustín National University, Arequipa, Peru.
- 1931 Doctor of Laws *honoris causa*, University of Pennsylvania.
- 1933 Doctor of Laws *honoris causa*, Georgetown University.
- 1942 Doctor of the Science of Jurisprudence *honoris causa*, Catholic University of America.

DECORATIONS AND MEDALS

- (?) Gold medal of Faculty of Political Science, University of San Marcos, Lima.
- (?) Medal of Bolivarian Society of Colombia.
- 1918 Medal of National Institute of Social Science, United States.
- 1921 Order of the Liberator, second class, Venezuela.
- 1927 Grand Officer of the Order of the Sun, Peru.
- 1932 Grand Officer of the Order of Carlos Manuel de Céspedes, Cuba.
- 1933 Grand Cross of the Order of Merit, Chile.
- 1933 Grand Officer of the Order of Boyacá, Colombia.
- 1934 Grand Officer of the Order of Merit, Ecuador.
- 1935 Grand Cross of the Order of Honor and Merit of the Cuban Red Cross.
- 1935 Public Education Medal of Honor, Venezuela.
- 1935 Grand Officer of the National Order of Merit, Cuba.
- 1935 Grand Master of the National Order of the Condor of the Andes, Bolivia.

- 1936 Grand Officer of the National Order of the Southern Cross, Brazil.
- 1937 Commander of Juan Pablo Duarte Order of Merit, Dominican Republic.
- 1937 Commander of the National Order of Honor and Merit, Haiti.
- 1939 Gold Medal for distinguished service, and honorary citizenship, City of New York.
- 1940 Grand Cross of the Order of Vasco Núñez de Balboa, Panama.
- 1940 Gold Medal of Merit, Poor Richard Club, Philadelphia.
- 1940 Grand Officer of the Heraldic Order of Christopher Columbus, Dominican Republic.
- 1940 Alumni Award of Merit, University of Pennsylvania.
- 1940 Gold Medal of Merit, Inter-American Commercial Arbitration Commission.
- 1940 Gold Insignia, Pan American Society of the United States.
- 1940 Medal of Honor, first class, Chilean Red Cross.
- 1940 Bolivarian Order of Merit, International Bolivarian League, New York.
- 1945 Grand Officer of the order of Francisco Morazán, Honduras.

ORGANIZATIONS

- 1891 Corresponding member, Anthropological Society of Paris.
- 1907 Corresponding member, National Education Association, Santiago, Chile.
- 1907 Honorary member, Primary Education Society, Santiago, Chile.
- 1908 Corresponding member, American Society of History and Numismatics, Buenos Aires.
- 1909 Honorary member, Mexican Geographical and Statistical Society.
- 1911 American Philosophical Society.
- 1912 Pan American Society of the United States (later honorary president).
- 1913 Honorary member, Philomatheia Society, University of Pennsylvania.
- 1915 Honorary Director, Saint George Academy, Santiago.
- 1917 Corresponding member, The Hispanic Society of America.
- 1921 Honorary member, Delta Sigma Pi.



PRESENTATION OF THE INTER-AMERICAN ARBITRATION ASSOCIATION MEDAL

"In himself," says the *Arbitration Journal*, "Dr. Rowe embodied the very finest traditions of arbitration—gentle in the handling of delicate and difficult problems; courteous to those having differences; fair and just in his estimate of others. Always with the deepest sense of integrity and obligation, he never dodged an issue but met it with full faith that it would have a peaceful solution. Dr. Rowe thus symbolized the spirit of arbitration as has no other man in his generation."

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| 1922 Corresponding member, Argentine Social Museum. | 1927 Correspondent, National Academy of History, Venezuela. |
| 1922 Honorary member, Salvadorean section, Inter-American High Commission. | 1927 Honorary member, Charity and Concord Society, Valencia, Venezuela. |
| 1922 Honorary member, United States section, Inter-American High Commission. | 1927 United States representative, International Association of Road Congresses; later United States representative on that association's permanent committee. |
| 1923 Honorary member, Colombian section, Inter-American High Commission. | 1929 Honorary member, Italian Academy of Science and Letters, Genoa. |
| 1923 Honorary member, Uruguayan section, Inter-American High Commission. | 1930 Corresponding member, Athenaeum of El Salvador. |
| 1923 Honorary member, Nicaraguan section, Inter-American High Commission. | 1930 Corresponding member, Alberdi Library, Buenos Aires. |
| 1923 Corresponding member, Commercial Association of Rio de Janeiro. | 1930 Corresponding member, Alberdi Library, Tucumán. |
| 1923 Corresponding member, Institute of Brazilian Lawyers, Rio de Janeiro. | 1931 Honorary member, Genoa Literary and Scientific Association. |
| 1923 Honorary member, Engineering Club of Rio de Janeiro. | 1933 Honorary member, Bolivarian Society of Ecuador. |
| 1926 Honorary member, Academy of Political Science in the City of New York. | 1933 Honorary president, Christopher Columbus International Committee, Venezuela. |
| 1926 Corresponding member, Argentine Scientific Society. | 1934 Honorary member, Cartagena Academy of History, Colombia. |
| 1926 Corresponding member, Guatemalan Geographical and Historical Society. | |

- 1934 Honorary member, Argentine-American Cultural Institute.
- 1934 Life member, Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia.
- 1934 Honorary member, Bolivarian Society of Colombia.
- 1935 Honorary member, Venezuelan Society of Natural Sciences.
- 1935 Corresponding member, Venezuelan Academy of Political and Social Science.
- 1936 Corresponding member, Argentine Institute of International Law.
- 1936 Corresponding member, Venezuelan Pharmaceutical Review.
- 1936 Honorary member, Ibero-American Women's Alliance, Mexico.
- 1936 Honorary member, University Teachers' Association, Argentina.
- 1937 Honorary member, Pan American Columbus Society, Cuba.
- 1937 Honorary member, Pan American Society of Brazil, São Paulo.
- 1938 Corresponding member, Campinas Center of Science, Arts, and Letters, Brazil.
- 1938 Honorary member, San Martín Institute of Colombia.
- 1939 Diploma of honor, Mexican Academy affiliated with the Spanish Academy of Letters.
- 1939 Life fellowship in political science, Andean Anthropological Expedition.
- 1939 Honorary president, Argentine Cultural Committee, Buenos Aires.
- 1940 Honorary member, Pi Gamma Mu.
- 1940 Corresponding member, Ceará Institute, Brazil.
- 1941 Honorary member, American Social Union.
- 1942 Member emeritus, Louisiana Club of Houston.
- 1942 Honorary member, International Press Association.
- 1944 Honorary member, Veteran Wireless Operators Association Inc., New York.
- 1944 Corresponding member, Historical Studies Society of San José de Flores, Buenos Aires.
- (?) Corresponding member, Academy of International Law, Bolívar Pontifical University, Medellín, Colombia.
- (?) Member ex officio, Curatorium of the Inter-American Academy of Comparative and International Law, Habana.
- (?) Honorary corresponding member, Agustín Aspiazu Intellectual Center, La Paz.
- (?) Honorary life member, Friend of the Arts Mutual and Cultural Society, Lima.
- (?) Member of advisory board, Academy of World Economics, Washington.
- (?) Member of international relations committee, American Automobile Association, Washington.
- (?) Member, National Institute of Social Science, New York.
- (?) Member, American Bar Association.
- (?) Member, American National Committee on International Intellectual Cooperation.
- (?) Member, Committee on Organization, First International Congress on Mental Hygiene.
- (?) Honorary member, National Historical Society of the Argentine Republic.
- (?) Honorary member, American International Law Association.
- (?) Member, District Governing Committee, Gorgas Memorial Institute of Tropical and Preventive Medicine.
- (?) Fellow, American Academy of Arts and Sciences.
- (?) Member, American Political Science Association.
- (?) Member, Advisory Committee, National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

TRAVELS

Long before Dr. Rowe became Director General of the Pan American Union, he had made himself personally acquainted with many republics of Latin America. He visited their capitals, and conversed with statesmen and with leaders in educational and scientific work. But he did not content himself with these key figures; he also won for himself an understanding of their background by traveling through many provinces, studying social and political institutions in their everyday setting, forming personal friendships, and recording some of his daily impressions in letters, snapshots, and diaries. In many cases these impressions took on an added value by comparison with



TRIP ACROSS BRAZIL, 1906

In the course of industrious travels, Dr. Rowe saw not only the capitals but the states or provinces of many countries.

his own earlier observations, for he would note the changes that had been made since his last visit to the same spot, two or three or six years before.

Dr. Rowe's travels in the Western Hemisphere began with his stay in Puerto Rico, a necessary part of his work as a member of the commission which revised the laws of that island in 1901. In 1903 he went to Mexico for the first time, and in the course of the next dozen years he made five more visits to that country, all of them journeys which involved a considerable amount of serious study.

During those same years before the first World War, he went three times to Argentina, each time for a period of several months. The voyage itself was no small undertaking, for at that time the South American traveler from New York had to cross the Atlantic twice. To go to Rio de Janeiro or Buenos Aires he must first go to Europe and take a steamer from London, Liverpool, or some continental port. The first of the Argentine visits was a sequel to a memorable stay in Brazil, the earliest South American experience of the future Pan American executive. In 1906 Dr. Rowe served as one of the United States delegates to the Third International Conference of American States, which met at Rio de Janeiro in July and August of that year. After the conference ended, Dr.

Rowe began a tour of southern Brazil, Uruguay, and various parts of Argentina, stopping at the University of La Plata near Buenos Aires for a leisurely period of academic life which included an honorary degree, the first of a long series. In April 1907 he crossed into Chile, and after several months in Chile, Bolivia, and Peru, and several more honorary degrees, he sailed for home in September.

The next year the Pennsylvania professor was appointed chairman of the United States delegation to the First Pan American Scientific Congress, which was to meet in Chile in December 1908. This mission he combined with a seven-month tour of the southern countries. He sailed from New York in July 1908, and after industrious travels in parts of Brazil, in Uruguay, and in several provinces of Argentina, he arrived at Santiago in December, ready for the congress and for a renewal of the Chilean friendships formed in 1907. When the congress closed in January he sailed for home, and by February 1909 he was back in Philadelphia.

In the summer of that year he spent his university vacation in Mexico, studying, writing, and traveling. The next year he did the same, and again in 1911 and 1912.

Many of these expeditions included a few days in Panama, for the Panama Canal was not opened



READY FOR A RIDE

Dr. Rowe was fond of riding, tennis, and walking.

to traffic until 1914, and the time between voyages was always put to profitable use. Much closer ties with Panama were formed in 1913, when Dr. Rowe was a member of the United States-Panama Land Commission. From February to September of that year he lived in Panama, working hard at a task which brought him not only a wide personal acquaintance but also a close association with various phases of the country's economic life.

By 1920, the year in which he was made Director General of the Pan American Union, Dr. Rowe had formed personal ties in every corner of the American republics, and through his busy years of administrative responsibility he did not fail to keep up those connections. From Washington he took many journeys to attend Pan American conferences or to visit countries by special invitation. The pressure of his duties obliged him, however, to decline many of the government invitations to be present on special occasions, such as presidential inaugurations.

Dr. Rowe returned several times to a number of countries, especially to Brazil, Uruguay, Argentina, Chile, Peru, and Panama. On his way north in 1925 from a congress in South America, he visited Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Honduras, El Salvador, and Guatemala. He went in other years to Ecuador, Colombia, and Venezuela, to Paraguay, to Cuba, the Dominican Republic, and Haiti. In 1945 he was again in Mexico. Everywhere there was a welcome, not only for the head of a great international institution, but also for a personal friend.

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Pan American Bequests in the Will of Leo Stanton Rowe

. . . MY trustees shall . . . transfer, assign and pay over the entire trust property and estate then in its hands, together with any undistributed accumulations of net income thereon, absolutely, unto the Pan American Union, Washington, D. C., to be added to and form part of the Revolving or Loan Fund, hereinafter created, of my residuary property and estate.

I give and bequeath unto the Pan American Union my collection of medals, medallions, archaeological specimens, photographs, pictures, busts, statues, rugs with the exception of the fur rugs, also all furniture at the Annex belonging to me as well as the china and glassware.

I give and bequeath unto the School of Foreign Service of Georgetown University, Washington, D. C., all of my books relating to Latin America.

I give and bequeath unto the Trustees of the University of Pennsylvania the sum of Two Thousand Dollars (\$2,000), the income of which shall be used for the establishment of a prize to be awarded to the student presenting the best essay on *The Significance of the Pan American Movement*.

I give and bequeath unto the Trustees of the National University of La Plata (La Plata, Argentina) the sum of One

Thousand Dollars (\$1,000), the income of which shall be used for the establishment of a prize medal and sum of money to be awarded the student who presents the best essay on *The Significance of the Pan American Movement*.

I give and bequeath unto the Trustees of the National University of Chile (Santiago, Chile) the sum of One Thousand Dollars (\$1,000), the income of which shall be used for the establishment of a prize medal and sum of money to be awarded the student who presents the best essay on *The Significance of the Pan American Movement*.

And [I give and bequeath] the entire remainder¹ [of my estate] unto the Pan American Union, hereinbefore mentioned, to be administered by the Governing Board of the Pan American Union as a Revolving Fund to be used under such conditions as the Governing Board may determine as a Loan Fund for Latin American students who may desire to study in the universities of the United States. This Revolving Fund may also be used by the Governing Board as a Loan Fund for the entire personnel of the Pan American Union under regulations prescribed by the Governing Board."

¹ This amounts to more than \$400,000.

Bust of Doctor Rowe

THE following report was unanimously adopted by the Governing Board of the Pan American Union on March 5, 1947:

At the meeting held on December 6, 1946, the Board adopted a resolution on the death of Dr. Leo S. Rowe in which, among other things, it was agreed that the ashes of Dr. Rowe should be preserved in the building of the Pan American Union.

In considering the most appropriate manner in which to give effect to this decision of the Governing Board, the undersigned members of the special Committee have the honor to submit the following conclusions for the consideration and approval of the Board. These conclusions have been reached after consulting the views of the architect of the Pan American building and on the basis of the Committee's own consideration of the matter.

The recommendations of the Committee are:

1. That the urn containing the ashes of Dr. Rowe be enclosed in a marble pedestal on which shall be placed a bust of the late Director General.

2. That the bust be of white marble and that it be placed in the patio of the Pan American building, on the north side.

3. That the pedestal be of a marble similar to that used in other parts of the patio, and that it bear the inscription:

LEO S. ROWE
Ciudadano de América
1871-1946

It is recommended that the phrase "Ciudadano de América" appear only in Spanish. The Committee discussed the possibility of having this inscription in the four official languages of the Pan American Union, but because of limitations of space and also from the standpoint of the esthetic appearance of the pedestal, the conclusion was unanimously reached that it would be preferable to have it appear in only one language.

4. That the Committee be authorized to select an artist to sculpture the bust. The Committee discussed the various methods by which an artist might be selected, including that of an international competition, and reached the conclusion that the most practical method, if agreeable to the Governing Board, would be to entrust the selection to the Committee.¹

Respectfully submitted,

ANTONIO ROCHA

Ambassador of Colombia

J. J. VALLARINO

Ambassador of Panama

LUIS QUINTANILLA

Ambassador of Mexico

RICARDO MARTÍNEZ VARGAS

Ambassador of Bolivia

CARLOS RODRÍGUEZ BAIGORRIA

Ambassador of Argentina

SPRUILLE BRADEN

Representative of the United States

FEBRUARY 20, 1947

¹ The Committee subsequently chose the distinguished Bolivian sculptor Marina Núñez del Prado to make the bust.

Messages of Condolence

UNITED NATIONS

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY, P. H. SPAAK

. . . Dr. Leo S. Rowe, Director-General of the Pan American Union and eminent servant of the cause of peace and international cooperation died tragically the day before yesterday.

(All members of the Assembly rose.)

I wish to express the keen feeling of regret which the General Assembly of the United Nations feels in view of the great loss suffered by his country of birth, the United States of America, and the countries that he has taken to his heart—the other twenty Republics of the American continent.

Since the beginning of the century, Dr. Rowe has taken an interest in the setting up of better relations between the American peoples and has not hesitated to devote the last 26 years of his very active life to the development of the Pan American movement, whose success in the field of peaceful relations between 21 nations is an example for the whole world.

As one of the regional systems provided for in the Charter of San Francisco, the Pan American Organization has made a great contribution, legal, social, and economic, to the more universal movement of the United Nations.

Everywhere, in the achievements of the conferences of the American States, in the agreements reached between them, one notices the invisible influence of Dr. Leo S. Rowe, whose timely counsel, whose profound knowledge of the problems, and, above all, whose love for the peoples themselves served to bring the national interests of these peoples to such expression and with formulas which provided compromises acceptable to all.

The messages of condolence on the death of Dr. Rowe that are published herewith are only part of those received by the Pan American Union. Many officials stationed in Washington offered their condolences in person. Other expressions of grief came from heads of government ministries and bureaus in all the American republics, from learned societies of many kinds, Rotary Clubs, automobile associations, Y. M. C. A.'s, libraries, chambers of commerce, inter-American groups, teachers' associations, individual schools and universities, and from numerous well known and unknown men and women. It is to be regretted that there was not room for all these or for the many eloquent editorials that paid Dr. Rowe tribute.—EDITOR.

In the name of this General Assembly, I express therefore to our dear colleagues of the nations members of the Pan American Union our most sincere condolences for the great loss which we all feel we have undergone in the death of Dr. Leo S. Rowe.

*(Journal of the United Nations
No. 54, 9 December 1946)*

UNITED NATIONS

LAKE SUCCESS, NEW YORK

The tragic death of Dr. Leo S. Rowe constitutes a grievous loss to international cooperation and world understanding. His eminent services to inter-American peace have contributed greatly to the creation of the spirit which underlies the San Francisco Charter. Here at the United Nations we mourn his passing away when he still had much to contribute to the common ideals. Please accept and convey to the members of the Governing Board of the Pan American Union the sincere condolences of the United Nations and my own.

TRYGVE LIE
Secretary General

LEAGUE OF RED CROSS SOCIETIES

SANTIAGO, CHILE

In the name of the League of Red Cross Societies and in my own I send the deepest sympathy on the occasion of the death of the distinguished servant of Pan American ideals, Dr. Rowe.

SERGIO HUNEUS

INTERNATIONAL LABOR ORGANIZATION

MONTREAL

Please accept on behalf of myself and the International Labor Organization an expression of profound sympathy on the tragic death of Director General Rowe. His devotion to the Pan American Union and the great cause of international understanding will make all who work for the same ideals cherish his memory.

EDWARD PHELAN
Director General

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS

WASHINGTON

It was with deep regret that I learned this morning of the death of Dr. Rowe. There are surely few men in public life who have served as long and as ably as he. The position Dr. Rowe has occupied as Director General of the Pan American Union for so many years and with such distinction will not be easily filled.

In the past Dr. Rowe and I had more than one occasion to talk over together problems of mutual interest to our two organizations. As a relatively young organization, new to the Latin American scene, we solicited his advice and counsel and found him always most generous and understanding. By his death we have been deprived of a wise and valued friend.

The foundation of mutual good will and cooperation between the Pan American Union and the Food and Agriculture Organization, which Dr. Rowe did so much to foster, has been firmly laid. It is in the spirit of that warm friendliness, which he so completely typified, that we extend to the Acting Director-General, Dr. Pedro de Alba, the assurance of our high esteem and the pledge of our full cooperation.

F. L. McDougall

Counselor and Acting Director-General

UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC, AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

PARIS

The General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization has learned with profound regret of the death of Dr. Rowe and expresses to you its deep condolences.

LÉON BLUM

AMERICAN INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR THE PROTECTION OF CHILDHOOD

MONTEVIDEO

We have just learned through the morning papers of the lamentable and tragic death of Dr. L. S. Rowe who for more than a quarter of a century so efficiently directed the progress of that great institution of American brotherhood, the Pan American Union.

The American International Institute for the Protection of Childhood considered him one of its best and most respected friends. The sad news has affected us deeply and we wish, without loss of time, to express to the Pan American Union our sincere condolences.

Dr. Rowe was a true champion of Americanism, and his name will remain a symbol of unalterable union for all the republics of this Continent.

ROBERTO BERRO

Director General

ASSOCIATION OF AMERICAN WRITERS AND ARTISTS

HABANA

The Executive Board of the Association of American Writers and Artists sends sincere sympathy in the death of Dr. Rowe, an outstanding leader of Pan Americanism. The Board has decreed 3 days of official mourning, and is planning a special ceremony in tribute to his memory and to his work.

PASTOR DEL RÍO

Secretary General

EMERGENCY ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR POLITICAL DEFENSE

MONTEVIDEO

The Emergency Advisory Committee for Political Defense, meeting in special session, voted to send to the Pan American Union its profound sympathy in the death of the eminent Americanist Dr. Leo S. Rowe, who rendered remarkable service to the whole continent. We request Your Excellency to lay upon the grave a wreath of flowers in the name of this committee.

ALBERTO GUANI

President

FEDERATION OF AMERICAN ASSOCIATIONS OF COMMERCE AND PRODUCTION

MONTEVIDEO

We offer our sincere condolences on the death of Dr. L. S. Rowe. The cause of continental solidarity has suffered an irreparable loss.

JOSÉ BRUNET, *Chairman*

CARLOS ONS, *Secretary*

FIRST CONGRESS OF BOLIVARIAN SOCIETIES

QUITO

Permit me to report that, following the suggestion of the Bolivarian Society of Ecuador, the First Congress of Bolivarian Societies of Greater Colombia (Venezuela, Colombia, Ecuador), which has just taken place in this capital, resolved:

To express our profound grief at the irreparable loss occasioned by the tragic death of Dr. L. S. Rowe, sincere Americanist and admirer of the ideas of Bolívar the Liberator; eminent citizen and supporter of the Good Neighbor Policy; and to send our condolences to the Pan American Union because of this unhappy event.

The Bolivarian Society of Ecuador shares the sentiments expressed by the Congress of Bolivarian Societies and joins in the mourning of the Pan American Union for the passing of that outstanding democrat and true Bolivarian.

A. MUÑOZ BORRERO
*Secretary General of the Bolivarian
Society of Ecuador*

GARDE d'HONNEUR DU LIBERTADOR

PORT-AU-PRINCE

Garde d'Honneur du Libertador shares the sorrow of the workers of all American countries in the death of Leo S. Rowe.

PIERRE MORAVIA MORPEAU

THE INSTITUTE OF INTER-AMERICAN
AFFAIRS

WASHINGTON

It was a shock to all of us of The Institute of Inter-American Affairs and the Inter-American Educational Foundation to learn this morning of Dr. Rowe's accidental death. I feel I may speak not only for all of the men and women connected with our work in the United States but the many people engaged in cooperative inter-American programs in the field in saying that to us Dr. Rowe's death is a tragic loss. As Director General of the Pan American Union during the past twenty-six years he had already charted the way to inter-American understanding when our government, in the pressing times before and during World War II, decided that it must supplement its membership in the Pan American Union by active cooperative programs in the fields of

health and sanitation, education, food supply, and transportation.

Carrying out the many tasks of a difficult and delicate nature confided to us was made easier by the knowledge that Dr. Rowe, with his wisdom and sympathy, could always be called upon for understanding and guidance.

Please accept our most heartfelt condolences over the passing of this great friend of Pan Americanism.

W. C. BRISTER
Acting President

INTER-AMERICAN ACADEMY OF COMPARA-
TIVE AND INTERNATIONAL LAW

HABANA

At a recent meeting of the Curatorium of this institution it was unanimously agreed to write you of the deep sorrow of all those present in the irreparable loss of Dr. L. S. Rowe, the Director of the Pan American Union and an ex-officio member of the Curatorium of this Academy. His tireless labors were responsible for much of the progress in promoting friendship among the nations of the Continent.

GEORGE FINCH, *President*
ENRIQUE DOLZ, *Secretary General*

THE INTER-AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION

WASHINGTON

WHEREAS: Dr. L. S. Rowe passed away on December 5, 1946; and

WHEREAS: For more than a quarter century he served as Director General of the Pan American Union and in that capacity he became known throughout the Americas for his leadership, his untiring devotion to the cause of Pan Americanism, and his friendly cooperation with individuals and groups working for the common ideal; and

WHEREAS: He has shown keen interest in the activities of the Inter-American Bar Association since its establishment and constantly rendered valuable assistance to the Association; Now, THEREFORE, the Executive Committee of the Inter-American Bar Association hereby resolves:

1. To express deep sorrow on the death of Dr. L. S. Rowe in the name of the Inter-American Bar Association, as well as in its own name; and

2. To transmit a copy of this Resolution to the Pan American Union and to the members of his

family, and to place it upon the records of the Association.

By the Executive Committee:

GEORGE MAURICE MORRIS, *Chairman*
ALBERTO BLANCO
CAMILO DE BRIGARD SILVA
HERNANDO DE LAVALLE
MIGUEL S. MACEDO
D. L. MCCARTHY, K. C.
ALBERTO ULLOA
HAROLDO VALLADÃO
WILLIAM ROY VALLANCE

INTER-AMERICAN BOY SCOUT COUNCIL

MEXICO CITY

With deep sorrow I have learned of the tragic death of my good friend, Dr. L. S. Rowe, Director General of the Pan American Union.

Dr. Rowe rendered great service to the Inter-American Scout Movement. For that reason his memory will always be venerated by our institution.

Please accept my sincerest sympathy and that of the Inter-American Boy Scout Council.

JUAN LAINÉ
President

INTER-AMERICAN CARIBBEAN UNION AND PAN AMERICAN COLUMBIAN SOCIETY

HABANA

The Inter-American Caribbean Union and the Pan American Columbian Society send to the Pan American Union sincere sympathy in the death of its great Director, Leo S. Rowe.

MIGUEL ÁNGEL CAMPA
President

INTER-AMERICAN COMMISSION OF WOMEN

WASHINGTON

WHEREAS Dr. Leo S. Rowe, Director General of the Pan American Union, was a true apostle of Pan Americanism, spreading in this Hemisphere the principles of the doctrine of union, progress, and democracy;

WHEREAS his long life was full of honor, goodness, and justice and his memory can serve as an example to future generations because of the gifts of tolerance, understanding, and impartiality that ennobled his existence;

WHEREAS he always protected the interests of women, supporting their ideals with enthusiasm, determination, and generous sympathy;

The Inter-American Commission of Women RESOLVES:

To request of the Governing Board of the Pan American Union that on the initiative of the Inter-American Commission of Women the bust of Dr. Leo S. Rowe be placed in the Hall of the Americas, as a continual tribute expressing gratitude for his work and veneration and respect for his memory.

MINERVA BERNARDINO
Chairman

INTER-AMERICAN COFFEE BOARD

NEW YORK

The members of the Inter-American Coffee Board were profoundly shocked and saddened by the sudden and tragic death of the beloved Director General of the Pan American Union. In Dr. Rowe's passing the Union, the Board, and all supporters of the ideal of Pan American cooperation have lost an honored and devoted friend. On behalf of the Board, and of myself personally, I extend to you and the Pan American Union our deepest sympathy in your bereavement and sorrow.

EDWARD G. CALE
Chairman

INTER-AMERICAN DEFENSE BOARD

WASHINGTON

WHEREAS:

A. Dr. Leo S. Rowe, Director General of the Pan American Union for more than a quarter of a century, died in Washington on 5 December 1946;

B. The demise of this outstanding man deprives that organization as well as the American nations of one of their most fervent, effective, and devoted servants in the common cause of Hemisphere unity and solidarity;

C. His personal talents and his moral and intellectual attributes, evidenced in his work, constitute a supreme example of dedication to the ideals of Pan-Americanism;

The Inter-American Defense Board, in its One Hundred and Ninth Session, 10 December 1946, RESOLVES:

1. To render homage to the memory of Dr. Leo S. Rowe by rising and standing one minute in silence, and by causing to appear in the Minutes

an expression of its profound grief for his lamentable demise;

2. To express to the Chairman of the Governing Board of the Pan American Union, and, through him, to the members of that distinguished body, its profound grief for the death of the Director General of the Pan American Union, Dr. Leo S. Rowe;

3. To participate, as a body, in whatever memorial programs may be held by the Pan American Union;

4. To present a plaque at the time and place considered most appropriate by the Pan American Union;

5. To forward a copy of this resolution with a note to the Chairman of the Governing Board of the Pan American Union.

Official copy.

L. S. HITCHCOCK, Colonel, GSC
Secretary General

INTER-AMERICAN FEDERATION OF AUTOMOBILE CLUBS

BUENOS AIRES

This Federation desires to express its deepest sympathy on the passing of Dr. Leo S. Rowe, Director General of the Pan American Union. His death is an inestimable loss to America.

CARLOS ANESI
President

INTER-AMERICAN FEDERATION OF SOCIETIES OF AUTHORS AND COMPOSERS

HABANA

The Inter-American Federation of Societies of Authors and Composers profoundly deplores the sudden death of Dr. L. S. Rowe and offers its sincerest sympathy. The tragic news has filled all America with consternation, especially the inter-American organizations, such as our Federation, which well knew his constant concern for American culture and solidarity. We send this expression of our deep sorrow to the distinguished institution to which his remarkable gifts did honor.

NATALIO CHEDIAK
Secretary General

INTER-AMERICAN INDIAN INSTITUTE

MEXICO CITY

This Institute has been profoundly saddened by the death of Dr. L. S. Rowe, Director General of

the Pan American Union. I personally have been deeply affected, for Dr. Rowe and I were friends for more than twenty-five years.

In the name of our Governing Board I beg you to convey to the members of the Governing Board of the Pan American Union the most heartfelt sympathy of the Institute in the regrettable loss of one who contributed so much, both personally and officially, to the Indianist movement that is developing in the Americas.

MANUEL GAMIO
Director

INTER-AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURAL SCIENCES

TURRIALBA

The staff of the Institute and other friends in Turrialba desire you to transmit to the Governing Board and the staff of the Pan American Union their condolences and extreme sense of loss in the untimely passing of Director General Leo S. Rowe.

RALPH H. ALLEE
Director

INTER-AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF MUNICIPAL HISTORY

HABANA

The Inter-American Institute of Municipal History is deeply grieved by the death of your illustrious Director General, Dr. Rowe.

JOSÉ LUCIANO FRANCO
Secretary General

INTER-AMERICAN JURIDICAL COMMITTEE

RIO DE JANEIRO

We are deeply moved by the death of Dr. Leo S. Rowe. In the name of the Inter-American Juridical Committee and in my own name, I send this sincere expression of our sorrow at the irreparable loss which the cause of continental solidarity has just suffered.

FRANCISCO CAMPOS
Chairman

INTER-AMERICAN RADIO OFFICE

HABANA

Please accept our most sincere condolences. Pan Americanism has lost its most zealous architect.

DIRECTOR OF THE OFFICE

INTER-AMERICAN STATISTICAL INSTITUTE

RIO DE JANEIRO

Please accept sincerest condolences untimely death Doctor Rowe, which bereaves us of a loyal friend and great leader.

M. A. TEIXEIRA DE FREITAS,

President

INTER-AMERICAN TRADE-MARK BUREAU

HABANA

I am deeply distressed by the sad news. I had great affection for Dr. Rowe and, like all America, I mourn the passing of so remarkable a personage.

JUAN LUIS RODRÍGUEZ

Director

LATIN AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF
MUSICIANS

SANTIAGO, CHILE

Please accept the sincere sympathy of ALADEM on the occasion of the death of Dr. Rowe.

BRUNILDA CARTES

Secretary General

PAN AMERICAN COMMISSION ON INTER-
MUNICIPAL COOPERATION

HABANA

Inexpressibly shocked and saddened by the death of our great mutual friend and guide. Deepest sympathy.

CARLOS M. MORÁN

PAN AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF GEOGRAPHY
AND HISTORY

WASHINGTON

On behalf of the Pan American Institute of Geography and History and its Executive Committee please accept our most sincere expression of sympathy on the occasion of the tragic death of the Union's esteemed and beloved Director General, Dr. Rowe. This Institute feels, as must all America, that it has lost in him a great and understanding friend.

ROBERT H. RANDALL

Chairman, Executive Committee

PAN AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF MINING
ENGINEERING AND GEOLOGY

SANTIAGO, CHILE

The Executive Committee of the Pan American Institute of Mining Engineering and Geology has learned with profound regret the news of the death of Dr. L. S. Rowe, Director General of the Pan American Union and eminent Americanist.

Please accept this expression of heartfelt condolence.

MARÍN RODRÍGUEZ, *President*

ROBERTO MÜLLER, *Secretary*

PAN AMERICAN RAILWAY CONGRESS

BUENOS AIRES

The Executive Committee has learned with great sadness of the death of Dr. L. S. Rowe. Director General of the Pan American Union, He was an eminent personage who guided that institution with intelligence, efficiency, and enthusiasm during more than a quarter of a century and who cooperated most effectively in fostering friendly relations among all the nations of the Continent.

Our Association offers to the Pan American Union its most heartfelt condolences.

ENRIQUE CHANOURDIE, *President*

J. NÚÑEZ BRIAN, *Secretary General*

PAN AMERICAN SANITARY BUREAU

WASHINGTON

The death of Doctor Leo S. Rowe would have been a calamity at any time to the cause of Pan Americanism, for possibly there is no one who personified better the ideals of the doctrine of Pan American solidarity than he, but happening at the time it did it was a tragedy, the importance of which only the future can tell.

Doctor Rowe and I came to the Pan American building at about the same time in 1920, he as Director General of the Pan American Union, rich with a background of training in finance and diplomacy, and familiarity with the existing problems of the Pan American governments, and I with only technical knowledge of the same region from the standpoint of public health. It has been my good fortune to have been associated with him since that time, and to have had the advantage of his calm and wise judgment, his real affection for Latin American people, and his broad vision.

Doctor Rowe's death creates an almost irreparable loss to the cause of Pan American understanding and to me personally, as well as being the cause of deep regret to his many friends whom he had both in social and official life in Washington.

HUGH S. CUMMING
Director

PERMANENT COMMITTEE OF THE PAN AMERICAN RAILWAY

BUENOS AIRES

I was stunned to see in our newspapers the photograph of our beloved Dr. Rowe, and to read of the tragic accident that cost such a valuable life.

All the nations of America will grieve, as does the Permanent Committee of the Pan American Railway, over the irreparable loss of so valued a friend and so kind a coworker. We have always appreciated his unceasing labor and his help in our high purpose of achieving the long-desired joining of the Americas by rail.

May his spirit continue to watch over the destiny of America, and may our Continent and the whole world enter upon a reign of peace, fraternity, and justice.

I offer to the Pan American Union the deepest sympathy of the Permanent Committee of the Pan American Railway.

JUAN A. BRIANO
Chairman

PERMANENT INSTITUTION OF THE PAN AMERICAN HIGHWAY CONGRESSES

WASHINGTON

Please accept our most sincere condolences on the passing of Doctor L. S. Rowe.

ALBERTO M. PODESTÁ
Secretary

POSTAL UNION OF THE AMERICAS AND SPAIN

MONTEVIDEO

With profound grief we have learned of the death of Leo S. Rowe, eminent citizen of the Americas. This office expresses its heartfelt sympathy.

ARTURO QUESADA
MIGUEL ÁLVAREZ EASTMAN

THIRD INTER-AMERICAN CONFERENCE OF AGRICULTURE (EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE)

CARACAS

Please accept our sincerest sympathy in the sad loss of that eminent inter-Americanist, Dr. L. S. Rowe.

R. ÁLAMO IBARRA
Secretary General

FIRST PAN AMERICAN CONGRESS ON SOCIAL MEDICINE

HABANA

The First Pan American Congress on Social Medicine feels deep sorrow on being informed of the unexpected death of Dr. Leo S. Rowe, Director General of the Pan American Union for more than a quarter of a century. In this post he gave all his mental powers and enthusiasm to the promotion of the Pan American ideal.

DR. BUSTAMANTE
Secretary

ROTARY INTERNATIONAL

CHICAGO

Sincerest condolences on the passing of Director Rowe, whose death will be deeply felt by the Pan American world.

PHILIP LOVEJOY
General Secretary

GOVERNMENT JUNTA OF BOLIVIA

LA PAZ

WHEREAS:

Dr. L. S. Rowe, who for more than a quarter of a century rendered eminent service to the cause of the Americas, has died in the city of Washington,

The Government Junta
DECREES:

That December 7 be declared a day of mourning throughout the Republic, without the closing of offices. The flag shall be flown at half-mast on all public buildings.

The Ministers of State in the Departments of Foreign Affairs and the Interior are charged with the fulfillment of this decree.

Done in the city of La Paz on December 6, 1946.

TOMÁS MONJE GUTIÉRREZ
EDUARDO SÁENZ GARCÍA
ROBERTO BILBAO LA VIEJA

Witness:

JULIO ALVARADO

Under Secretary of Foreign Affairs and Worship

THE SENATE OF CHILE

SANTIAGO

The Chilean Senate, deeply moved by the death of Dr. Leo S. Rowe, Director General of the Pan American Union, has resolved to send this expression of its most heartfelt condolence.

Dr. Rowe's outstanding personality and, in particular, his spirit of true Americanism made him the great champion of an ever closer and more effective relationship among the republics of this Continent. In him they saw the most perfect personification of the noble ideals of American union and solidarity. Chile, which counted him among its most beloved friends, pays reverent tribute to his memory.

ARTURO ALESSANDRI, *President*
FERNANDO ALTAMIRANO, *Secretary*

CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES OF CHILE

SANTIAGO

SEÑOR YRARRÁZAVAL.—Mr. President, in Washington the active and fruitful life of a great citizen of America has suddenly been ended.

Dr. Leo S. Rowe, Director General of the Pan American Union, was characterized by his loyalty and constancy in the service of a better understanding among the nations of America. He was distinguished also by his many special qualities. His great knowledge of the law, the history, and the culture of the American nations made him, for 40 years, an influential and irreplaceable figure at all international meetings.

The doors of the beautiful white building of the Pan American Union on Seventeenth Street in Washington were always cordially opened to the citizens of Chile. From his balcony Dr. Rowe would show them the gardens of the White House; he would take them to the bust of O'Higgins in the Hall of Heroes; and the visit would end with the traditional photograph in the palm-bordered patio.

He loved Chile. He visited our country many times; he liked our atmosphere; and he admired our democratic traditions.

His noble life, consecrated to a high ideal, is a beautiful example for the youth of America. By birth he was a citizen of the United States but he lived out his life as a citizen of the Americas. Therefore, all America will cherish his memory with affection.

I propose that the Chamber of Deputies send a cablegram of condolence to the Pan American Union.

Señor Coloma (Chairman):

If the Chamber agrees, the cablegram proposed by Señor Yrarrázaval will be sent.

(Approved.)

CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES OF CHILE

SANTIAGO

At today's session the members of the Chamber of Deputies of Chile unanimously resolved to send to the Pan American Union their most sincere condolences on the lamentable death of the Union's Director General, Dr. L. S. Rowe.

JUAN A. COLOMA, *Chairman*
LUIS ASTABURUAGA, *Secretary*

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF CUBA

HABANA

MR. CHAIRMAN AND FELLOW MEMBERS:

The House of Representatives has just honored, in well-deserved and eloquent form, the memory of Major General Calixto García Iñíguez, patriot and soldier of Cuban freedom. We consider it proper also, in the field of continental relations, to render a fervent tribute to a most admirable American who has suddenly been taken from our midst by a grievous accident: Dr. Leo S. Rowe, Director General of the Pan American Union, diplomat *par excellence*, ardent and renowned promoter of all that might contribute to the rapprochement of our nations and to a better understanding of their institutions and their peoples. . . .

Dr. Rowe was an indefatigable soldier on behalf of true Americanism. To complete devotion of his talent and his zeal, he added his fine sense of responsibility and understanding, and such good will and efficiency that it became impossible to

think of the Pan American Union and inter-American assemblies without linking his name to every good project. Standard bearer of the New America, always ready to work for its greatness, he believed in the success of persevering action and in the persuasive power of ideas for the formation of a clearly defined collective consciousness. He was an exemplary citizen, endowed with innate kindness and modesty; a true ambassador of good will, to whom came all those who had no other support or connections in the great city where he worked. And there was no calling, no good and noble desire that did not obtain from him material help as well as the spiritual aid of his calm judgment and his comforting word. His hands liked to guide, and his temperament to offer, to accomplish, to bestow. . . .

I am asking now that the House of Representatives, in the name of our country, address the Governing Board of the Pan American Union, expressing our sympathy in the great loss that has so saddened and moved us all.

By recognizing eminent service and by rewarding merit, societies grow and institutions are strengthened. A warrior and a leader has fallen in battle, crowned with victory. May the Continent honor him and may Cuba remember him!

(The House of Representatives arose and unanimously approved the proposal of Dr. Pastor del Rfo.)

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF CUBA

HABANA

The House of Representatives of Cuba, fully aware of the eminent services rendered to Pan Americanism by the late Director General of the Pan American Union, Dr. L. S. Rowe, has resolved to express to the Union the sincere sympathy of its members in the tragic loss of that illustrious official who for many years was so faithful an interpreter of the great spirit of hemisphere solidarity—a solidarity which we now happily see achieved.

RUBÉN DE LEÓN
Chairman

NATIONAL CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY OF THE REPUBLIC OF ECUADOR

WHEREAS, on December 5 there occurred in the city of Washington the tragic death of Dr. Leo S. Rowe, eminent citizen of the United States of

America, and a figure outstanding on the American Continent for his qualities of mind and character; and

WHEREAS, Dr. Rowe, as Director General of the Pan American Union, devoted himself for many years to promoting harmony and solidarity among the nations of the continent through his persevering and practical efforts, especially in the fields of culture and health; and

WHEREAS, it is a duty of the Government to recognize the merits and honor the memory of prominent Ecuadoreans and foreigners who because of their great qualities and their achievements are a credit to humanity, the National Constituent Assembly of Ecuador agrees:

Art. 1. To declare its regret at the unexpected death of an honored citizen of the United States of America, Dr. Leo S. Rowe, Director General of the Pan American Union in Washington; and

Art. 2. To send the condolences of the National Constituent Assembly of Ecuador to the Government of the United States, to the Ambassador of that country in this capital, and to the Pan American Union in Washington.

Given at Quito, in the National Constituent Assembly, on the seventh of December, 1946.

MARIANO SUÁREZ VEINTIMILLA
President
FRANCISCO DAÍQUEA MORENO
Secretary General

CONGRESS OF NICARAGUA

MANAGUA

The Congress of Nicaragua laments the irreparable loss of Dr. L. S. Rowe and sends to the Pan American Union its sincere condolences.

HENRY PALLAIS
ARNOLDO ALEMÁN
Secretaries

CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES OF PERU

LIMA

On the occasion of the deeply lamented death of the Director General of the Pan American Union, the Chamber of Deputies of Peru sends its condolences to that institution of continental cooperation, which is so brilliantly working for the brotherhood of the nations of America.

PEDRO E. MUNIZ
Chairman

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE
UNITED STATES

Extension of Remarks of
Hon. ROBERT B. CHIPERFIELD of Illinois

Monday, January 6, 1947

Mr. CHIPERFIELD. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the *Record*, I include therein an editorial appearing in the Washington Evening Star on the passing of Dr. Leo S. Rowe, late Director General of the Pan American Union:

Dr. LEO S. ROWE

It is not an exaggeration to say that Dr. Leo S. Rowe will be mourned throughout the Western Hemisphere. He was indeed a citizen of half the world, if not the whole of it. His services as Director General of the Pan American Union during the most important quarter century in modern times were widely useful. He lived for his task, was dedicated to it with all his soul. News of his sudden and tragic death will come as a shock to great numbers of people who never personally met him.

Dr. Rowe's intellectual powers were of a very high order. He was a scholar of distinction before he began his public career. Skilled in the philosophy of the common law, he brought to his endeavors in Washington a competency for equitable judgment which made his knowledge of the past a dynamic force of compelling value. He knew thoroughly the essential doctrines of international comity. It was part of his equipment, too, that he understood financial, industrial, and commercial problems in their larger and more inclusive aspects. He proved his talent notably in the Treasury and State Departments before he was chosen, in 1920, to carry on the work developed by John Barrett.

But Dr. Rowe's major achievements were not mere negotiations between governments. He was a man of a wonderful heart, a simple and kindly man who cared deeply about humanity without regard to condition or creed or class or any other limitation. If the good-neighbor ideal was symbolized by any individual, he was that one. His chivalry is a legend that surely will endure.

More important, however, is the survival and progress of the cause to which he gave his efforts. The 21 republics of the newer half of the globe, with Canada not overlooked, were to him a single society, varying only in minor respects, sharing an identic destiny, advancing cooperatively to-

ward a mutual prosperity as well as peace and freedom. All the monument that he would wish is that of the continuance of the movement to which he belonged. The best tribute possible to pay to him is practical support of the Pan American program.

Congressional Record—Appendix, January 10, 1947.

SENATE OF URUGUAY

SEÑOR BERRO. I should like to make a short statement that I believe to be entirely fitting at this time.

During the recess of the legislature there occurred the tragic death of an American figure who well deserves to have this Senate join in the tributes that Uruguay and all America have been paying him. I am referring to the Director of the Pan American Union, Dr. Leo S. Rowe, who administered that institution for 25 years with great dignity, with real diplomacy, and with an exquisite gift of courtesy and friendliness.

All of us who are advocates—strong advocates—of American brotherhood, are acquainted with the work that Dr. Rowe has done. He travelled, more than once, through almost all the countries of America—the large and the small, the rich and the poor, and in all of them he supported the principle of absolute equality of sovereignty, whatever the material or natural differences. He was an eager worker for American friendship. Those of us who have been in the United States know personally of the courtesy and thoughtfulness with which Dr. Rowe treated the representatives of the different countries, especially those of Uruguay. He knew this country well, and had great admiration and affection for it. . . .

I am glad that I was the first senator to speak on this subject, as no one is more duty-bound than I to praise Dr. Rowe as a great American and as a man whose friendship, once offered, was loyal and unchanging.

Señor Giambruno.—I should like, Mr. Chairman, to express my agreement with the statements of Senator Berro relating to the death of Dr. Rowe whom I came to know during the Conferences at Chapultepec and San Francisco.

Dr. Rowe, as all the senators know, was a man of the highest character, with a profound knowledge of Latin America. He had a thorough understanding of the political atmosphere and the sensibilities of the various countries of our continent. We had the pleasure of honoring him at the Chapultepec Conference, giving him in a

plenary session a vote of praise for his tireless, effective, and efficient work during his many years as Director General of the Pan American Union.

I could say much more, Mr. Chairman, but I will content myself with these few words of heartfelt tribute to the memory of this eminent defender of the highest interests of America.

Señor Arroyo Torres.—I wish to say, Mr. Chairman, that my political party joins wholeheartedly in this tribute to Dr. Rowe. We are recognizing not only his exemplary life, but also the general conduct of the people of the United States.

I want to take this opportunity to express our satisfaction with the unanimous recognition by the Uruguayan legislature of the sincerity and the good intentions of the people of the United States in dealing with Pan American problems.

The Senate voted to send copies of these tributes to the Pan American Union.

GOVERNMENT OF CURAÇAO

WILLEMSTAD,, CURAÇAO
NETHERLANDS WEST INDIES

We have learned with deep regret and sorrow of the sudden passing away of Doctor Leo S. Rowe. Accept on my behalf and on that of the people of Curaçao our heartfelt sympathy.

F. A. JAS
Acting Governor of Curaçao

GOVERNMENT OF PUERTO RICO

SAN JUAN

May I extend my heartfelt condolence in the name of the people of Puerto Rico for the irreparable loss of our friend Doctor Rowe.

JESÚS T. PIÑERO
Governor of Puerto Rico

ACADEMY OF WORLD ECONOMICS

WASHINGTON

Be It Resolved: That the Board of Directors of the Academy of World Economics hereby expresses its sorrow at the recent passing of Leo S. Rowe, Director General of the Pan American Union, who lent great distinction to this Academy as a Member of its Advisory Council, and ever valuable assistance through his wise and kindly counsel.

The members of the Board are deeply aware of the loss thus suffered by the whole world of scholarship and statesmanship in general, and in particular by the worthy cause of inter-American understanding; and, at the same time, they personally hold enshrined in their minds and hearts, affectionate memories of his personal qualities of nobility and love of his fellow men.

THE AMERICAN PEACE SOCIETY

BOSTON

Please extend to the family of Dr. Leo Rowe and to your Governing Board the deeply felt sense of loss which the American Peace Society feels in the sudden tragic death of our honorary vice-president.

FRANKLIN DUNHAM
Executive Secretary

CARNEGIE CORPORATION

NEW YORK

The officers of the Carnegie Corporation of New York, mindful of Dr. Rowe's long and distinguished services in national and international affairs, extend to his family and associates their sympathy and deep regret at his passing.

ROBERT M. LESTER
Secretary

CARNEGIE ENDOWMENT FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE

WASHINGTON

IN MEMORIAM

The trustees of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace have been shocked by the tragic death of Dr. Leo S. Rowe, Director General of the Pan American Union, an institution which was close to the heart of the founder of the Endowment. During his many years as Director General, Dr. Rowe cooperated wholeheartedly in the work of the Endowment in the Western Hemisphere. Under his wise and sympathetic direction, the Pan American Union developed into an agency of great usefulness in promoting good will and better understanding between and among the American nations and peoples. In his passing the Trustees have lost a valued collaborator and the cause of international peace a wise counselor and a true friend.

Be It Resolved, That this resolution be inscribed upon the minutes of the semiannual meeting of

the Board of Trustees of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, and that a certified copy thereof be transmitted by the Secretary to the Governing Board of the Pan American Union.

A true copy of a resolution adopted by the Board of Trustees of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace at the semiannual meeting of the Endowment held in New York City, December 9, 1946.

GEORGE A. FINCH
Secretary

THE CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY OF AMERICA

WASHINGTON

In behalf of the Catholic University of America I extend to the Governing Board of the Pan American Union our sincere sympathy in the great loss which you have suffered through the tragic death of Dr. Leo S. Rowe, Director General. Dr. Rowe has been closely associated with our University in many affairs connected with our relations with the Latin-American Republics. We were pleased to have him accept an honorary degree from our University, and shall cherish his memory as one of the greatest personal and official influences in building cordial and lasting relations among the American Republics.

P. J. McCORMICK
Rector

CLUB DE LAS AMÉRICAS

WASHINGTON

My heartfelt sympathy and that of the Club de las Américas on the tragic death of that distinguished Pan Americanist Dr. Rowe, whose memory will always be revered throughout the Americas.

FRANCISCO BANDA

COUNCIL FOR INTER-AMERICAN COOPERATION, INC.

NEW YORK

We are deeply shocked and grieved at the untimely passing of Dr. Leo S. Rowe. His untiring efforts and devotion to the cause of hemisphere solidarity and understanding have been an inspiration to those who knew him and have been active in similar endeavors. The Council for

Inter-American Cooperation extends sincere sympathy to the countless friends and devoted associates of Dr. Rowe in the Pan American Union.

ARNOLD TSCHUDY
Director

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

WASHINGTON

It is with a very great sadness that we have learned of the sudden and untimely passing of Dr. Rowe, who served our Society so faithfully and well as a member of our Advisory Committee of men. Please permit me to express my personal sympathy as well as that of the entire National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, in the great loss which has been sustained in his passing. We feel bereft of a real friend and neighbor.

MAY E. TALMADGE
President General

GORGAS MEMORIAL INSTITUTE OF TROPICAL AND PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

WASHINGTON

The members of the Board of Directors of the Gorgas Memorial Institute of Tropical and Preventive Medicine extend their deepest sympathy. Through the tragic death of Doctor Rowe the Institute too has suffered incalculable loss. His wise counsel through the years was unfailing.

J. F. SILER
President

GRUPO AMÉRICA, SECTION OF THE U. S. A.

LA CANADA, CALIFORNIA

The section of the United States of America of the International Institute of American Ideals (Grupo América) wishes to extend on behalf of its officers and members, and on behalf of all the national Sections of the Grupo América throughout all the Americas, most heartfelt sympathy upon the occasion of the tragic death of Dr. L. S. Rowe, Director of the Union.

This Section of Grupo América joins with all loyal Americans throughout the Hemisphere in paying tribute to the memory of Dr. Rowe and to the splendid and invaluable work he gave as his personal contribution to the ideals of true Americanism. It is safe to say that no other single American of any of the American Republics has had so

profound an effect for good upon the great work of Pan Americanism.

ALAN W. HAZELTON
Founder-President

INTER-AMERICAN COUNCIL

CLEVELAND

I wish to express on behalf of our Committee and on my own behalf our great sense of loss in the death of Dr. Leo S. Rowe.

Dr. Rowe's contribution to inter-American relations and indeed, through what he did for inter-American relations, to good international relations generally, was very great. I personally knew Dr. Rowe before he became the Director of the Pan American Union and have always esteemed him very highly.

CHARLES J. EWALD
Executive Director

MUSIC EDUCATORS NATIONAL CONFERENCE

CHICAGO

Profoundly shocked by the news of Dr. Rowe's death. Please convey to the Board and staff of the Pan American Union, on behalf of the Music Educators of the United States, this message of deepest sympathy.

LUTHER A. RICHMAN
President

NATIONAL EDUCATION ASSOCIATION OF THE UNITED STATES

WASHINGTON

We were all shocked and saddened when we learned of the untimely death of Dr. Rowe. It is indeed an irreparable loss when one so beloved by the entire citizenry of our own and of the Latin American countries is suddenly snatched from our midst. His sympathetic understanding of the problems of our Sister Republics and his ability to bring the needs of their vast population to the attention of our own country have contributed greatly to good will and friendliness.

We extend our sincere sympathy to you and to the other associates of Dr. Rowe at the Pan American Union. We have all lost an outstanding educator and loyal friend.

WILLARD E. GIVENS
Executive Secretary

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF SOCIAL SCIENCES

NEW YORK

On behalf of the officers of the National Institute of Social Sciences, I wish to express to you their deep sympathy in the great loss you have sustained. The tragic passing of your Director General, Dr. Leo S. Rowe, who joined this Institute in 1912, came as a distinct shock to his many admiring friends throughout the Nation.

Dr. Rowe had been so closely identified with the Pan American Union and had won so distinguished a place in South American affairs that his great work should forever be his monument.

With renewed sympathy to his close associates in the Union, I am

Sincerely yours,
ROSINA HAHN
Secretary

NEW YORK UNIVERSITY

NEW YORK

New York University joins with all other educational and cultural institutions in the United States in deploring the untimely death of Dr. Leo S. Rowe, who had done so much to advance the cause of international friendship in this hemisphere.

HARRY WOODBURN CHASE
Chancellor

PANAMA CANAL SOCIETY

WASHINGTON

We of the Panama Canal Society join with the multitude in expressing our sorrow at the passing of your great Chairman, Dr. Leo S. Rowe; it is indeed a great loss not only to the Pan American Union but to our Country that he served so long and so well.

Many of the members of the Panama Canal Society were on the Isthmus when Dr. Rowe was there as a Land Commissioner. The writer had the honor of knowing him well, and to know him was to love him.

The Panama Canal Society of Washington extends on behalf of the Society in California, Illinois, New York, and Florida, as well as the Washington Society our deepest sympathy; a friend he was to all, kindness itself.

WALTER G. ROSS
President

PAN AMERICAN CLUB

DENVER

It was with great regret that the Pan American Club of Denver learned of the sudden death of your Director General, Dr. Leo S. Rowe, and we wish to extend to you our sympathy in the loss of a co-worker who was so effective in promoting the aims and work of your organization.

Our own organization, now three years old, was founded as a result of Denver's desire to do what it could to promote these same ends—a better understanding between the people of all the Americas.

N. D. BROMLEY

*President*PAN AMERICAN COUNCIL, INTERNATIONAL
RELATIONS CENTER

CHICAGO

The members of the Pan American Council learned with great regret and sorrow of the untimely death of Dr. Leo S. Rowe, Director of the Pan American Union,

Dr. Rowe's passing will be felt by North Americans and Latin Americans alike, for he did more to promote inter-American understanding than any private citizen of this hemisphere. His death is a challenge to all of us who are engaged in Pan American activity to carry on vigorously and set the pattern for world relationships.

We extend to the members of the Staff of the Pan American Union our deepest sympathy.

GEORGE B. MASSEY, Jr.

Executive Director

PAN AMERICAN LEAGUE

MIAMI

WHEREAS:

The Pan American Union and the cause of Pan American Unity have sustained an irreparable loss in the tragic passing of their faithful exponent, Dr. Leo S. Rowe, Director General of the Pan American Union;

The Pan American League, mindful of Dr. Rowe's priceless contribution to the Pan American cause and of his never failing cooperation with, and interest in, this organization, shares the loss and sorrow of the Governing Board of the Pan American Union.

THEREFORE:

The Officers, Board of Directors, and Membership of the Pan American League extend to the

Governing Board of the Pan American Union, through the medium of this Resolution, deep and sincere sympathy.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

MRS. CLARK STEARNS

President International

PAN AMERICAN LEAGUE

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA BRANCHES

SAN DIEGO

RESOLUTION

WHEREAS:

The tragic death of Dr. L. S. Rowe, Director General of the Pan American Union, has taken from us one of the leaders in Pan American unity; and

WHEREAS:

His deep and life-long labor was toward better understanding among the Americas;

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED:

That the Southern California Branches of the Pan American League in Conference assembled this 12th day of December, 1946, at Los Angeles, do extend to the Pan American Union our deep sympathy in the great loss of Dr. Rowe.

CARRIE H. S. CROKAT,

MARY M. NICOLLS,

*Committee*PAN AMERICAN LIAISON COMMITTEE
OF WOMEN'S ORGANIZATIONS

WASHINGTON

The members of the Pan American Liaison Committee desire to express to the Governing Board of the Pan American Union their deepest sympathy in the sudden death of Doctor Rowe.

Doctor Rowe's passing was a distinct loss not only to the peoples of the Western Hemisphere but to the world, for his long and devoted service in the interest of Pan American affairs and his profound understanding of cultural relations had gained for him universal appreciation, admiration, and respect.

The members of the Pan American Liaison Committee sympathize with the peoples of the Pan American Union who have lost a true friend. We mourn the loss of a great public spirit.

HELEN HOFFMAN

Secretary

PAN AMERICAN ROUND TABLE

BROWNSVILLE

The Pan American Round Table of Brownsville, Texas, wishes to express its deep regret upon learning of the death of Director Rowe; and

To acknowledge again the many favors extended to it by Director Rowe; and

To express, also, its great appreciation for those favors.

BERNADINE FAXON (MRS. KENNETH FAXON)

Corresponding Secretary

PAN AMERICAN ROUND TABLE

SAN ANTONIO

With the Pan American Union, the State Department and the nation at large we mourn the untimely passing of a true Pan American, Dr. Leo S. Rowe. His accomplishments are indeed a living monument to his dedication and devotion to the cause he served so faithfully for many years.

PAN AMERICAN SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES

NEW YORK

The past generation has presented to the national scene no worthier citizen, no truer patriot, no more exalted public servant, than Leo S. Rowe.

Nature destined him for the career of civic usefulness to which he dedicated his entire life. The processes through which he developed his educational attainments and high scholarship were planned with the wisdom that insured his distinguished standing in the councils of the elect.

When he made the decision that it was in the realm of political science he could best utilize the intellectual forces with which he was endowed, he gave to his country an unmatched capacity for public service.

Americanism was his lodestar. Devoted love of country. Unswerving loyalty to its highest ideals. Resolute belief in its great destiny as a benefactor of the human race. Motivated by these principles it was a natural development that brought him into the fields of statecraft in the capacity of Chief of the Division of Latin American affairs in the Department of State.

There was laid the foundation of that greater service as Director General of the Pan American Union, in which no more notable contribution

has ever been made to the cause of the harmonious and united Americas. Here he displayed the highest attributes of diplomacy, kindliness, sincerity, helpfulness, breadth of vision, and zeal for the firm upbuilding of mutual trust between nations.

He was a lover of mankind, and therefore an apostle of that spirit of peace which should illumine the minds and hearts of all the children of the earth.

In everything that gives strength to the exaltation of humanity, Leo S. Rowe was a citizen of the world.¹

JOHN J. CLISHAM

Executive Secretary

PAN AMERICAN SOCIETY OF NEW ENGLAND

BOSTON

The Board of the Pan American Society of New England wish to convey to the members of the Pan American Union our deep sense of loss in the death of Dr. Leo S. Rowe. Every American of both Continents owes to him the warmest gratitude for all he has done in building up inter-American friendship and understanding. Our own Society will forever be in his debt for his keen interest in its development and for his generous encouragement, which has been an invaluable inspiration.

JANE ELLIOTT HOBART

Secretary

PAN AMERICAN SOCIETY, SAN FRANCISCO CHAPTER

SAN FRANCISCO

The members of the San Francisco Chapter of the Pan American Society, Inc., desire to express their grief on hearing of the death by accident of Dr. Leo S. Rowe, Director General of the Pan American Union.

Dr. Rowe was our foster parent. At all times he has assisted the Chapter by keeping us informed of developments in the cause of Pan Americanism and by his wise counsel.

Many of our members have known him personally and have experienced the geniality of his temperament. It is, then, with feelings of personal

¹ *The President of the Society, Mr. Thomas Waverly Palmer, appointed a Committee for the purpose of carving to a successful conclusion the "Dr. Leo S. Rowe Memorial Fund" for a scholarship at the University of Pennsylvania.*

loss that the members of this committee, on behalf of the Pan American Society of San Francisco, subscribe our names.

ALFRED COESTER, *Chairman*
WILLIAM FISHER
O. K. CUSHING

SPANISH AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE
BLIND

NEW YORK

It was with sorrow that we learned of the death of Doctor Leo Rowe. May we extend our deepest sympathy.

SPANISH AMERICAN ASSOCIATION
FOR THE BLIND

UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA, COLLEGE OF
LIBERAL ARTS

TUCSON

In view of our knowledge of the high importance of the work of the Pan American Union in our international relations and of the many years of devoted service of Dr. Rowe, we wish to extend our profound sympathies and regrets to the Union at this untimely loss of its Director General.

The local chapter of the Pan American League has resolved that its sympathies be sent to the Pan American Union through this department of the University.

JOHN BROOKS

Head of the Department of Latin American Cultures

WHARTON SCHOOL OF FINANCE AND COM-
MERCE, UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA

PHILADELPHIA

IN MEMORIAM

Dr. Leo S. Rowe

The death of Dr. Leo S. Rowe, December 5, 1946, has brought to an end the life and long-continued activity of one who contributed much to the development of the Wharton School of Finance and Commerce from 1894 to 1917, and who has rendered a great public service, as Director of the Pan American Union, in promoting friendly relations and cooperation between the United States and the countries of Central and South America.

When nineteen years of age, Leo S. Rowe graduated from the Wharton School; two years later he received the Ph. D. from the University of Halle, Germany; and in 1895 he obtained the degree LL.B. from the Law School of the Univer-

sity of Pennsylvania. In 1931, his Alma Mater awarded him the honorary degree of LL.D. Two years later that degree was conferred upon him by Georgetown University. Previously the Universities of Argentina, Peru, and Chile had taken like action. The Governments of twelve of the countries of the West Indies and South America have bestowed medals of honor upon Dr. Rowe. Many other recognitions of the valuable services of Dr. Rowe have been made by the large number of international conferences and organizations in whose activities Dr. Rowe has participated as Director of the Pan American Union, and as a recognized authority on Latin American problems.

Dr. Rowe's leadership in connection with Latin American questions, and in influencing the policy followed by the United States in dealing with those subjects, began while he was an Assistant Professor of Political Science in the Wharton School. In 1900-1901 he served as a member of the Commission to Revise and Compile the Laws of Puerto Rico, and the following year he was Chairman of the Insular Code Commission which drafted the laws by which, with some modifications, Puerto Rico is governed. During the next fifteen years, in addition to performing his academic work and managing the American Academy of Political and Social Science, he was active on many committees and in several congresses having to do with Latin American affairs. In 1917, he gave up his University work, and for two years was Assistant Secretary of the United States Treasury. In 1919, he became Chief of the Latin American Division of the State Department. A year later, he accepted the position of Director General of the Pan American Union, in which position he served with distinction until his death.

While those of us who were colleagues of Dr. Rowe when he was at the University of Pennsylvania fully recognize the importance and value of the international services he has rendered over a period of forty-five years, we think first of the zeal and spirit he manifested in building up and broadening the scope of the political science courses available for students in the Wharton School and other parts of the University of Pennsylvania. Instruction in political science had been given a start by Edmund J. James during the thirteen years he devoted to building a structure upon the foundations of the Wharton School. Dr. Rowe and his coworkers added much to what Professor James had done. Of equal significance was what Dr. Rowe did to give assured success and wide influence to the American Academy of

Political and Social Science that had been founded by Professor James in 1889, and of which Dr. Rowe was President from 1902 to 1930. Dr. Rowe's organizing and promotional work, during the second and third decades of the American Academy's activities, has aided much in the large growth the institution has had and is now having.

By this incomplete summary of the life work of their former colleague, the members of the Wharton School Faculty wish to express their appreciation of, and gratitude for, the services Dr. Leo S. Rowe has rendered for his University and his country. The memory of his services will long be cherished.

C. CANBY BALDERSTON, *Dean*

S. HOWARD PATTERSON, *Secretary of the Faculty*

WORLD FELLOWSHIP, INC.

CHICAGO

It was with shock and great sorrow that we learned of the untimely passing of our good friend and coworker, Dr. Leo S. Rowe, who did so very much in bettering Pan American relations, and all the many activities growing out of the Pan American Union. Dr. Rowe's loss to all of us can never be compensated, and his memory will ever inspire us. Dr. Rowe has left an enduring monument of great and good deeds. We salute a great man as his soul goes marching on!

SIDNEY A. TELLER

Representative to Latin America

CHILE-AMERICAN ASSOCIATION, INC.

NEW YORK

It was a severe blow to learn of the tragic death of that fine gentleman, Doctor Leo S. Rowe, whose friendship I enjoyed for many years. His comprehension, sincerity and wisdom, which were so fruitful in solving the Western Continent's problems, will be a great loss.

On behalf of the members of our Association and myself personally I beg you accept our condolence.

PERCY A. SEIBERT

Director

INTERNATIONAL HOUSE

NEW ORLEANS

Shocked and deeply grieved by the news of Dr. Rowe's death. Our deepest sympathy.

CHARLES NUTTER

CUBAN INTER-AMERICAN CLUB

NEW YORK

The Cuban Inter-American Club send you our deep sympathy for the great loss of your beloved president the late Dr. Leo Rowe.

GENEROSO M. PEDROSO

President

PUBLICATIONS OF THE PAN AMERICAN UNION, WASHINGTON, D. C.

BULLETIN OF THE PAN AMERICAN UNION

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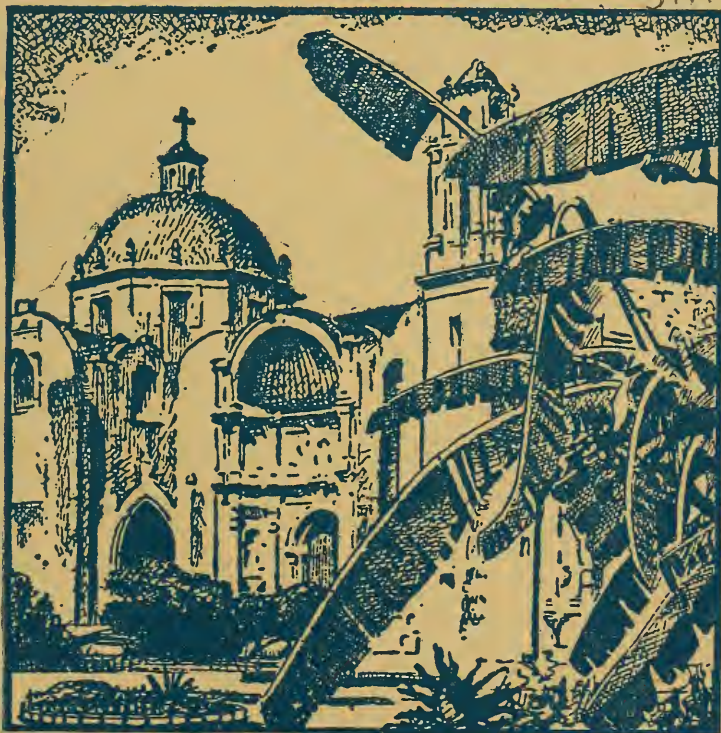


BULLETIN OF THE

Pan American Union

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CUERNAVACA, MEXICO

MAY-JUNE

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1947

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THE PAN AMERICAN UNION

WASHINGTON, D. C.

ALBERTO LLERAS, *Director General*

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THE PAN AMERICAN UNION, now 57 years old, is an international organization created and maintained by the twenty-one American Republics: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, the United States, Uruguay, and Venezuela. Originally known as the International Bureau of the American Republics, it was established in 1890 in accordance with a resolution passed April 14 of that year by the First International Conference of American States, which convened at Washington in October 1889. April 14 is celebrated annually throughout the Americas as Pan American Day.

The work of the Union was greatly expanded by resolutions of the Second Conference, held at Mexico City in 1901-2; the Third, at Rio de Janeiro in 1906; the Fourth, at Buenos Aires in 1910; the Fifth, at Santiago, Chile, in 1923; the Sixth, at Habana in 1928; the Seventh, at Montevideo in 1933; the Eighth, at Lima in 1938; and by other inter-American conferences. The creation of machinery for the orderly settlement of inter-American disputes is one of the outstanding achievements of the Pan American system, but more important still is the continental public opinion that demanded such procedure.

PURPOSE AND ORGANIZATION

The purpose of the Pan American Union is to promote friendship and close relations among the Republics of the American Continent and peace and security within their borders by fostering constructive cooperation among them. The Union is supported by annual contributions

from all the countries, in amounts proportional to population, and its services are freely available to officials and private citizens alike. Its affairs are administered by a Director General and an Assistant Director, elected by and responsible to a Governing Board composed of one member from each American Republic.

ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS

The administrative divisions of the Pan American Union are organized to carry out the purposes for which it was created. There are special divisions dealing with foreign trade, statistics, economics, intellectual cooperation, music, juridical matters, agricultural cooperation, travel, and labor and social information. All these divisions maintain close relations with official and unofficial bodies in the countries members of the Union. The Columbus Memorial Library contains 138,500 volumes and 2,400 maps. The BULLETIN of the Pan American Union, published monthly in English, Spanish, and Portuguese, is the official organ of the institution. For a list of other publications of the Union, see the inside back cover.

PAN AMERICAN CONFERENCES

The Pan American Union also serves as the permanent organ of the International Conferences of American States, usually referred to as the Pan American Conferences. In addition to preparing the programs and regulations, the Union gives effect to the conclusions of the Conferences by conducting special inquiries and investigations and by convening or arranging for special or technical conferences in the intervals between the International Conferences.



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ILLUSTRATION AT SIDE: IGUAZÚ FALLS, BETWEEN ARGENTINA AND BRAZIL (Photograph by Bourquin and Kohlmann)





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THE PRESIDENT OF MEXICO AT THE PAN AMERICAN UNION

President Miguel Alemán addressing a special session of the Governing Board on April 30 during his visit to Washington.

BULLETIN OF THE PAN AMERICAN UNION

VOL. LXXXI, No. 5-6



MAY-JUNE 1947

Good Neighbors Meet President Alemán and President Truman exchange visits

IT WAS one of those balmy spring days toward the end of April for which Washington is famous. — Decked out in its spring-time finery of flowering trees and shrubs, the capital preened itself and waited. Now and then an energetic breeze ruffled the dozens of red-white-and-blue and red-white-and-green flags that hung from every conceivable display point. Washington was ready to receive its most distinguished visitor in many a month—Miguel Alemán, President of Mexico.

The people turned out more than 700,000 strong. Throngs of them lined the parade route from airport to White House to shout vivas of welcome. Thousands of others jammed into Post Square downtown. At four o'clock President Truman's private plane, the *Sacred Cow*, roared in from the south, bringing the first Mexican President to visit the United States capital while in office.

Squadrons of droning bombers and flashing jet planes roared overhead, while cannon set up at the airport fired a salute of twenty-one guns. President Truman, surrounded by Cabinet members and other high government officials, met the visiting Chief Executive at the ramp of the plane. With him were his fourteen-year-old son Miguelito—who was promptly taken over by District Boy Scouts—and two members of the Mexican Cabinet, Foreign Minister Jaime Torres Bodet and Finance Minister Ramón Beteta, as well as other officials.

The two Presidents greeted each other heartily, obviously glad to renew a personal acquaintance begun during Mr. Truman's visit in Mexico six weeks earlier. At that time, when the President of the United States was being wined and dined by enthusiastic Mexicans, he emphasized that "the Good Neighbor Policy specifi-



Courtesy of Modern Mexico

AMERICAN CHIEF OF STATE AND MEXICAN MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

President Truman and Señor Jaime Torres Bodet ride together in Mexico City.

cally includes the doctrine of non-intervention. . . . What it means is that a strong nation does not have the right to impose its will, by reason of its strength, on a weaker nation. . . . It is a binding commitment. . . . My own country will be faithful to the letter and to the spirit of that law." This reiteration of United States policy gained special emphasis from the lips of the President. But it was his unexpected homage to the boy heroes of Chapultepec in the Mexican war with the United States that endeared him to the Mexican people.

Now in Washington before a battery of cameras and microphones, Presidents Truman and Alemán again exchanged official greetings. Mr. Truman pointed out the interest that people in this country took in his visit to Mexico City. "They interpret your many kindnesses to me," he told President Alemán, "not only as an example of the whole-hearted Mexican hospitality that thousands of our visitors

to your country have experienced, but also as a symbol of the relationship between the friendly people of two neighboring countries."

In a forthright reply, President Alemán said in Spanish: "Your country is great not only by reason of its vast resources and the spirit of its people, but because of the overwhelming responsibilities that the moral rule of democracy impresses on all nations that are strong and prosperous. In a world where skepticism and discord still becloud peace, the confidence of all the Americas in the value of democracy is one of the finest legacies that we have inherited in our Hemisphere. . . . I look forward with certainty to the growing affirmation of Mexican-American friendship every year," he continued, "for the good of a world that is impatient for all men to understand, appreciate, and help one another."

This opened a busy program planned for the Mexican President's two-and-a-

half-day visit in the capital that began April 29. Later, at the ceremonies in front of the District of Columbia Building, he replied smilingly to the Commissioners' welcome while President Truman held the microphone. Expressing his thanks, the visiting President greeted the people of the District "as a good neighbor, with affection and esteem."

That evening he was guest of honor at a state dinner in the White House. In cordial toasts to the United States and Mexico, President Truman referred to Miguel Alemán as "a gentleman of whom I am very fond," and the Mexican President hailed Harry Truman as "a great friend of my country." Next morning, before attending a special session of the Pan American Union Governing Board, the Mexican President laid a wreath of lilies and roses on the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier in Arlington Cemetery.

*Governing Board plays host to
visiting President*

At a quarter to one, a string orchestra in the patio of the Pan American Union struck up the Mexican national anthem and photographers trained their cameras on the Mexican President as he made his way to the fern-banked Hall of the Americas. Dr. Rocha, Chairman of the Governing Board and Ambassador to the Pan American Union from Colombia, welcomed him. After an eloquent tribute to Mexico, Dr. Rocha said:

The experience of many centuries and of infinite suffering has taught us one evident truth which was not understood yesterday: that there is one world. Two catastrophic wars and a tremendous store of knowledge, science, and technical skill were necessary in order to understand this axiom.

There is one world, and this was known only to love, charity, and piety, not to politics, economics, or the collective conscience. There is one world, and this discovery, divined by America, by us who had formed ourselves into a fraternal

and strong union of nations, will be for the history of the future what the discovery of the New World was to the history of the past. The task of clarification and comprehension has scarcely begun; it is like the first confused trip of Columbus to lands which he thought must exist, but which were still unknown to him even when he stood on their shores. The same thing is happening to us with respect to the United Nations, which is still only an aspiration, while we Americans have already constructed our juridical system. We, the Americans, are returning to the old European civilization, through the experience of the Inter-American System, what it gave us in the Discovery. Men must continue acquiring a new awareness of things and men. The present field of historic awareness is circumscribed by indistinct outlines, like those of mountains in the early morning. But "ours is the golden dawn," as Rubén Darío said.

Mexico, which knows this very well, has not faltered in its faith in liberty through understanding of humanity and human values. When through its social reforms Mexico fought on behalf



Courtesy of Modern Mexico

**MEXICANS DANCE FOR PRESIDENT
TRUMAN**

One of the national dances performed at the National Stadium in Mexico City during the Chief Executive's recent visit.



Courtesy of Modern Mexico

TRIBUTE TO THE BOY HEROES OF CHAPULTEPEC

In a gesture that won him the gratitude of all Mexicans, President Truman laid a wreath on the monument to the Boy Heroes in the War with the United States.

of the underprivileged and raised by its strong hand those numbed by the weariness of the unfortunate, it read a lesson to the hard of heart. Mexico knocked at its own door, but it succeeded in awakening other nations, it infused in them that vigilance of conscience wherein reside the vigor, the dignity, and the vital power of individuals and states. Mexico knows very well that whoever once enjoys prosperity will not give it up and will know how to defend it. Poverty has an ugly face; and its very presence in society is an insult to the creative and esthetic powers of man. And so any undertaking which champions the well-being, material prosperity, intellectual per-

fection, the love for the beautiful and noble, will have certain and enthusiastic support among the Mexicans.

All the history of Mexico, and perhaps also that of America, is summed up symbolically in the Castle of Chapultepec. On the marvelous rocks is erected the monumental structure which expressed the dream of grandeur of the ancient Mexican emperors, framed the colossal exploits of Cortés, was the theater for the courtly magnificence of colonial times, housed the ghostly figure of the hapless Austrian, and is the natural pantheon of the finest heroism of the race—the race that sacrifices itself in death when death

seems to be the most generous form of life; and it is there, in that paradise of the strong, the supreme seat of Mexican power, that the Act of Chapultepec, the core of American policy, was signed—the most significant instrument in the policy of the civilized world since the cataclysm of the last war.

If a fierce desire for power tends to thrust man today into a new chaos, if the madness which the gods call down on those whom they wish to destroy threatens the destiny of civilization, yet there will always remain written in stone, as Chapultepec rests on its impregnable heights, the unity of America as an example and forecast of future history.

On Chapultepec the unity of this republic of republics, Pan America, took definite form. Within the walled mansion, girt with shady gardens, this aspiration of ours for almost a century culminated in the realization of the great-

est document of human harmony, political wisdom, outstanding good sense, and rational thought known in modern times. At Chapultepec in Mexico the amphictyonic assembly of the American peoples made its official entrance, so to speak, into history.

But let us not forget—but how could we forget it!—that if the Act of Chapultepec is the concrete expression of American unity, the Good Neighbor policy is its soul, its functional principle, the active force which has made our union real and operative. Without that attitude toward facts, nothing could be done except to whistle down the wind. To put it into actual practice, to make it effective every day, that is our duty, because we will not allow America, like time, “to die in our arms.”

There was a moment—when President Madero formulated his policy of social reform—in which the name of Mexico was even more famous than



Courtesy of Modern Mexico

RECEPTION FOR PRESIDENT TRUMAN IN MEXICO CITY

The Presidents of Mexico and the United States greet the guests at a reception in the National Palace in Mr. Truman's honor.

in ancient times. . . . Then it was understood that being a revolutionary consists in anticipating, by sudden creative decisions, the events which should come to pass. The Mexican movement flowed across national boundaries and reached the peoples of America themselves. Thirty-seven years have gone by. Today, in your able hands, President Alemán, the historic policy of Mexico is placed upon its proper foundations: religious faith, a human understanding of justice, technical skill, hard work. In the short time since your inauguration people have come to think of you as a finished statesman. Your great nation rightly trusts in you, and all of us trust Mexico. You represent the certain peace and prosperity of a nation.

Now permit me, Mr. President, to refer briefly to the personality and the outstanding services of your Ambassador on this Board, Dr. Luis Quintanilla. It rarely happens that a feeling of friendly admiration and respect for our fellow workers is thus made public. But I consider it proper to give recognition to a diplomat who, through the efficiency of his performance and the clarity of his intellect, has succeeded in arousing in us similar sentiments for this country. It is

not a task of little moment to cause a friendship, in itself great, to be thus magnified. Without visiting Mexico I feel that I have been there; that I have shared in its life, its soul and its glories, its customs, landscapes, and men, through the shorter road of friendship. . . .

Your presence and that of your distinguished compatriots in this building is a signal honor. I thank you for it in the name of the Governing Board of the Pan American Union. I thank you as well for this moment of spiritual uplift.

To the clatter of applause, the President of Mexico rose and said:

YOUR EXCELLENCIES:

In behalf of my country I thank you for the cordial tribute paid me by the Governing Board of the Pan American Union.

I am sure that my countrymen will, like myself, see in this gathering not only an act of international courtesy to the President of Mexico, but a recognition of the steadfastness with which my country, from the earliest years of its independent life, has made the destinies of America a main object of its interest and of its devotion.

I am also grateful to His Excellency Dr. Antonio



Courtesy of Modern Mexico

PRESIDENT TRUMAN GOES SIGHTSEEING IN MEXICO

On his visit to the Mexican capital, the United States Chief Executive went to see the mammoth pyramids of Teotihuacán, built by the ancient Toltecs.



Photograph by The Washington Evening Star

PRESIDENT ALEMÁN ARRIVES AT WASHINGTON NATIONAL AIRPORT

President Truman and other high officials greet the Mexican Chief Executive as he steps off the plane.

Rocha, Chairman of the Governing Board, for his words, which I value in all their generosity. They are for me singularly significant since they come from the representative of a Republic to which my people and I feel bound by strong ties of friendship and admiration.

In the magnificent perspective of history, the political thought of the Americas stands out by virtue of its belief in the power of ideals. An ideal is always, in fact, a dynamic principle with the marvelous power of projecting itself into the future. Like a seed, an ideal carries in itself even the most unexpected traits of its development. And when with time an ideal takes on tangible form, it is but the continued growth of the germ.

From Simón Bolívar's time to our day, the Pan American ideal has been the desire of our Republics to unite. The Liberator thought that the hour was at hand to lay the bases of his doctrine

of perpetual alliance, although, certainly, his clear-sighted genius was aware that such a union could not be achieved at once, as by a miracle, but "through sensible effects and well directed efforts."

How did our peoples respond to that goal of unity? What efforts did they make?

We have to admit that for long periods shadows of anger and discord darkened the horizon. But despite several crises, our nations made headway, at times unwittingly. And if occasionally our nations wearied of their exertions, it was because the road led constantly uphill, cutting into the hardest granite of the mountain.

Now that we find ourselves at a height from which we can see how far our Republics have advanced, we marvel at the wisdom with which they harmonized many interests, apparently opposed, and guided many situations, seemingly



Photograph by The Washington News

WASHINGTON WELCOME FOR PRESIDENT ALEMÁN

Part of the throng of more than half a million people who lined the streets for the Mexican President's arrival. The first Latin American President to visit this capital while in office, he was returning President Truman's earlier visit to Mexico City.

irreconcilable, toward the goal which the Liberator clearly envisioned during his poignant exile in Jamaica.

Between the Congress of Panama and the creation of the Commercial Bureau of the International Union of the American Republics, and between the latter and the Pan American Union of our day, how many obstacles have been surmounted and how much selfishness has been overcome!

The fulfillment of Bolívar's ideal is at hand. Even if the voice of our nations did not announce it, it would be proclaimed by the international situation, by the need that world peace has of America, and especially by the existence of an organization within whose world-wide scope the usefulness of regional arrangements is recognized.

Under such pressing circumstances, how could we defer putting into effect the principles that for more than a century have served us as firm bridges for our cooperation and our friendship?

To the honor of our Hemisphere, our common love of freedom offers the best foundation for the political solidarity in which we live. Without the support provided by that common ideal we might

be, in the present condition of the world, only a multiplicity of countries bound together by geography but separated by policies at variance with one another.

What groups the stars of our sky into a definite constellation, what binds together and coordinates our countries in independence and dignity, is this essential love of liberty.

To be persuaded of this fact, is it necessary to recall here that Hidalgo in 1810 decreed the abolition of slavery? That the Treaty of Panama condemned the slave traffic? That the Mexican Constitution of 1857 declared any slave free who simply set foot in the territory of the Republic? That Abraham Lincoln, speaking prophetically of Negroes, said that in some trying time to come they would probably help to keep the jewel of liberty in the family of freedom? That José Martí movingly urged "the cult of the full dignity of man" as the first law of his nation? That Nabuco waged a fearless struggle in Brazil? Or that the unflinching will of Benito Juárez made peace synonymous with respect for the rights of others?

The history of our peoples is the rehearsal of the liberties of our citizens. We have wanted men

free in order to have free countries, countries capable of achieving their union, as in this symbolic massing of flags, under a sun of freedom that deprives no banner of its colors and that shines with equal brightness upon the insignia of all.

Let me point out one of our most stable characteristics, in addition to the feeling for liberty that so deeply unites our countries. This is the idea that liberty is to be preserved through the joint effort of our peoples. It suffices to recall that Article III of the Treaty of Union, League, and Perpetual Confederation of July 15, 1826, contains in embryo the Act of Chapultepec. "The contracting parties"—that article stated—"obligate and bind themselves to mutually defend themselves against every attack which shall endanger their political existence, and to employ against the enemies of the independence of all or of any of them all their influence. . . ."

These words burn with a faith that is still for us the faith of the Americas, faith in the Americas. We have indeed formed an association to live in peace, and we do not wish to have our peace at the mercy of aggressors, because we know that sooner or later any aggression, wherever launched, imperils the peace of the Americas.

That fidelity to peace, as a bond of progress, is the heart of our heritage and is the truest mark of unity for the States of the New World.

Time flows by, circumstances change. But from generation to generation and from hand to hand, like the torch of Lucretius, the unchanging desire to live in independence is passed on. It is a desire that the independence of each nation, through the solidarity of all nations, may be the monument of an enduring peace born in liberty, consecrated to justice and perfected through democracy.

Mexico, Your Excellencies, has never withheld its efforts from the task that this institution is designed to serve and to ennoble. Therefore, in expressing to you my appreciation of this ceremony that has brought us together, I but interpret the sentiments of my countrymen when I greet in each one of you a sister nation and when I express the fervent wish that continental brotherhood may always be the pride of our Republics, because we achieved it, as we wished to achieve it, through strength of character, keen intelligence, and wholeheartedness.

Afterward members of the Governing Board entertained President Alemán at a luncheon in the adjoining Gallery of Heroes. Then the visiting Chief of State

strolled through the Union with Dr. Pedro de Alba, then Acting Director General, also a Mexican, stopping now and then to examine a travel poster or an exhibit or to shake hands with a member of the staff.

At the Mexican Embassy that evening, President Alemán was host at a dinner for President and Mrs. Truman, followed by a gala diplomatic reception. A special attraction at the party was the gay music supplied by the famed Orquesta Típica which the President brought from Mexico. The following afternoon it gave an impromptu program at the Pan American Union to a cheering audience. Dressed in gay charro costumes, the twenty-piece orchestra featured a magnificent repertoire of Mexican music, with songs by superb tenor and soprano soloists.



Photograph by Harris and Ewing

ARRIVING AT THE PAN AMERICAN UNION

Dr. Pedro de Alba, then Acting Director General, welcomes his distinguished fellow countryman President Alemán as he arrived to attend the Governing Board's special session.

On Thursday, after touring the Navy Yard, President Alemán addressed a joint session of Congress. Again he reminded his audience how two independence-loving peoples, despite differences in temperament, customs, and language, had found the way to mutual understanding. "We have learned," he said, "that isolation is not a good formula for living . . . that if the goal is not domination of one system over another . . . much more is achieved in a single year of loyal cooperation than in many years of hatred and rancor. We have learned that democracy, if not backed by force, whets the appetite of dictators, and that the most powerful force to uphold democracy lies not in tanks and ordnance, but in the conviction of the men who, when conflict finally breaks out, will drive the tanks and fire the cannon.

"All of us accepted an equal responsibility in the struggle," the Mexican President continued. "Therefore, we could not now understand a peace for which we were not equally responsible. . . . There are times when destiny grants special powers to nations as if to test their fitness. We have seen how the aggressors lost that power when they abused it to further their selfish ends. But we have also witnessed how free peoples grow in power and strength when they rise against the insolence of the warmongers and the lust of the greedy."

President Alemán pointed out that the nearly three hundred million people living side by side in the Western Hemisphere are concerned "not only with assistance to ward off foreign aggression, but also with common efforts to overcome the dangers of poverty and despair in the difficult years of peace. . . . We live in a region of the earth that we call the New World," he concluded. "Destiny challenges us to make it new indeed by virtue of its generosity under democracy, the

breadth of its concept of mankind and its undeviating respect for the standards of law. In the pursuit of that noble purpose Mexico will never stop."

That same day a joint statement by the two Presidents announced prospective new Export-Import Bank credits to Mexico, a proposed new agreement to stabilize the rate of exchange between the peso and the dollar, and study of other forms of economic cooperation.¹

The visiting Chief Executive lunched aboard the presidential yacht, with Secretary of State George C. Marshall as host, then visited Mt. Vernon. This place, and his pilgrimage to Arlington Memorial Cemetery, he later told reporters at a press conference, impressed him more than anything else near Washington. After a small farewell stag dinner at the White House, he entrained for New York City.

In New York

Three whirlwind days in the world's largest city opened with an enthusiastic ticker-tape reception for President Alemán. He set another precedent at a special session of the United Nations General Assembly, being the first visiting chief of state to address a formal U. N. meeting. At a dinner given for him by the Pan American Society, he said that Mexico welcomes American capital "that really means to share in the life of Mexico, that is willing to observe its laws and be satisfied with a fair profit."

Columbia University awarded the visiting President an honorary Doctor of Laws degree; New York's Mexican colony gave a reception for him; Mayor William O'Dwyer entertained him at lunch at the

¹ It was later announced that the Export-Import Bank would grant a credit of \$50,000,000 to Mexico for projects largely of an industrial nature. The Treasury announced that the stabilization agreement with Mexico expiring June 30, 1947 would be renewed for four years and raised by ten million dollars to a total of \$50,000,000. The peso is stabilized at 4.85 to the dollar.

Gracie Mansion. Finally, a round of sightseeing climaxed his crowded schedule, when he took his young son Miguelito on an informal tour of Manhattan that included a subway ride and a trip to the roof of a skyscraper for a glimpse of the famous skyline.

On Monday, President Alemán visited the United States Military Academy at West Point before leaving for Chattanooga for a first-hand inspection of the far-flung Tennessee Valley project. This is of special

interest to him because of irrigation problems in his own country, where he hopes to make vast areas of semi-arid desert available for agriculture.

On the last lap of his tour, President Alemán stopped off in Kansas City to receive another honorary degree, this time from Kansas City University. Then he again took off in the *Sacred Cow* to return home, ending a visit that proved him—as President Truman put it—“a grand guy.”



Photograph by The New York Times

PRESIDENT ALEMÁN ADDRESSES A JOINT SESSION OF CONGRESS

The visiting Chief Executive underlines the importance of international cooperation in a speech before attentive United States legislators.



DR. ALBERTO LLERAS
Director General of the Pan American Union

Alberto Lleras

Director General of the Pan American Union

IN JUNE 1945 a slender man of thirty-eight stepped forward in a San Francisco hall to affix his signature on behalf of his country to the Charter of the United Nations. He was Alberto Lleras, the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Colombia, who had played a leading part in shaping the Charter's provisions on Regional Arrangements, and thus in preserving to the Inter-American System its peace-making functions in this hemisphere, under the general authority of the United Nations.

The fact that all the countries on the American continent were at peace with each other during the last war, which brought widespread destruction to every other continent and to the isles of the sea, is striking testimony to the efficacy of the Inter-American System, the oldest and most closely united regional organization.

As Chairman of Committee 4 (on Regional Arrangements) of Commission III at San Francisco, Dr. Lleras logically continued the work he had begun a few months before at Mexico City, during the Inter-American Conference on Problems of War and Peace. There he was Chairman of the most active committee, that on the Inter-American System, which reported to the Conference three of its most important documents: the Act of Chapultepec, Resolution IX on the Reorganization, Consolidation, and Strengthening of the Inter-American System, and the Declaration of Mexico. The famous Act of Chapultepec, later to be linked with the United Nations Charter, constitutes "a regional arrangement for dealing with such matters relating to the maintenance of international peace and security

as are appropriate for regional action in this hemisphere." It was prescribed that this arrangement, and the pertinent activities and procedures, should be consistent with the purposes and principles of the general international organization, when established.¹

It is worthy of note that the Act of Chapultepec, with some additions, follows the project prepared in advance of the Conference by Dr. Lleras as Minister of Foreign Affairs of Colombia. Uruguay submitted a very similar plan, and Brazil another project from which the additions were taken. In the report made on the Mexico City Conference to the Colombian Congress, it was stated that the Act of Chapultepec served the double purpose of perfecting the Inter-American System—giving it the strength and practical means of action that it needed as a regional organization—and of preparing the System, in content and form, to be coordinated with and to act efficiently within the world system.

Resolution IX of the Mexico City Conference complements the Act of Chapultepec by providing the Inter-American System with new ways and means enabling it to meet present conditions and its responsibilities in connection with the United Nations. It provides also for an Organic Pact of the Inter-American System, and lays down some of the principles this should contain in order to strengthen and consolidate the System. The draft of this Pact, prepared by the Governing Board of the Pan American Union, will

¹ *The text of the Act is given in the May 1945 BULLETIN, p. 254.*

be acted upon at the Ninth International Conference of American States, to be held at Bogotá next January. Enlarged functions and broader powers for the Governing Board are likewise to be provided in the Pact, which in general is expected to broaden the base and fortify the whole structure of the Inter-American System.

The Declaration of Mexico, after setting forth certain fundamental principles of relations between States, emphasizes the rights of the individual and the social obligations of States, maintaining that economic cooperation is essential to the common prosperity of the American nations and stating their belief that they should cooperate to create an economy of abundance and thus raise the standard of living throughout the continent.

These three resolutions as well as two score others passed by the Conference came from the Committee over which Dr. Lleras presided at Mexico City.

It is therefore a convinced and constructive upholder of the Pan American Union whom the Governing Board of the Union, representing all twenty-one American Republics, unanimously elected Director General on March 12, 1947, to succeed the late L. S. Rowe. Dr. Lleras' term of office runs until December 31, 1954. He is the first Latin American in the fifty-seven years' existence of the Pan American Union to hold the directorship.

In his cablegram of acceptance Dr. Lleras said to the Chairman of the Board:

"Permit me to thank you most cordially for your communication informing me of my election by the Governing Board of the Pan American Union as Director General.

"Please accept and transmit to the other representatives of the American Republics my most sincere and warm gratitude for the high honor conferred upon me in

appointing me to an exceptionally congenial mission, which coincides fully with my purpose of serving in any way and in any post the cause of American solidarity and friendship.

"I do not venture to remark on the judgment shown in selecting me to succeed the illustrious Americanist who for many years contributed to the development of Pan American ideals. In accepting the directorship I obligate myself with the Governments of the Hemisphere and their representatives to devote all my energies to the work, so that the cause brought to a surprising maturity by so many eminent men shall not be impaired or suffer in the new stage upon which it is entering. This stage will in many respects be decisive with regard to the cooperation that the continent must give to world organization of peace and security through the consolidation of the continental systems of law and the increasing development of all the American nations.

"I request you to ask all the members of the Governing Board in my name to transmit my thanks to the Governments of America for their confidence in entrusting to me so grave a responsibility."

This responsibility falls on the shoulders of a man who will celebrate his forty-first birthday on July 3. Few men have crowded so many honors and so much work into so brief a period. He became a journalist in Bogotá at seventeen, while he was still a student; he lived and wrote in Buenos Aires for one of the great Argentine dailies and various periodicals for three years, beginning at twenty. He made a continental reputation as chief editorial writer of *El Tiempo* of Bogotá, a Liberal paper, before he was thirty. At different times he was connected with other Liberal Colombian papers, one of which, *El Liberal*, he founded in 1938 and edited for four years. His

most recent journalistic enterprise is a weekly named *Semana*. His travels in the Americas and Europe helped give him a good background for his writing.

Since 1929, when Dr. Lleras returned to Bogotá after covering the International Exposition at Seville for a Buenos Aires newspaper, he has been closely identified with the political life of the country, "living near the center of the greatest and most decisive events of a long historical period," as he himself said. From youth Dr. Lleras has been a staunch member of the Liberal party. His public service culminated with a year as President of his country, for as First Designate, elected by Congress, he succeeded President Alfonso López in 1945 after the latter's resignation.

On July 20, 1946, he reported to Congress on his administration in a remarkable message. In cogent sentences "it dealt with the state of the nation as viewed in the light of the nation's own history, and with its economic and social possibilities," the BULLETIN reported at the time. Dr. Lleras' sense of historical continuity is one of the aspects of the message that most impresses the reader; he apparently has the rare ability of taking to heart the lessons of the past. Another striking feature is his discussion of what he calls "the splendid resources of democracy." He pleads for international democracy and for democracy in the internal system of each country—in political life, in the economic field, in social relations. "How many extraordinary surprises," he says, "are still held in store by the honorable practice of a way of life against which for centuries proud and brutal minorities, moved sometimes by greed, sometimes by the hope of glory, and not seldom by factionalism, have crashed in vain."

It should be added that the administration of President Lleras was notable for the

inclusion of three Conservative members in his Liberal cabinet. He recommended such bipartisan action as a means of recognizing the opposition party in the executive departments.

Dr. Lleras' rapid ascent to the presidency began when he was appointed secretary general of the Liberal party in 1929. After that time he was closely associated with three Liberal administrations and was high in party councils. In 1931 he was elected to the Chamber of Representatives and became the first Liberal president of that body in forty-five years. When Alfonso López was elected President, he took Alberto Lleras to the United States with him on an official visit and after his inauguration in 1934 invited the brilliant young man to be Secretary General to the Presidency. This office was a stepping-stone to Dr. Lleras' first cabinet position as Minister of the Interior in 1935-38. He was then briefly Minister of National Education. In 1941 he returned to the Chamber of Representatives and its presidency; in 1943 he was elected senator. Appointed in April 1943 Ambassador of Colombia to the United States and member of the Governing Board of the Pan American Union, he remained in Washington until October, when he was summoned home to direct the Ministry of the Interior again. In January 1945 he was made Minister of Foreign Affairs, and it was in this capacity that he headed the Colombian delegation to the conferences at Mexico City and San Francisco.

The Mexico City meeting was by no means the first inter-American conference that Dr. Lleras had attended. His experience goes back fourteen years, to the Seventh International Conference of American States at Montevideo, at which he was secretary to the Colombian delegation. In 1936 he was a delegate to the Inter-American Conference for the Main-

tenance of Peace at Buenos Aires, where he presented a plan for a League of American Nations. His thorough familiarity with the work of other Pan American conferences was shown in the groundwork that he laid for what came to be known as the Act of Chapultepec. He pointed out in a recent interview with the Associated Press that Colombian foreign policy had been designed to strengthen Pan American organization, amplify and perfect the instruments for the pacific settlement of inter-American controversies, establish means of joint defense, proscribe any act of aggression between or against the countries of the hemisphere, and, finally, preserve a vigorous regional statute within the framework and principles of the United Nations Charter.

It was while the family was living on the high plateau outside the Colombian capital that Dr. Lleras, at the age of eight, wrote his first newspaper. Later he attended some of the famous schools in Bogotá, his

birthplace: the Ricaurte School, the ancient Colegio Mayor de Nuestra Señora del Rosario, and the School of Law and Political Sciences.

He holds honorary degrees from the National University of Colombia, the University of the Cauca, Popayán, and the University of California.

It is obvious from his articles and speeches that he is widely read, although he does not make a display of erudition. His thoughts and convictions pour forth with a rapid precision of expression that reflects the clarity of his mind. They are expressed in a Spanish that enhances the traditional literary reputation of Colombia.

Dr. Lleras took office as Director General of the Pan American Union on June 4. His wife was before her marriage Berta Puga, daughter of General Arturo Puga, an ex-President of Chile. He himself belongs to a family well known in Colombian annals. They have four children: Consuelo, thirteen; Alberto, eleven; Ximena, six, and Marcela, one.—E. B.

Pan American Day in Washington

IN THE gigantic construction job for world peace now under way, United Nations builders find in the Pan American Union an example in the maintenance of peace. So the fifty-seventh birthday of this regional organization carried special significance this year.

During the week of April 13 to 20, government, business, school, and church groups in Washington took part in the hemisphere-wide celebration. "Cooperation, Keynote of the Americas," 1947 slogan for the Inter-American System, provided the underlying theme.

Program at the Pan American Union

In the pillared Hall of the Americas, Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg, President of the United States Senate and Chairman of its Foreign Relations Committee, marked the Pan American Day ceremonies on April 14 with an address before a special session of the Governing Board. "Just so long as we keep our Western World in tune," he reminded his audience, "we shall here preserve the healthiest and most useful regional society of sovereign peoples on this earth." Stressing the importance of consultation in this partner-



FAMOUS INKA TAKY TRIO OF PERU

Left to right: Imma Sumack, Moisés Vivanco, and Cholita Rivero during their performance at the Pan American Union on April 14.



Photograph by Holbrook

VIRGINIA HIGH SCHOOL CHORISTERS AT PAN AMERICAN DAY CONCERT

One hundred sixty students from Washington-Lee High School in Arlington and Matthew Fontaine Maury High School in Norfolk who sang in the Hall of the Americas on April 14.



Photograph by Eugene L. Ray, Evanston

DIRECTOR OF HIGH SCHOOL CHOIR
George Howerton of Northwestern University

ship relation, Senator Vandenberg also urged the inclusion of Canada in the Union to make its continental fellowship geographically complete.

Senator Vandenberg was introduced by Dr. Antonio Rocha of Colombia, Chairman of the Governing Board of the Pan American Union. Dr. Rocha pointed out that "Pan Americanism is just now going through a quiet period of reorganization and consolidation." Yet "this does not signify any lack of vigor," he said, and urged the organization to continue its calm and enlightening work based on "the support of the past and the promise of the future." Dr. Rocha's and Senator Vandenberg's addresses will be found in full on pages 309 and 312.

The program closed with the following message from Trygve Lie, Secretary General of the United Nations:

The United Nations is the most ambitious effort ever made by the peoples of the world to place their international relations upon a basis of peace-

ful cooperation for the common good. The Charter of San Francisco defines the aims, purposes and methods of such cooperation, and recognizes the all important part that devolves upon regional arrangements in bringing them to fruition.

Twenty-one members of the United Nations celebrate April 14 as Pan American Day, and the Secretary General of the United Nations is happy to convey to the Pan American Union the congratulations of the United Nations on more than half a century of outstanding services to international cooperation and the pacific settlement of controversies, together with the hope that a closer association of all intergovernmental bodies, regional or worldwide in scope, will help to make the ideals of the United Nations a living reality for the peoples of the world.

A transcription of the meeting was beamed to La in America over the State Department's short-wave network.

Music fiesta

At a less solemn function that evening, the magnificent Pan American Union building took on an air of glamour. The illuminated Aztec fountain, just visible through a lacework of tropical foliage in the darkened patio, made a study in light and shadow. For the second time that day the elaborate Hall of the Americas was jammed with people. At nine o'clock a program of hemisphere music was presented by the famous Inka Taky Trio of Peru and 160 Virginia high school choristers under the able direction of George Howerton from Northwestern University.

The Peruvian Trio—Imma Sumack, Cholita Rivero, and Moisés Vivanco—appeared in gay costumes that were an elaboration of the traditional garments worn by the Peruvian Indians. To the accompaniment of a guitar, a reed flute that has survived from pre-Columbian times, and a small native drum, they offered exotic songs (some of them in Quechua) and dances of an ancient race. It was a return engagement for these

artists, for they made their debut in the Aztec Garden of the Pan American Union last summer.

Applause was just as enthusiastic for the 160-voice high school chorus which shared the spotlight. The group was made up of the Washington-Lee High School Choir of Arlington, Virginia (Florence Booker, Director) and the Matthew Fontaine Maury High School Chorus of Norfolk (Sena Bryant Wood, Director), with Margaret Pitt Battin as accompanist.

The complete program included the following numbers:

I

Jan Pieters Sweelinck (The Netherlands) 1562–1621
 Hodie Christus natus est
 Tomás Luis de Victoria (Spain) b. circa 1540–1611
 Jesu, dulcis memoria
 Clément Jannequin (France) b. circa 1485

Au joly jeu du pousse avant
 John Dowland (Ireland) 1562–1626

Come Again! Sweet Love Doth Now Invite
 Orlande de Lassus (The Netherlands) 1532–1594
 Audite nova

THE CHORUS

II

Songs of the Americas
 Caminito del indio (Argentina)
 Wapuru (Bolivia)
 Yo no pongo condiciones (Chile)
 Babalú, by Margarita Lecuona (Cuba)
 La bamba (Mexico)

THE PERUVIAN TRIO "INKA TAKY"

Brief remarks by the
 Acting Director General of the Pan American
 Union
 Dr. PEDRO DE ALBA

III

Songs and Dances of Peru
 Intillay intillay
 Kusiya kusiya
 Warakanakuy
 Mi suegra
 Kachampa
 Malhaya
 THE PERUVIAN TRIO "INKA TAKY"

IV

- José Maurício Nunes Garcia (Brazil) 1767-1830
 Missa dos defuntos: Introito
 Juan Orrego Salas (Chile) 1919-
 Romance a lo divino
 William Billings (United States) 1746-1800
 A Virgin Unspotted
 Josué Teófilo Wilkes (Argentina) 1883-
 Malograda fuentecilla
 Beatrice and Max Krone, arrangers
 Chiapanecas (Mexican Clapping Song)
 Francisco Mignone (Brazil) 1897-
 Cantiga de ninar
 William Howard Schuman (United States) 1910-
 Holiday Song

THE CHORUS

During the intermission, Dr. Pedro de Alba, Acting Director General of the Pan American Union, spoke briefly. His remarks are printed on a later page.



Photograph U. S. D. A.

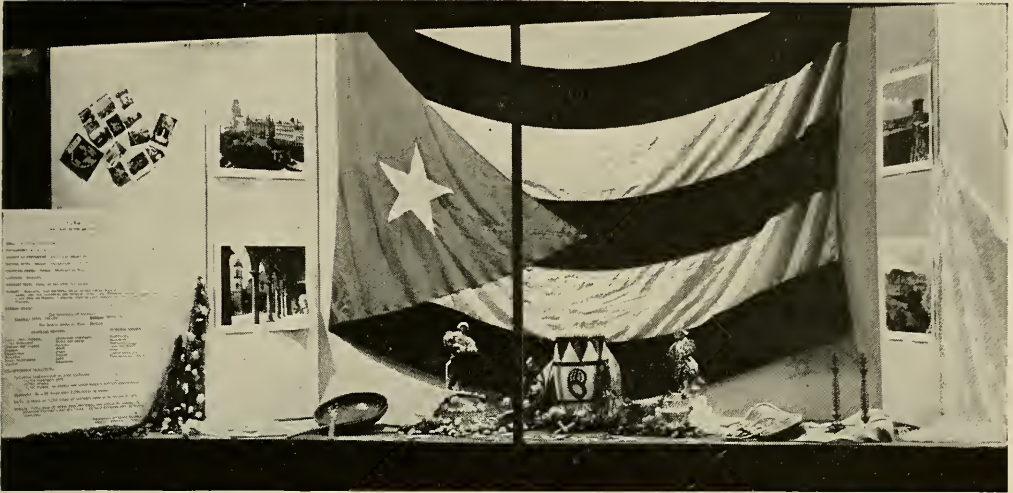
CELEBRATING PAN AMERICAN WEEK

Secretary of Agriculture Clinton P. Anderson addresses Latin American diplomats and trainees at luncheon on April 16.

Government observances

During the week fixed by presidential proclamation for observing the Pan American Union's anniversary, several Government departments planned special events in honor of the eighty to ninety trainees-in-government now in Washington from nineteen of the Latin American countries. At the Department of Commerce, Secretary W. Averell Harriman welcomed a group at a reception on Pan American Day and announced the opening of a Pan American exhibit in the lobby. On April 16, Secretary of Agriculture Clinton P. Anderson was host at a luncheon for Latin American diplomatic representatives and trainees in his department, which also put on an exhibit. The Department of State entertained all the trainees, together with members of Congress, diplomatic representatives, and operating personnel, at a reception in the Mayflower Hotel on April 18. And the Bureau of the Budget arranged a series of conferences on the Inter-American System and a reception for trainees and fellows connected with its program on budget administration.

On Capitol Hill the House of Representatives passed a congratulatory resolution on Pan American Day in recognition of "the high value of the work of the Pan American Union in furthering the close association of the American republics." It heard Representative Robert B. Chipperfield, chairman of the Western Hemisphere sub-committee of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, review the progress of hemisphere unity. "In these anxious times," he said, "when nations are wearily striving for an enduring peace in spite of overwhelming difficulties, the example of the Americas might well be taken as a guiding light for this troubled world." Representative Jacob K. Javits, another member of the same committee, urged



Courtesy A. A. A

WINDOW DISPLAY ON A CUBAN THEME

One of several attractive exhibits at the headquarters of the American Automobile Association in Washington marking the 57th birthday of the Pan American Union.

Congress to give additional financial support to the Good Neighbor Policy.

In a radio address to Latin America on the evening of April 14, Spruille Braden, Assistant Secretary of State for American Republic Affairs, said in part: "Success in the great tasks before the inter-American system this year will demonstrate to the world that the American republics, banded together in a common love of justice, freedom and democracy, can point the way for others who seek the spiritual and material fruits of united action by honest men."

Other celebrations

Various private organizations throughout the city marked Pan American Day by scheduling events appropriate to the occasion. The American Automobile Association, which prepared an attractive window display of hemisphere handicrafts and costumes, also gave a luncheon at the Mayflower Hotel for Latin American diplomats and State Department representatives. In the Department of Interior

Auditorium, Dr. Guillermo Sevilla Sacasa, Nicaraguan Ambassador, addressed the YMCA's Pan American Club. Religious observances included a special mass in St. Aloysius' Church celebrated by Msgr. John J. Russell of St. Patrick's Church. Rev. Joseph T. Clark, professor of philosophy at Woodstock College, emphasized in his sermon the need for theology and diplomacy to work hand in hand to promote inter-American cooperation. After the mass, a Pan American Day program was held at Gonzaga High School auditorium, with Carlos Siri, attaché to the Salvadorean Embassy, as guest speaker. His remarks were followed by a student discussion. During the afternoon, movies on Mexico, Argentina, Chile, and Peru were shown. That evening the United States delegation on the Inter-American Defense Board was host to other board members at a reception at the Mayflower.

Special exhibits

Besides the displays already mentioned, the Library of Congress and Washington

art galleries held special showings. In the Hispanic Foundation, a display designed to show the Congressional Library's contribution through its publications to inter-American understanding began chronologically with two of its earliest publications—a *List of Books Relating to Cuba*, published in 1898, and the *Biblioteca Filipina* of 1903. Under the sponsorship of the Bolivian Ambassador to the United States and Señora de Martínez Vargas, paintings and sculptures by the Bolivian artist Hugo Almaraz were shown in the Smithsonian Institution National Collection of Fine Arts.

On April 17 the National Gallery of Art opened an exhibition of the Indigenous Art of the Americas, the collection of the Honorable Robert Woods Bliss. The exhibition, beautifully displayed, will be on view throughout the summer. The objects

in the collection were selected for their beauty, rather than for their archaeological significance. As Mr. Bliss said in the introduction to the handbook of the exhibition:

Here there has been no attempt to represent every phase of artistic pre-Columbian expression or to show the full chronological development in any one phase. Archaeology has had little to do with the choice of objects acquired. My interest has been in the art of the inhabitants of Mexico and of Central and South America before the Conquest and I have collected, as opportunity offered, objects which gave me pleasure:—a sculpture boldly conceived; a gold object delicately wrought; a fabric of good design, well woven; ceramics with interesting iconography; metal work of quality:—a rhythm here, a form there.

These exquisite pieces will stir the imagination of every visitor and make him proud that the Americas are heirs to their own ancient civilizations as well as to those of Europe.



National Gallery of Art

Aztec sculpture, Bliss Collection

Pan Americanism as a Living Force

ANTONIO ROCHA

Representative of Colombia and Chairman of the Governing Board of the Pan American Union

ONE year ago President Truman paid us the honor of attending our celebration of Pan American Day. Today we are similarly honored by Senator Vandenberg, political leader and statesman of vast renown. The presence of such outstanding public figures cannot be interpreted as mere gestures of courtesy. Rather, it is natural to suppose that these men in high office have sought to give our Pan American ideals the prestige and encouragement which they deserve historically and which at present take on special significance.

In fact, there are various significant circumstances connected with Pan Americanism in the year 1947:

a) Pan Americanism is just now going through a quiet period of reorganization and consolidation. But it must be clearly understood that this is not the result of any crisis. The historic development of Pan Americanism over a period of more than a century sets it apart as the most vital world force ever known for moral unity, mutual cooperation, democratic growth, and juridical organization among free nations. Slowly but surely all the countries of the American continent have made a constant contribution to a common ideal. Just as a crystal is perfected through the course of time until one can gaze through it into space, so Pan Americanism has been defining itself, clarifying the disinterestedness of its intentions and the efficiency of its achieve-

ments. It was thanks to this evolution, that the moral, spiritual, and ideal forces, the pooling of efforts, the spontaneity of wills, and the common aspirations made of this continent the powerful force that young America contributed to the victory of democracy, freedom, and man's dignity on earth.

Before the world war ended, the nations of America assembled at the historic Castle of Chapultepec. There, conscious of their history and their future, they saw fit to set down their juridical principles, construct machinery for the Inter-American System, and coordinate efforts for the furtherance of their work. They agreed that the Ninth International Conference of American States, which will meet at Bogota in December of this year¹ shall define once and for all the method and structure of our Inter-American System. This is indeed an historic moment.

b) The value of the Inter-American System, with all of its moral and spiritual ideals, its historic past and its expectant future, won recognition by the allied nations as a regional force which ought not to be dispensed with in the world organization of the United Nations. The result was that young America, around the same table with the veteran nations of history, shared in the responsibilities for the peace, security, and welfare of the nations.

The integration of the regional system as a living force in the world organization does not signify the crippling or the end

Address delivered at the special session of the Governing Board, Pan American Day, April 14, 1947.

¹ January 17, 1948 was later set as the date.—EDITOR.

of the Inter-American System. The origins of this system are rooted in a history older than that of the United Nations' world organization. The more the Inter-American System is strengthened in its own sphere of action, the more vigorous the world organization will be.

Pan Americanism is not a stream which surrenders its waters only to have them disappear, but one which contributes its flood as a symbol of life, without giving up its channel, its force, or its volume.

It was a happy circumstance that at a given moment the aspirations, ideals and wishes of the two organizations should coincide, and the two will go on cooperating as long as they stand for a common ideal. This does not mean that Pan Americanism has lost its character, or its intention to perfect itself, or the task set for it as a regional organization by the United Nations Charter. It is right that this is so, for in the final analysis the sentiment and the idea will always be stronger than the structure that encloses them, flexibility will be stronger than the rigid form, conviction stronger than force.

Thus the best way in which Pan Americanism can prepare and adapt itself to provide the help it promised and is already furnishing the United Nations constitutes another of the fundamental aspects now confronting it. This will also be a subject of prime importance for the next International Conference of American States.

c) The Conference in Mexico was called to intensify the cooperation of the American Republics in the problems of war and the transition to peace, to prepare for participation in the future world organization, to consider the stimulus which must be given to the Inter-American System, and also to promote the economic solidarity of the Continent.

I do not know where the economic problem ends and the political problem begins, just as at dusk one cannot determine exactly when light ends and darkness begins. But it appears to me that the world of the 20th century has no economic problems which are not at the same time political problems, and that every political phenomenon involves an economic question mark. But after all, the truth is that most of the American Republics have up to now traditionally concerned themselves with perfecting those ideals historically called political, which explains in large part their internal civil strife. But today one cannot conceive of an institution or government as thoroughly performing its task of providing for the people's welfare if a great part of this welfare does not embrace economic comfort, a high standard of living, steady employment, the organization of labor, the sacrifice of individual for collective welfare.

Here then is a blank page which Pan Americanism should begin to fill in by establishing constructive bases for the economic progress of the Americas. This includes development of their natural resources and industries, improvement of transportation, modernization of agriculture, development of power plants and public works, stimulation of private capital investments, growth of employers' executive capacity and of technical specialization, improvement of labor standards and conditions, education of the people for the cooperative effort needed to bring about the common welfare. Hence it is important that alongside a definition of the rights and duties of states we have a definition of the rights and duties of man, focused not only on political *habeas corpus* but on economic, cultural and spiritual *habeas corpus*. It should also focus on the definitive reorganization of the Inter-American Economic and Social Council

and its cooperative relations with the similar organ of the United Nations.

d) As the visible and permanent center of Pan American activity, the Pan American Union has reached another interesting and historic moment. Dr. Rowe's paternal and wise direction of many years has passed into history, along with all the honor and glory he so richly deserved. The principle of rotation provided by the American nations at the Chapultepec conference will bring young, new blood to that delicate and important position in our central organization, and also a mass of grave responsibilities. I do not doubt that a new manner and a new rhythm of work will be brought to the Pan American Union by the change of director that will go into effect in 1947.

e) As you see, these moments with their problems have a tremendous reality and responsibility. Certainly we cannot accept what some think—that Pan Americanism is decadent. By no means. What happens is that the problems of transition from war to peace have so engrossed public attention that apparently those of Pan Americanism, with its ever ascending path and its well-earned prestige, have

been automatically relegated to a secondary level. The nations allied by the war have set themselves the difficult task of organizing and launching the world entity of the United Nations, in an effort to avoid new wars and plan a peace based upon ideals and practices of freedom and justice assuring a tranquil future and the economic and spiritual health of victors and vanquished. That is to say, the great world body now emerges upon the firmament with the dazzling force of a celestial body of the first magnitude, naturally dimming for the moment the light of the star which moves within its orbit.

But let us rest assured. The discreteness and the silence of Pan Americanism do not signify any lack of vigor or even of brilliance, just as natural marvels do not cease to exist simply because there are no eyes to see them.

Today, Pan American Day, we renew our faith in the moral forces of humanity. Let us continue our quiet and enlightening work, our "moral union of the Americas," our ties of brotherhood, cooperation, and solidarity, our contribution to the peace and progress of the world, for the past sustains us and the future is ours.



Photograph by Harris and Ewing

PAN AMERICAN DAY AT THE PAN AMERICAN UNION

Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg (center) chats with Dr. Antonio Rocha (left), Chairman of the Governing Board, and Dr. Pedro de Alba, Acting Director General, after speaking before the Governing Board.

A Hemisphere in Tune

ARTHUR H. VANDENBERG

President of the United States Senate and Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations

I AM happy to join this morning with the representatives of twenty-one American Republics in commemorating the founding of the greatest continental community of nations which has ever blessed the peace and progress of the world.

I am deeply grateful to the "good neighbors" who form this international

Address before the special session of the Governing Board of the Pan American Union in honor of Pan American Day, April 14, 1947.

fraternity for the privilege of speaking upon this significant occasion, which symbolizes our common bonds, our common hopes, our common aspirations, our common heritage and our mutual good will.

Just so long as we keep our Western World in tune, we shall here preserve the healthiest and most useful regional society of sovereign peoples on this earth.

If we look back to its creation on April

14, 1890, the Pan American Union is fifty-seven years young today. But if we look back to the heroic Simón Bolívar and his first Congress of American States in 1826, the roots of our Union stem back nearly a century and a quarter. Those were rugged, pioneering times. Indeed, such were their uncertainties that our own United States delegates to that initial gathering in Panama were unable to participate. One died on the way and the other was a week late. But a glorious idea was born in that first hopeful adventure. The acorn is an oak today.

In those early intervening years there were numerous significant conferences which marked steady progress toward hemispheric peace and solidarity. But it was a particularly important and prophetic day when the present Pan American Union was formally created in 1890; and every succeeding anniversary, from that hour to this, has confronted us with new incentives and new needs to keep our twenty-one Republics inseverably linked in the friendly unity which is our mutual protection and our incalculably precious benediction. Any threat to this unity betrays the welfare of every one of these twenty-one sovereign Republics. I am proud to say confidently that this is the firm sentiment of the people of the United States.

Two years ago this month we *all* went to San Francisco to help build the United Nations in order to knit the peace-loving peoples of the world in one common bond of *peace-living* fellowship, to serve human rights and fundamental freedoms. It was a tremendous event in the evolution of international morality. But there came a dubious moment when it looked as though the larger, untried project was to swallow up our regional institutions and end their lives for keeps. I shall never forget the thrilling and tenacious zeal with which

the American Republics—*all* of them—sprang to the defense of our Pan American ideal. They were ready to look *forward* to the larger vision of a coordinated world; but they declined to turn their backs upon the blessed record of a *united hemisphere*. They were ready to embrace the *new* fraternity, but not at the expense of abandoning the *old*. The vitality of Pan Americanism will never have a greater demonstration of affectionate devotion than in those critical days when San Francisco was deadlocked on this problem.

It was my honor and responsibility to serve as chairman of the sub-committee which struggled for many long days and nights to find an acceptable formula which could preserve the over-riding authority of the United Nations and yet leave the cooperation of Pan America unimpaired. I joined wholeheartedly with my friends in the other twenty American Republics—as did the solid, sympathetic Delegation from the United States—in unyielding insistence upon a satisfactory answer to this challenge. When we finally succeeded with our task, the glad rejoicing was unrestrained. I shall never forget that historic night when each Republic, in turn, spoke from its heart in deepest satisfaction that the problem had been solved. Such relationships are beyond price in the affairs of humankind.

In my opinion it is possible that there might never have been a San Francisco Charter if we had not been able to agree upon Chapter VIII on Regional Arrangements. Equally, in my opinion, the United Nations is infinitely stronger as a result of this regional recognition that the cooperative unity of the Americas shall persist in all its mutual good-wills.

None of us would for an instant subtract from the supreme mandate of the United Nations in respect to international peace and security. All of us will seek to build

it from strength to strength so that it may grow in functions and facilities. None of us will withhold our willing and unequivocal allegiance to the Security Council and the General Assembly, the "Town Meeting of the World," within the framework of the Charter. It was not in conflict with this indispensable objective that we insisted also upon our continuing and historic right to cooperate as friendly neighbors on continents peculiarly set apart and self-contained. On the contrary, the United Nations Charter wisely acknowledges that these two great, basic objectives are not incompatible. Indeed, it expressly enjoins our twenty-one Republics to maintain our New World unity and to use it to strengthen independent freedom for each and all through regional solidarity and peace. The more successfully we maintain these ties the less burdensome will be the tasks which the United Nations will confront.

To that blessed objective, we, the twenty-one sovereign Republics of the Western Hemisphere, once more pledge our hearts and hands on Pan American Day 1947; and I dare to assert that none among us does so with greater fidelity or stronger faith than the United States.

If and when there are any unfortunate lapses in our close and friendly relationships, it is a necessity of the first magnitude that such situations shall be swiftly and equitably cured; and this is the common concern of all of us because all of us are equals in both the responsibilities and the privileges of this great heritage.

I want to *underscore* that point. Pan Americanism is a *partnership* affair. It must always operate as a *partnership* affair. More and more, in the last decade, we have been spelling this out at our various Conferences. I go back to Buenos Aires in 1936 where, while emphasizing the inadmissibility of intervention in the affairs

of any Pan American country, we pledged intimate and mutual *consultations* (1) if the peace of the American Republics is menaced; (2) in the event of "war or a virtual state of war between American States;" (3) in the event of international war outside America which might threaten the American Republics. At Lima in 1938 we improved the procedure of *consultation* and extended it to economic, cultural and "other aspects of continental solidarity." At Panama in 1939 we called for *consultations* "in case any geographical region of America subject to the jurisdiction of any non-American State should be obliged to change its sovereignty and there should result therefrom a danger to the security of the American continent." At Habana in 1940 we improved the process of *consultation*—again calling for "reciprocal assistance and co-operation for the defense of the Nations of the Americas." At Rio de Janeiro in 1942 we reaffirmed our solidarity; took note of World War Two; recommended the breaking of diplomatic relations with Japan, Germany and Italy; and called for *consultations* prior to the re-establishment of these relations, "in order that this action may have a solidary character." We also called for *consultations* in the event of inter-American violations of agreements or treaties. At Mexico City in 1945 we said:

In case acts of aggression occur or there are reasons to believe that an aggression is being prepared by any other State against the integrity or the inviolability of the territory, or against the sovereignty or political independence of an American State, the States signatory to this Act will *consult* among themselves in order to agree upon the measures it may be advisable to take.

Cooperation is the keynote of the Americas. *Consultation*—not dictation—is the indispensable means to this end. *Partnership* is the genius of this relationship. *Consultation* is its life-blood. The Ninth In-

ternational Conference of American States will meet in Bogotá in December¹ to further strengthen this inter-American system, and to put our *consultations* on even firmer foundations. The problems of the postwar world call upon all of us to draw ever closer together in our *consultations* for the sake of our mutual, intelligent self-interest. The Bogotá Conference should be the most important, the most constructive, the most fruitful we have ever held. It should more effectively integrate our *consultation* system. Furthermore, the Rio conference, originally scheduled for October 1945, should soon implement the Act of Chapultepec and give the inter-American system its permanent status as an integral part of the United Nations peace machinery.

I believe so deeply in this "partnership" concept of our Pan American relationships and in the process of *consultation* respecting our interlocking problems that I think it would be wise if our regular International Conferences of American States were held oftener than once in five years, and if the regular meetings of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs were annual events. We must not drift apart. Too much is at stake in this restless and uncertain world. We cannot *consult* and confer too often in the conservation of our heritage.

Then I take the liberty of adding another suggestion on this auspicious day when we again exchange our Pan American fidelities. I express the wish that the time may soon come when our continental fellowship will be geographically and spiritually complete through the association with us, on some appropriate basis, of the great and splendid Dominion of Canada. This is not a new idea. At the Inter-American Conference at Mexico City in 1945, our resolutions expressed the "wish that collaboration of Canada with the Pan Ameri-

can system shall become ever closer." Nor is that all. When the Pan American building here in Washington was erected in 1910, the room for the Governing Board and the great Council table were built with a prophetic eye to that happy day when Canada should be among those present. A twenty-second chair was made! It has been empty long enough. Nor is that all. Around the inner courtyard of this Pan American Union building are the coats-of-arms of the countries which here make common cause for peace and progress in this hemisphere—and the coat-of-arms of Canada is already there with all the rest. By every rule of righteousness she is eligible to this association. By every rule of reason we should wish her here. I should welcome the final and total New World unity which will be nobly dramatized when the twenty-second chair is filled and our continental brotherhood is complete from the Arctic Circle to Cape Horn.

One thing more I should like to say. During the past year the Pan American Union suffered the sad and untimely loss of its Director General, Dr. L. S. Rowe. For a quarter century he gave his skilled and devoted service to this "clearing house of inter-American good-will." With tireless zeal he labored for our common cause. He never failed a rendezvous with duty. He was Inter-America's "first friend." His distinguished successor as Director General of the Pan American Union is a Latin American, for the first time in fifty-seven years. I should like to say, in behalf of my country, that we think it is a particularly happy augury that this is so. In no more significant fashion could it be demonstrated that Pan America belongs to *all* of us alike. May I add that it is a matter of great personal satisfaction to me to welcome the able and brilliant Dr. Alberto Lleras

¹ January 17, 1948 was later set as the date.—EDITOR.

Camargo, former President of Colombia, to Washington to fill this important post. I came to know him intimately at the San Francisco Conference. He was one of the sturdy leaders in working out the Charter's recognition of Regional Arrangements. He powerfully demonstrated his firm loyalty to this inter-American fraternity of which he now becomes the directing head. Young in years but ripe in wisdom and experience, I know our oak will thrive under his husbandry.

And now I conclude as I began. In the name of the United States and pursuant to the proclamation of the President,

I greet our sister Republics upon this significant day which has been set aside for special recognition by twenty-one New World governments in honor of the greatest and most fruitful continental community of nations the world has ever known. We greet you with friendship and affection. With unadulterated allegiance to the United Nations may we pursue its mandate to us to carry on in faithful loyalty to the historic attachments and consultations and cooperations which have made the Pan American Union one of the greatest beneficial institutions of all time.

Greeting to the People of America

PEDRO DE ALBA

Acting Director General of the Pan American Union

WE celebrate this Pan American Day of 1947 with mixed feelings of melancholy, gratitude, and hope.

Toward the close of 1946 Pan Americanism lost one of its most illustrious servants and at the same time a chief possessing the highest qualities of leadership. Dr. Leo S. Rowe departed this life, leaving behind him a rich harvest of work well done. His memory will endure as long as the Union of American Republics lasts, and his example will be stamped upon the future generations who strive for the brotherhood and greatness of the countries of this Continent.

Our grief at Dr. Rowe's passing is mitigated by the thought of the good which he accomplished. His legacy, besides being large materially, is incalculably rich in the spiritual realm.

Remarks on the occasion of the Pan American Day concert in the Hall of the Americas, Pan American Union.

The republics of America can enjoy this day, symbolic of the benefits of peace; they are not suffering from the hunger, cold, and disease that plague other regions of the earth. This well-being is possible because in the recent war thousands of men were sacrificed on remote continents and on far-off seas so that young America might not be invaded or destroyed.

If our farmers can cultivate their fields, and if our mines, our foundries, our factories, and our shops are in active production, this is because for the six years of war there were resolute and unselfish fighters who defied death and made heroic sacrifices until the Japanese and nazi-fascist hordes were halted and defeated.

Our gratitude is laid as an offering on the graves of those who died to free the civilized world of men who sought to dominate it through crime and terror.

The countries comprising the Pan American Union formed a part of the democratic

front; to a greater or lesser degree they lent assistance in the struggle and gave their best. In this city of Washington was born the organization of the United Nations, and on this continent its stability and strength will have to be consolidated.

The San Francisco Charter reflects an American ideal, not only because it was inspired by Franklin Delano Roosevelt and Cordell Hull but because more than a century ago Simón Bolívar gave thought to the pacific settlement of controversies, to international arbitration, and to collective security.

The nations of the Western Hemisphere are enjoying peace, but that peace must be extended to the entire world. Neither peace, nor security, nor economic plenty can be the exclusive patrimony of a single group of nations. It has been said over and over that peace is indivisible in a world which daily grows smaller and in which all peoples are neighbors.

The hope that we cherish on this day that commemorates the spirit of the Good Neighbor among the countries of America is that present misunderstandings and suspicions throughout the world may disappear and be replaced by understanding and trust. All peoples comprising the United Nations are obligated to find formulas of understanding and cooperation.

The Pan American Union is an organiza-

tion for Continental Peace. But the peace of one continent cannot be maintained separately; it must be included within world peace.

The art of living together which has been developed by the nations of the Inter-American System should serve as a stimulus and example for sound and effective universal cooperation.

It is frequently said that humanity has entered upon a new era of history; let us hope that it may be the era of just and lasting peace.

The scientists who have astonished the world with their marvelous discoveries during our times have said that scientific technique and advances must be made to serve as a guarantee of peace and not as a threat of war.

The health and welfare of future generations must be made secure through a humanized science. The eternal spiritual values of compassion, sympathy, and unselfishness must be the golden rule of behavior among individuals and among nations.

This is the prayer we raise on Pan American Day 1947, with the hope that they who hear it may feel grateful to those who saved the world from Japanese militarism and the infernal machinations of the nazi-fascists, and may share our hope for a strong, democratic, and prosperous America within a world of peace and good will among all mankind.

Bibliographical Cooperation with Latin America

RALPH R. SHAW

Librarian, United States Department of Agriculture

DURING the war large amounts of money were spent on international technical collaboration between the United States and the other American republics. Included were programs for sending American scientists to Latin America to aid in establishing agricultural, medical and other scientific laboratories in order to increase the supply of cinchona, rubber, and other essential war materials. Large numbers of Latin American scholars were brought to the United States for training in carrying on cooperative research programs in Latin America.

The inadequacy of library facilities in Latin America was soon recognized as a serious stumbling block to adequate technical collaboration. Scientists and technologists in Latin America, well equipped by training, and eager to carry on important research and development work, could not work effectively without access to publications of other scientists. The long delay in sending bulk materials by regular mail suggested the desirability of the use of microfilm, which could be flown to South America at very low cost. However, even though facilities for making microfilm were available in this country at what we considered to be low costs, these costs when translated into the currencies of some of the Latin American countries were a major deterrent to scientists who need the material (fifty cents equals approximately 21 bolivianos or 15 Chilean pesos).

Monetary control restrictions which require a good deal of work and expense in obtaining foreign exchange were an even more serious deterrent to free flow of technical information.

Since such basic American bibliographical tools as *Chemical Abstracts* and *Biological Abstracts* had only very limited distribution in Latin America before the war it was impossible for scientists in many parts of South America to learn what was available in the world's literature that would help them with their cooperative projects.

These difficulties were matters of concern to all who were interested in technical cooperation between North and South America since they reduced the effectiveness of critically important programs. After considerable study a means for meeting these needs was developed jointly by the Office of Inter-American Affairs, the National Research Council and the Department of Agriculture Library.

In the development of this program the Office of Inter-American Affairs not only provided some \$20,000 to cover the cost of the service from 1943 through 1946 but, chiefly through the work of Mr. William Vogt, aided in designing the program so as to meet the needs of scientists under Latin American conditions. It also provided channels for informing Latin American scientists about the availability of this service.

The National Research Council accepted responsibility for operating the program.



Courtesy of USDA

A MICROFILM PAGE

Actual size and magnified form. Microfilm has many advantages in easy transportation and low cost.

A CAUSA de la guerra actual, se ha intensificado para el hombre científico de las Américas, el problema de conseguir los materiales indispensables para sus investigaciones. El transporte de estos materiales ha llegado a ser sumamente costoso cuando no del todo imposible.

Con el fin de resolver esta dificultad hasta cierto punto, el "National Research Council" (Consejo Nacional de Investigaciones), junto con la biblioteca del Departamento de Agricultura de los Estados Unidos y otras entidades que se interesan en las otras repúblicas americanas, ha iniciado un servicio para que cualquier hombre científico o institución docta o científica en la América Latina, pueda recibir sin gasto ninguno, reproducciones fotográficas o sobre *microfilm* (película en miniatura), de los materiales que necesite en su trabajo. Las reproducciones sobre película en miniatura pueden leerse mediante cualquier aparato que hace proyecciones contra la pared, o mediante máquinas especiales para proyectar *microfilm*.

Además de artículos en periódicos extractos de libros, la National Research Council tendrá el mayor agrado en preparar bibliografías, localizar materiales disponibles en cuanto a cualquier tema científico, o atender a las solicitudes traspasadas a esta Entidad por cualquiera persona o institución científica que las haya recibido directamente. Si se desea recibir materiales por avión, este Consejo ruega enviar con la solicitud, un giro postal internacional por el importe del correo aéreo; de otra manera,

los materiales se mandarán por correo ordinario, sin gasto alguno.

Para asegurar el mejor servicio posible, se necesita detallar en todos los pedidos, hasta donde sea factible, los datos siguientes:

En el caso de un libro:

Apellido y nombre de pila (o iniciales) del autor

Título exacto del libro

Nombre de la entidad editora

Fecha de la publicación

Si hay más de una edición, cual de ellas se prefiere

Las páginas en que deben empezar y terminar los extractos

En el caso de una publicación periódica

Apellido y nombre de pila (o iniciales) del autor

Título exacto de la publicación y del artículo

Nombre de la entidad editora

Fecha de la publicación

Número del volumen y de la edición

Las páginas en que se deben empezar y terminar los extractos

Este Consejo presta el servicio arriba mencionado sin condición en cuanto a las bibliotecas e instituciones, pero refiriéndose a las personas, lo ofrece a condición de que depositen los materiales cuando consisten en más de 50 páginas, en una biblioteca o institución, una vez que dichos materiales hayan servido los fines que motivaron la solicitud. También, se limitan los pedidos de individuales a 50 páginas cada mes. Si se necesita más, se puede pedir un arreglo especial, escribiendo al Consejo.

Its various committees, under the guidance of Dr. William Kennerson, made the program an effective link between American scientists and Latin American scientists. In addition, the National Research Council paid all bills and kept the necessary records and provided all the administrative services required at a minimum of cost to the project.

The Department of Agriculture Library provided direct supervision of the bibliographical staff and performed the copying services. Because the bookkeeping was done by the National Research Council it was possible for the Department Library to supply photographic services at a much lower cost than is normally charged. Miss Eleanore E. F. Dunnigan, formerly with the Pan American Union, served as bibliographer on the project for almost its entire duration.

Under this program microfilm copies and original publications were made freely available to individual scientists and research institutions throughout Latin America. This service was provided free of charge except where air-mail delivery was requested, in which case the recipient paid the postage, usually by sending international postal coupons.

The original agreement was designed to provide as much reference material as possible to individual scholars rather than long runs of journals to a few institutions, and therefore a general limitation of 50 pages per person per month was made. In special cases larger amounts of material were made available with the specification that when the film was no longer needed by the individual research project it would be sent to an educational or scientific institution for continued use.

During the three years of operation of the program it provided bibliographical and reference service on more than 20,000 inquiries, as well as 25,545 articles in either microfilm or original copies. Some 444,370 pages of microfilm were supplied on 13,637 requests and 11,908 free or inexpensive pamphlets were sent out. The total number of individuals served in one way or another was almost 2,000.

In some cases, such as that of Brazil, special clearing houses were established in order to provide more adequate service to the scientists in that country. The growth of the service was indicated by a report from the Serviço de Divulgação Bibliográfica of Brazil that in the period from January through August 1946 it received 1209 articles on film representing approximately 2,000 feet of film or 34,403 pages, as compared with 363 articles or 14,604 pages in a comparable period in 1943. The distribution of the film in Brazil covered each of the states which has scientific and industrial research institutions, the state of São Paulo receiving 943 items in the first eight months of 1946.

Even though the program was not publicized very widely it showed steady growth and received a considerable amount of interest both in Latin America and on the part of American scientists who were cooperating with Latin American scientists and

had no other means for sending specific literature on the respective projects to their Latin American colleagues.

The grant from the Office of Inter-American Affairs expired in December 1946 and it was necessary to send notifications of discontinuance of the project to our Latin American colleagues. The interest of the State Department and its officers in Latin America, and of a considerable number of Latin American scientists and scientific societies as well, has resulted in a grant to the Department of Agriculture Library by the Interdepartmental Committee on Scientific and Cultural Cooperation for continuing the program at least until June 1947.

When conditions of international exchange return to normal it will probably no longer be necessary to provide such free service. However, it has served an important purpose in aiding cooperative research and development work and it has shown many hundreds of Latin American scientists how they can get scientific and technical material which they need, in usable form, at low cost. There appears to be little question that this service will expand and grow in usefulness and will help to cement the bonds of friendship and of mutual cooperation and respect between the Latin American republics and the United States.



Photograph by Angelina Martínez

AGRICULTURAL PANORAMA

General view of the Institute's vast acreage.

The Inter-American Institute of Agriculture

KATHLEEN WALKER

Editorial Division, Pan American Union

ON THE political front, any progress in international cooperation is automatically accompanied by a blast of publicity that would do credit to a huckster. Yet some of the practical achievements among nations in other fields are often overlooked or ignored. One experiment in scientific collaboration in this hemisphere which is already under way but which has received very little fanfare is the Inter-American Institute for Agricultural Sciences at Turrialba, Costa Rica.

This joint project was set up within the framework of the Pan American Union to serve as a base for agricultural scientists from all over the hemisphere. Although investigation and research are its primary activities, education and dissemination of results are its chief goals. Ever since its birth as an idea in the thirties, followed by its first financial grant in October 1941, the Institute has been quietly expanding its activities. It still has a long way to go before reaching full stature, and it has



HARVESTING ADLAY AT TURRIALBA

A variety of Job's-tears raised as a food crop in the Far East, now under experimental cultivation by the Institute.

suffered acute growing pains more than once. But now it is passing its formative stage and getting ready to embark on new activities.

The institute lies on a 2,000-foot-high bench in the typically tropical valley of the Reventazón River in Costa Rica. The climate is pleasant and healthy. Yet within two hours by car or train from Turrialba, the region offers an almost complete cross-section of tropical American agricultural conditions. When the President of Costa Rica and the Vice President of the United States, Henry A. Wallace, laid the cornerstone in 1943, there were only two buildings, a combination office

and storage house and a guest house. Since then, almost fifty others—a Spanish-colonial central building, staff residences, guest cottages, offices, seed houses, a carpenter and machine shop, warehouses, barns—have mushroomed over the widely landscaped grounds. In this rich coffee- and sugar-growing region some 400 acres of coffee and 500 acres of sugar thrive. Fields of potatoes and cinchona, requiring higher elevations, climb the slopes of lofty Irazú Volcano. The Institute also maintains a rubber substation on the shores of Gatún Lake in Panama to build the basis for a permanent self-sustaining rubber industry in the Western Hemisphere.

With a view to helping member countries work out a better balanced agricultural economy, the Institute's main lines of work deal with plants, animals, agricultural engineering, and people.

To a large degree, the future development of Latin American agriculture depends on solving the problems of lowland areas with heavy rainfall. Thus the Institute's experimental program of testing, selection, and breeding of plants has a double purpose: to develop healthy, disease-resistant strains of plants already grown in the tropics; and to introduce new or little-known, easy-to-raise, nutritious food crops adapted to tropical conditions.

Tomatoes, for example, have always been one of the most difficult crops to raise in these warm, rainy climates. United States varieties, poorly adapted to the soils and weather and vulnerable to disease and insect pests, have proved a failure. So the Institute is busy developing a new tomato for the American tropics. The root-worm, worst enemy of the corn-grower in the tropics, offers another challenge to the scientists at Turrialba. Trying to find ways of escaping devastating insect injury to the young plants, they

are now working with two open-pollinated varieties of corn to develop immunity in a hybrid type. The results of the research are also expected to prove valuable to southern sections of the United States, where root-worm problems appear.

In the same way the Institute's work with tropical grapes is showing great promise and may make grapes for the table and wine production for home markets feasible in almost every country of tropical America. Additional experiments in the timing and rotation of crops have been carried on with soybeans, peanuts, cowpeas, beans, and sweet potatoes. Progressive planting of these food crops and extensive year-round field trials help to determine their value to the grower.

During the war, the Institute gained experience in large-scale commercial production by helping to feed the armed forces stationed in the Canal Zone. Another more dramatic wartime development was the planting of 100,000 cinchona seedlings grown from part of the two million seeds flown out of the Philippines just before the fall of Bataan. Today plans are under way at the Institute to establish a plant introduction garden, to be maintained as a service to member countries in both temperate and tropical zones. Containing a collection of varieties of a given plant, it will be a sort of germ plasm bank on which agricultural institutions in member countries can draw.

In the field of animal husbandry, the Institute's swine, poultry, dairy, and beef projects are concentrating on elimination and control of diseases and parasites; improvement of nutrition through better pastures and supplementary feeds; and breeding to produce animals resistant to tropical conditions. The control of ticks and the larvae of the *tórsalo* fly, which burrow under the skin of cattle, is an objective in the campaign. Another of the

most interesting projects is to determine what value, if any, coffee pulp may have as an animal feed. This by-product has always been a problem in coffee-producing countries. Its use as a fertilizer has never proved popular, yet dumping is dangerous as an open invitation to the house fly. If present experiments are successful, they will provide a happy solution to a very knotty problem.

The Institute's agricultural engineering division is striving to replace the machete and oxcart, primitive tools still used for farming in the tropics, with modern power machinery. Since machinery is expensive and must be adapted to local needs, this is no easy task. Moreover, topography and weather conditions are tremendous barriers to the mechanization of agriculture. The scientists have found that health and living conditions must



TURRIALBA SCIENTIST SPRAYS CATTLE
One phase of the pest control program.

first be improved to create the desire and ability to use advanced methods and spur production efficiency. But this becomes a vicious circle, for modern methods are necessary to improve health and living conditions.

The engineering field is a new and large one in Latin American agriculture. It includes housing, drainage, irrigation, and rural electrification for light, heat, cooling, and power. It embraces the uses of tractor, horse, and electric and water power on the farm. It calls for knowledge of latest farm machinery design, its operation, care, and repair.

Under an economics and rural welfare program, the Institute is conducting a nutrition study of the Turrialba region, an economic study of coffee production, and a disease-control project for this crop. Institute scientists are also focusing their attention on intercropping rubber with corn or yuca to use all the land and offset the costs of raising rubber.

Cooperation in taking the 1950 agricul-

tural census as part of the world census is also contemplated.

Still another facet of the Institute's work is education. From the beginning a graduate school was planned offering fellowships to train future leaders of agriculture. So far the number of students has been limited until enough research projects were operating. This year, however, between thirty and forty-five students are expected. They fall into three groups: 1) free-lance students who want to learn some new technique or do research on a given crop; 2) those registered for advanced degrees elsewhere who come to Turrialba to work out their thesis problem or to be trained as vocational teachers; and 3) advanced students registered for a terminal degree leading to a Master of Agriculture degree which the school will eventually grant.

The policies of the Institute are determined by an Administrative Committee, which meets semi-annually and is responsible to a Board of Directors identical with the Governing Board of the Pan American Union. As Director of the Institute, tall, able Ralph H. Allee heads the staff at Turrialba. The program is financed by the member American republics on the basis of population, with the Pan American Union acting as fiscal agent.

From the start the Institute has been up against terrific odds. For one thing, it was launched during the war, when shortage of materials and other wartime stringencies made it doubly difficult to get things rolling. Building plans, drawn up before the war, had to be almost completely revised to make use of noncritical materials. Again, many of the first plantings refused to grow because of a lack of phosphorus, calcium, and potassium in the soil. Administrative difficulties, natural with a new organization, were another headache.

Then there was the human element.



GIANT TROPICAL GRAPES

Developed by the Institute through scientific testing, selection, and breeding.



RECEPTION HALL IN
THE INSTITUTE'S MAIN
BUILDING



STAFF RESIDENCE AT
THE INSTITUTE

One of the modern homes built
for the scientists at Turrialba.

Photograph by Angelina Martínez

Training men to do new, unfamiliar, and specialized jobs efficiently has been tough. It has meant molding farm laborers, who formerly knew little more than routine coffee cultivation, into helpers capable of

aiding in scientific research. But patience, perseverance, encouragement, and pressure have brought out the workers' latent capabilities and raised their standards of efficiency.

The Institute's potentialities make for a bright future. A growing number of visiting scientists are making use of its facilities. As an agricultural clearing house for the hemisphere, it keeps in close touch with local agricultural stations in member countries, and is now discussing plans for cooperation with the United Nations' Food and Agriculture Organization on a nutritional project. The fact that various private organizations in member countries are turning to the Institute for special projects, now under

consideration, is further proof of the effectiveness of its work. "The thing we need most," says Director Allee, "is more participating countries. It is much easier to establish closer working relations with a country that is a member."

Knowing that the farmer's work is never done, the scientists at Turrialba continue their scientific research unperturbed by the obstacles. They are content in having made a beginning, for they are aware that their goal cannot be accomplished in a day.



TAPPING RUBBER AT PANAMA
SUBSTATION

Summer Schools in the Other American Republics

THEO R. CREVENNA

Division of Intellectual Cooperation, Pan American Union

STUDENTS and teachers from every corner of the United States will be going south this year to attend one of the many institutions in Latin America which will offer summer courses. For the first time since the beginning of the second world war travel by land, sea and air is again unrestricted. Latin American universities have made great efforts to increase their facilities so that they can accommodate the largest study body in their history.

The possibilities for summer study in Latin America during 1947 are varied and attractive. The well-established summer schools for foreign students of the universities of Mexico and Habana are offering their customary variety of stimulating courses. The University School of Fine Arts in San Miguel de Allende, Mexico, extends its invitation to the serious art student for two months of intense work. Anyone interested in Central American economics, history, or literature will be especially attracted by the offerings of the University of San Carlos of Guatemala. The Inter-American Summer University in San José, Costa Rica is prepared to help the prospective Spanish teacher increase his knowledge of Spanish and Spanish-American literature and to improve his conversational fluency. For those who do not like to venture alone, an all-expense tour to Costa Rica, is being arranged from Dallas, Texas. Students who profess a greater interest in South America may choose between the

University of Colombia or the University of Chile.

There is also a wide choice of North American universities and colleges which will hold a special summer session in Latin America. Florida Southern College has announced two successive terms in Antigua, Guatemala, located about 25 miles from the capital. The Texas State College for Women will again hold a session at Saltillo, Mexico, while the University of Houston will have an international study center in Mexico City and another in Guatemala. Several unusual opportunities are open to those who wish to combine study and travel. From Northwestern University a group of students will start out on a 10,000 mile air cruise of Latin America. Spanish instruction will be given on the airliner by Professor José Sánchez, director of the cruise, as soon as it leaves Chicago. Dr. Nora B. Thompson of Swarthmore, Pennsylvania, will take a small group through Central America, stopping in Guatemala so that the members may participate in the summer school of the University of San Carlos. Dr. Graydon DeLand of Denison University will conduct a small group of girls on a thirty-seven day trip through Mexico.

Students often ask what benefits can be derived from a summer session in Latin America. Many hesitate at first upon hearing that in some cases they will not be able to transfer credits earned there to their own university. And yet, with the

exception of only short periods of economic or political disturbances, an increasing number of students have gone to South and Central America for the summer.

There are many obvious reasons for the success of the Latin American summer school. Some people have an innate desire to travel and change their surroundings. In addition, the advantages of close association with persons who speak Spanish or Portuguese as their mother tongue are apparent to teachers of those languages. Students of the arts, history and literature will find stimulating contacts and valuable experiences under the guidance of Latin American scholars. But perhaps the most valuable, although the most intangible, benefits to the average student are his personal experiences, and his observations of a culture different from his own. Even in a short period he will gain through day-to-day relationships some understanding of the life patterns and customs of the country. If the student has a sincere desire to accept any variations from his own way of life as expressions of a vital and living culture, a small but important step has been taken in fostering international cooperation and peace.

The institutions which will offer summer schools during 1947 may conveniently be divided into two groups. The first includes only Latin American universities and the second those North American institutions which will hold special summer terms in Latin America.

Latin American universities

Seven institutions of higher learning will have special summer sessions in 1947. Credit transfers depend in each case on the United States university. The National University of Mexico, which as early as 1921 established the first summer school primarily intended for the foreign

student, will hold its term from July 1 to August 17 this year. Both graduate and undergraduate students are accepted and its credits are recognized throughout the United States. Under the vigorous leadership of Dr. Francisco Villagrán,¹ for many years the director of the School, a competent teaching staff of faculty members and guest lecturers has been assembled. Among the courses included in the summer curriculum are elementary, intermediate and advanced Spanish, as well as several in Spanish and Spanish-American literature and history and Mexican art. Students who are making a special study of Mexico may be particularly interested in the courses in history of Mexican culture and those in the Nahua and Maya languages. A survey of the diplomatic relations between Mexico and the United States will also be offered. The recent strides of Mexico in its literacy campaign will be stressed in two other classes. For the first time Dr. Theodore Apstein will teach a course on the Latin American Drama with special emphasis on the period from 1900 to the present. Although the teaching language generally is Spanish, a few courses will be given in English. Not more than 1,300 students will be admitted this summer, and it is advisable to register by mail as soon as possible.

For the seventh consecutive year the University of Habana is offering a great variety of courses between July 7 and August 16. Since the establishment of the summer school in 1941, facilities available to foreign students have been rapidly augmented and attendance of both Cubans and foreigners is increasing. The minimum entrance requirements are that the student be at least seventeen years of age and hold a high school diploma or its equivalent. This year the University

¹ Dr. Villagrán is now Mexican Consul General in Los Angeles, Calif.

has two new dormitories to accommodate several hundred students in addition to the approved private homes and hotels. Arrangements have been made for several optional field trips for those students who wish to learn something about the interior of the island republic. Among the courses offered will be: Spanish at all levels; literature, history and art with emphasis on Cuba and Latin America; the physical sciences; and several foreign languages, including German, French, and Portuguese. If there is sufficient demand, advanced courses in medicine, dentistry, agriculture, physical education, and the teaching of English will also be given. Some classes are taught in English, others in Spanish, and it is usually not difficult for students to arrange for the transfer of credits earned at the summer school. Fifteen scholarships are available to United States students which exempt them from tuition fees of the University. The Institute of International Education (2 West 45th Street) in New York administers these scholarships.

A school of particular importance to the student of fine arts is the Escuela Universitaria de Bellas Artes, located in San Miguel de Allende in the state of Guanajuato, Mexico. The school, founded in 1937 by the Peruvian painter Felipe Cossio del Pomar to further indigenous American art and to bring together students and teachers from all the American republics, occupies the old convent of Las Monjas. The building was remodeled in 1938 to include modern studio facilities, a complete ceramics department, a fresco workshop, a dining hall and lecture rooms. Many outstanding Mexican and American artists have taught there. The summer session will last from July 1 to September 1. Lectures are given in both English and Spanish and students are expected to familiarize themselves with both lan-

guages. Among the courses offered will be figure and landscape painting, sculpture, woodcarving, weaving and block printing, Mexican history and culture, as well as special instruction in Spanish and English.

The University of San Carlos of Guatemala, which last year held its summer session in cooperation with Florida Southern College, presents a revised and improved program this year. These two sessions, however, are not the first to be offered by the institution. In 1930 the University had its first summer term which, because of numerous difficulties, could not be continued in succeeding years. During 1947 a special group of courses is being offered to students who do not have an adequate knowledge of Spanish and who wish to become proficient in the language. For advanced students many more courses will be given, particularly in the fields of Spanish-American and Central American literature, Central American economics and trade, and the methodology of teaching Spanish. Of special interest to anthropologists are the courses in Mayan civilization and the Maya-Quiché language. The term begins July 3 and ends August 14. Among the guest lecturers will be such well-known scholars as Pedro Bosch Gimpera of the National University of Mexico and Arturo Torres-Rioseco of the University of California. A group of students from Syracuse University and another from the University of Houston will attend the summer school as part of their study tour.

The only Latin American institution of higher learning at which all instruction is given in English is Mexico City College. Without having to master a foreign language first, the North American student is offered an opportunity to gain some understanding of Latin American culture, history and literature. The College has a

strong Spanish Department staffed with competent instructors. In addition to Spanish at all levels, it offers courses in Spanish and Spanish-American literature, botany, economics, education, English, fine arts, geography, geology, history, music and the social sciences. For the first time in its history, the institution is now accepting graduate students who are working toward their Master's or Doctor's degree. Two distinct summer sessions will be held during 1947, the first from June 23 to August 1 and the second from August 4 to September 12. The summer sessions are offered in cooperation with the universities of Notre Dame and Arizona, the Catholic University of America, George Peabody College, and Mississippi Southern College. Credits for the work taken may be received directly through Mexico City College or through the cooperating institutions.

The Inter-American Summer University at San José, Costa Rica, will hold its fourth term from July 26 to August 23. Founded in 1941, it was forced to suspend activities for three years during the war. Students who wish to participate in the all-expense tour to Costa Rica will assemble in Dallas, Texas, on July 14. Several side trips have been arranged in Mexico and Guatemala before the group reaches Costa Rica. There will be classes in intermediate and advanced Spanish conversation and composition, intermediate and advanced Spanish grammar, and a survey course of Central American literature. Spanish for beginners will be taught only if there is sufficient demand.

In 1946 the National University of Colombia initiated its first summer session for foreign students. Several outstanding guest lecturers were invited, including Luis Alberto Sánchez, Rector of the University of San Marcos, Arthur Whitaker of the University of Pennsylvania,

and Harper Goodspeed of the University of California. During the summer of 1947 the University will repeat the special session. A group of students under the guidance of Dr. José Sánchez of Northwestern University will stop in Bogotá for a month to attend the summer session in the course of their 10,000-mile trip through Latin America. Among the courses given will be Spanish, literature, history, economics, colonial art and architecture, modern art, and comparative culture.

United States universities and colleges in Latin America

Fewer universities and colleges will hold summer sessions in Latin America this year than in past seasons. The general inflationary trend as well as other economic circumstances have forced several institutions to discontinue or postpone their summer programs. For the first time in four years the cooperative field school of the universities of Texas, Michigan and California will not be held at the University of Mexico.

After cooperating successfully with the University of San Carlos last summer, Florida Southern College will offer two independent sessions this year in Antigua, Guatemala. The terms run from June 9 to July 13, and from July 13 to August 17. In addition to a special stop-over in Yucatán for a visit to the famous ruins of Chichén-Itzá, there will also be two extended field trips in Guatemala. The University of Houston will conduct two international study centers; one in Mexico City from June 3 to July 8, and the second in cooperation with the University of San Carlos of Guatemala from July 21 to August 20. All courses will be taught in English and carry three semester hours credit.

Texas State College for Women has

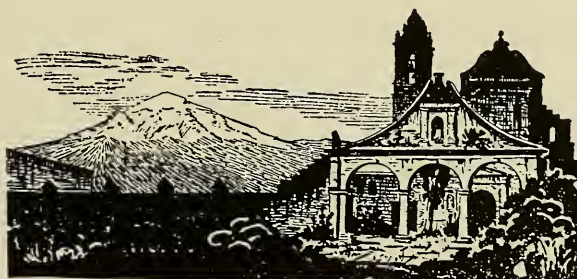
completed plans for its seventh summer session in Saltillo, Mexico (July 17 to August 27). It has been developed especially for undergraduate and graduate students of Spanish and those who are interested in Mexican culture and civilization. Of particular importance are the small classes in conversational Spanish; lectures on art, music, literature and civilization of Mexico; and classes in Mexican songs, dances and games, many of them given in Spanish by Mexican specialists. Friendly and close relations between members of the summer school and the people of Saltillo have become a tradition and frequently students participate in the social life of the townspeople. A special opportunity is offered to teachers of English who instruct Spanish-speaking pupils in the United States. During the entire summer term an English Center functions in Saltillo with the active support of the Department of State and students have an opportunity for practice teaching. Three or four hundred residents of Saltillo regularly are enrolled in the Center.

A Spanish Language Seminar for United

States teachers, known for the past three years as the Spanish Language Institute, will be held in Mexico City from July 1 to August 15. It is sponsored jointly by the Office of Education and the Department of State in cooperation with the National University of Mexico and the Mexican Ministry of Public Education. Enrollment in the Seminar is limited to one hundred teachers of Spanish within the age group of twenty-two to forty years. Preference will be given to those who have a minimum of twenty-four hours of college credit in Spanish and who have taught from two to ten years. Four courses will be given during the six week term: Mexican music and literature; conversation on everyday life; Mexican civilization; and grammar and composition. The Office of Education offers a grant of \$100 to every teacher who completes his program with a satisfactory grade.

In the case of all the United States-sponsored summer schools, of course, credits can be transferred.

Note: Complete information on any summer school in Latin America is available upon request from the Division of Intellectual Cooperation, Pan American Union.



In Our Hemisphere—VIII

High School Students of the Hemisphere Get Acquainted

MARY G. REYNOLDS
Editorial Division, Pan American Union

ON THE afternoon of March 13, 300 eager young District of Columbia high school students gathered in the Pan American Union's great white Hall of the Americas to listen to a round table discussion by students of their own age from all over the Hemisphere on what secondary school students can do to help increase friendship and understanding among the Americas.

The Latin American and Canadian students who took part in the discussion were brought to this country under the joint sponsorship of the Metropolitan School Study Council of New York and the *New York Herald Tribune*. They arrived in New York on January 25 and spent six weeks visiting in students' homes in the metropolitan area, gaining a first-hand acquaintance with the life of high school boys and girls in the United States. The students were selected by national scholarship committees with the assistance of the cultural attachés of the United States embassies and the Ministries of Education in their respective countries. Pan American Airways and Pan American Grace Airways provided free transportation for one student from each Latin American country.

The visitors' stay in New York was climaxed by the *Herald Tribune's* Forum for High Schools on *The Americas in the World We Want*, held at the Waldorf-Astoria on March 8. At the Forum they heard talks by many leaders in hemispheric and world affairs, most of whom stressed the key role that young people are being

called upon to play at the present crucial stage in world history. Spruille Braden, Assistant Secretary of State in charge of Latin American Affairs, told them and the hundreds of United States students attending the Forum, "Yours a few years hence will be the responsibility of trying to make this earth a place where men may hope to live with reasonable security, opportunity, and happiness." Ellis Arnall, former Governor of Georgia, told them that the world needs the enthusiasm, the idealism, and the courage of young people. "Every time the world becomes involved in war by our cynicism and our over-wisdom," he said, "we call on the young people to save it for us. It is high time that we call on the young people to help us chart a way toward peace."

Towards the close of the Forum, the student delegates themselves, brimful of ideas and theories after their six exciting weeks in the United States, took the floor to discuss their reactions to the people and the customs of this country.

The consensus on United States high schools was that they give more practical training for jobs than Latin American high schools but less general culture. The students decided that both should try to find a middle way. "If we are all going to grow and improve our educational systems," said Luis Pérez of Mexico, "perhaps we can each learn something from the other." Pablo Fernández of Uruguay had an interesting comment on this subject. "Now that the United States has exploited

all its natural resources," he said, "you could afford more of the kind of education that trains the abstract intelligence of the individual. On the other hand most of our Latin American countries still have much to do in exploiting natural resources. So we must have more vocational schools that develop the practical intelligence of the individual."

The Latin American students were surprised at the array of extra-curricular activities in United States schools. "Such activities help students to prepare for the future," said Susana Donoso, a pretty 17-year-old from Ecuador. "Getting together and having social life and discussions help you to understand each other much more than you can if you just keep your nose right in your book." Some of the students, however, think we put too much emphasis on this aspect of school life. "Why don't you take just a little time away from sports in your schools," asked Luis

Siri of Argentina, "and put it into learning more about this Hemisphere? I suggest that your high schools adopt three basic and compulsory subjects—the geography of the Americas, the history of the Americas, and the Spanish or Portuguese language."

Luis Pérez found another fault in United States high schools: "Students here do not recognize the teacher's superiority in knowledge, experience, and age. I believe there is too much freedom in schools here, and it sometimes is real lack of discipline." Susana Donoso, on the other hand, thinks that students and teachers here are closer to one another—"more like friends"—than in Latin America.

The students went on to exchange ideas on dates, political parties, family relations, and racial prejudice, and concluded by evaluating the results of their visit. Juan Neri summarized their ideas on this last subject when he said, "The visit has done



Photograph by Chase-Statler Studios

THE STUDENTS TALK IT OVER

Young people from all the Americas gather at the Pan American Union to discuss their role in building Inter-American friendship.



Photograph by Chase-Statler Studios

ON THE AIR

The first portion of the high school students' discussion was broadcast over a Washington station and later rebroadcast to Latin America. Left to right are Helen Grogan of Washington, D. C.; Luis Ramiro Beltrán Salmón of Bolivia; Susana Donoso of Ecuador; Dr. William Manger, Counselor of the Pan American Union; and Juan Antonio Rodríguez Nery of Uruguay.

much to mature and transform our way of thinking. We are now more human and more comprehensive, and we have a feeling for all America that we never had before."

The round table discussion at the Pan American Union, held the day before the students boarded planes for home, gave them another opportunity to exchange opinions and to share their ideas with an audience of United States high school students. Dr. William Manger, Counselor of the Union, opened the discussion by telling them and the students in the audience that the strength or weakness of the Inter-American System depends to a large extent on the interest or the lack of interest that they show in the international relations of the Western Hemisphere. He asked the visitors for their ideas on how young people can help to promote a greater spirit of friendship among our countries.

Several of the students spoke of the need

for a more determined effort to overcome the language barrier. Susana Donoso pointed out the importance of language in the process of learning about each other's culture and in the exchange of ideas. Beatrice López of Uruguay, Edwin Beitzell of Washington, and Richard de Lima of New York all expressed the opinion that the Spanish learned in United States schools is too theoretical and falls short of serving as a practical tool. "Students in the United States," said Edwin, "must learn Spanish not as just another subject but as an instrument to be used throughout their lives to get in on the ground floor of the views of our neighbors by talking with them and by reading their books and periodicals."

Another point on which the students felt strongly was the need for more personal contacts among the peoples of the Hemisphere. "We must get *people* to know *people*," said Rafael Moreno of

Colombia. Carlos Montoya of Chile stressed the increased understanding and trust that the students' stay in the United States had brought. "We want to tell you now that we trust you," he said, "because we have come to know you, and we want to believe with all our hearts that you trust us too." Helen Grogan of Washington suggested that one means of bringing about more contacts between students would be an international debating society on a secondary school level. Most debates would be carried on by mail, but there could be occasional "live" meetings. The Pan American Union would be used as a center to select topics of international interest and judges.

All the students seemed to feel that the best means of continuing the exchange of ideas and the growth of understanding and friendship among high school students begun by this visit to the United States was the formation of an inter-American federation of high school students. "There should be more such meetings of students," said Juan Neri. "We have the same ideals; we should work together."

Before they left Washington the students held a meeting and drew up plans for such a federation. They decided that its main body would be a congress attended by representatives of national high school student federations in each country and held once a year in some American republic. In addition, the federation will maintain a Central Office of Information and Communications, which will be located first in Santiago, Chile. This Office will receive monthly reports from

each member federation on cultural developments in its particular country, and will circulate the reports among all the other member federations. The delegates agreed to take the responsibility of organizing national federations in their own countries.

This inter-American federation of students, once formed, should be a valuable organization in itself and (if the student's hopes are realized) a stepping stone to a world federation of students. Closer acquaintance and more sharing of thoughts and experiences among idealistic young people everywhere is one of the greatest hopes of our confused world.

Kenneth Nichoson, a 15-year-old high school student from Long Island, who spoke at the Forum in New York, expressed very well what must have been in the back of the minds of all those who helped to bring the students together and of the students themselves when they organized the federation: "Everyone agrees that we stand on the threshold of something big—so new and so big that most people cannot picture it. It will be either the most wonderful era that mankind has ever known or it will be atomic destruction. Never before has it been so glorious and at the same time so awful to be young. If there is to be a united world, it will be organized either by a democratic brotherhood of mankind or by brute force. It is to achieve this first ideal, a world dedicated to the pursuit of beauty, happiness, and the betterment of man, that we, the youth of the Americas, must pledge ourselves."

Women of the Americas

Notes from the Inter-American Commission of Women

Cuba

ACTIVITIES OF THE DELEGATE.—Señora Elena Mederos de González, Cuban delegate, has requested the President of Cuba to include a woman in the delegation to the Ninth International Conference of American States at Bogotá next January and in the Cuban representation to the United Nations Assembly.

The Minister of State has offered rooms in his department for the meetings of Señora de González' committee, which was organized last year. It is made up of 36 women representing many different professions. There are lawyers, university professors, newspaperwomen, labor leaders, and students.

The following organizations have also agreed to cooperate: the Lyceum, the Business and Professional Women's Club, the Federation of Women Lawyers, the Pan American Round Table, the National Feminist Alliance, the Women's Club of Cuba, and the Catholic Cultural House. Upon returning from Washington, Señora de González gave a talk at the Lyceum, an important women's club, to inform the members of the activities of the Fifth Assembly of the Inter-American Commission of Women.

IN FOREIGN AFFAIRS.—Señora Flora Díaz Parrado, a well-known diplomat who has held important posts in France and other European countries, has recently been appointed Minister to the Netherlands. Another distinguished woman who has been chosen for a high position is Mariblanca Sabas Alomá. An ardent feminist who has given proof of her con-

victions throughout her career, she is one of Cuba's best known journalists.

Honduras

NEW COMMITTEE.—The delegate from Honduras, Dr. Ofelia Mendoza de Barret, sends news of the local committee recently formed to cooperate with her. In a meeting which she convened to report on the activities and future plans of the Inter-American Commission of Women, eleven members were selected, under the chairmanship of Señorita Trinidad del Cid. A woman in each Department throughout the country was assigned the task of organizing a subcommittee.

Dr. Barret also gave a talk on the purpose and activities of the Commission before a teachers' seminar held in Tegucigalpa.

Mexico

COMMITTEE ON INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION.—Señora Amalia de Castillo Ledón, Delegate from Mexico and Vice President of the Commission, invited her collaborating committee to a meeting held in the Mexican chancellery. Known as the Committee on International Cooperation, it is composed of the most representative members of Mexican women's organizations.

At the meeting Señora de Castillo Ledón reported on the Fifth Commission Assembly held in Washington and told of the agreement to intensify creation of committees in each country, following the pattern of those already set up in Brazil, Mexico, and the Dominican Republic.

The Mexican Delegate also voiced her appreciation for cooperation given by the Office of Foreign Affairs.

IN THE CITY HALL.—Since granting municipal rights to Mexican women last December, the federal government has appointed two women mayors, the first in Mexican history. Señora María Guadalupe Ramírez, a social worker and president of the national Y. W. C. A., will be in charge of the town of Xochimilco, known to all tourists for its flower-bordered canals, and Señorita Aurora Fernández, an ardent defender of women's political rights, has been appointed mayor of Milpa Alta.

Dominican Republic

SOCIAL WORK CONVENTION.—The Dominican Republic's Department of Health and Public Welfare appointed Señorita Carmen Adolfinia Henríquez Almanzar a delegate to the Fourth Convention of Social Work in Puerto Rico. Señorita Henríquez is in charge of the Health Department's Division of Social Welfare. She studied at the Social Service School of Catholic University in Washington on a fellowship from the United States Children's Bureau.

Venezuela

IN THE CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY.—Among the deputies to the Venezuelan Constituent Assembly is a great friend of the Commission, the writer Lucila Palacios who, besides her literary prestige, has won a solid reputation for her interest in social problems. Since 1944 she has been on the Executive Committee of Feminine Action, an institution which has fostered women's political rights. As a delegate from the Ateneo of Caracas to the Women's Pro-Congress Conference in Venezuela, she strongly emphasized the need for reform-

ing the Civil Code. This marked the beginning of the woman's suffrage campaign.

IN PUBLIC AFFAIRS.—The painter Elisa Elvira Zuloaga, who studied in Paris and New York, directs the cultural office of the Ministry of Education. Her work has been exhibited at the Independents' Salon in Paris, and in the National Salon at Caracas, among other places.

Chile

LARGER ROLE FOR WOMEN.—Since the election in November 1946 of Gabriel González as President of Chile, more attention has been focused on the status of women. In this connection, a significant development has been the assignment of women to posts of responsibility. The position of Minister Plenipotentiary in Holland, for example, has been given to Señora Carmen Vial de Señoret, former cultural attaché at the Chilean Embassy in Washington.

United States

The death of Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt ended half a century of feminist activities. Her name is inseparably linked with the history of American women through her struggle to improve their status.

We use the word "American" in its widest sense. As far back as 1890 Mrs. Catt organized a woman suffrage organization. She was a leader in the campaign for the constitutional amendment on woman suffrage and for its ratification. In 1919 she founded the National League of Women Voters, of which she was honorary president. She was also a pioneer in working for women's rights in Latin America, taking a lively interest in inter-American relations.

When the 1922 Pan American Congress

of Women in Baltimore decided to form a Pan American Association of Women, Mrs. Catt accepted its presidency for a year and made an exploratory trip throughout the Continent to study the problems facing the Association. She wrote the first articles pointing out that there was an undeniable feminist movement in South America. With keen insight she analyzed its characteristics and tendencies, and years later said at a meeting: "The only thing I can tell you women of the young countries is not to let any question divide you

and, by disuniting you, weaken or annul your forces. In your programs accept *for the present* those things on which all women of all creeds and opinions are agreed. And work for them with the utmost faith, enthusiasm, and unselfishness."

Such is the lesson of that militant woman, who knew how to clear the path. It is a lesson which all of us follow today as the best way of passing on her memory and her teachings to future generations.

Mrs. Catt died March 9, 1947, at the age of eighty-eight.

Pan American News

New trade agreements between Argentina and its neighbors

Argentina has recently signed important five-year trade and financial agreements with Chile and Bolivia. The agreements provide for limited free trade between Argentina and these two countries, and for the financing by Argentina of industrial development and public works construction in both.

The treaty with Chile eliminates customs duties between the two neighbors on all items except those to be specifically listed as competitive. In the financial part of the agreement Argentina undertakes (1) to establish through the Argentine Institute for the Promotion of Trade a \$26,800,000 revolving credit to help Chile finance its unfavorable trade balance with Argentina; (2) to invest \$80,430,000 in Chilean industries, particularly copper, iron, steel, nitrate, coal, wood, and electric power (Chile guarantees to Argentina all or any part of the production in excess of Chilean needs of industries in which Argentine

capital is invested, and a return within 50 years of all capital invested); and (3) to extend an \$80,430,000 loan for Chilean public works construction. Roads, railroads, and other public works to be built with this loan will be aimed at promoting and coordinating Argentine-Chilean commercial exchange.

The agreement also provides for free transit of products through either country, for the establishment for 50 years by either country of free or special zones in the ports of the other, and for the shipment of goods between the two countries in Argentine and Chilean vessels.

The agreement with Bolivia contains almost the same provisions for the elimination of customs duties as the one with Chile, and includes very similar financial arrangements. The Argentine Trade Promotion Institute will set up a revolving fund of \$13,400,000 to be used to cover Bolivia's unfavorable balance of trade with Argentina, and will invest \$26,800,000 in Bolivian industry and commerce in order to stimulate the exportation of tin, anti-

mony, lead, petroleum, and rubber to Argentina.

Both agreements are subject to ratification by the congresses of the respective countries.

Brazilian foreign trade, 1946

During 1946 the value of Brazilian exports came to about \$940,000,000—an increase of 50 percent over the 1945 value. The principal exports were coffee, cotton, pine lumber, cotton textiles, cacao, hides and skins, tobacco, carnauba wax, rice, and preserved meats.

Coffee exports, out in front as usual, hit a ten-year high. They were valued at about \$332,000,000. Cotton exports, which were valued at approximately \$151,000,000, showed a record increase of 180 percent over 1945. Coffee and cotton together represented 51 percent of the total. Other items that made important gains during the year were cacao, hides and skins, and pine lumber.

The increases in the value of exports that took place during 1945 and 1946 were due chiefly to the post-war resumption of trade with Europe. The percentage of Brazilian coffee that went to fill coffee cups in the United States dropped from 85 percent in 1944 to 82 percent in 1945, and to hardly 71 percent in 1946. The European share, on the other hand, rose from 11 percent in 1945 to almost 20 percent in 1946. However, taking the value of exports as a whole, Western Hemisphere countries received 56 percent of the total, while only 30 percent went to Europe. The United States remained the biggest customer, having absorbed 43 percent of all Brazilian exports. The leading European customers were Great Britain, Italy, and Belgium.

Imports during 1946 amounted to about \$671,000,000—\$227,000,000 over 1945.

The favorable balance of trade increased by \$84,000,000.

The leading imports were automobiles, wheat flour, wheat, gasoline, coal, fuel oils, beverages, and automobile accessories.

Mexican corn commission

A decree published in the *Diario Oficial* of Mexico on January 14, 1947, to take effect on that date, provides for the establishment of a Corn Commission, which in cooperation with agricultural producers will develop better seed corn on a large scale. This program will be carried out by subsidizing the producers with fertilizer, machinery, or other equipment and by paying them special prices approved by the Federal government for the resulting seed.

For three consecutive years, up to four million pesos (around \$825,000) per year will be appropriated to the Commission to reproduce the improved seed corn, while the Commission will return to the Agricultural Bank the money received from the sale of the seed, which in a normal year will cover all expenses and leave a surplus to be applied to the subsidies. The Department of Agriculture will have authority over this return in accordance with its program for promotion of corn production in the corresponding zones. In case of a deficit, it will be made up by the Federal Government to a maximum of four million pesos, but any balance will be credited toward a special fund for new projects which the Federal Government will entrust to the Commission.

Purchase of railroads and other economic developments in Argentina

After extensive negotiations, the Argentine Government on February 13, 1947, bought

the British-owned railroads and associated companies in that country for 150,000,000 pounds (about \$600,000,000). These properties represented the largest block of foreign capital invested in Argentina, and their purchase marks an important step in President Perón's campaign to nationalize the country's public services. The transaction also marks, in the words of the *Review of the River Plate*, "the close of a chapter in the long and honorable history of Anglo-Argentine financial and economic association."

The purchase price includes 135,500,000 pounds for the 16,000 miles of railways and 14,500,000 pounds for the related properties. It is only one-third of the original British investment, but representatives of British shareholders, bearing in mind present conditions and the fact that there has been no return on the bulk of the capital for nearly 20 years, considered it "reasonably satisfactory." Payment will be made largely with blocked sterling held in London on Argentina's account. For the time being management of the lines is to continue as at present. British personnel will be given five-year contracts with terms similar to those under which they are now working.

The process of nationalizing the country's railroads was begun on December 17 of last year when the Government purchased three French-owned railways for 182,796,174 pesos (about \$4,900,000). These railroads, which cover 2,648 miles in all, are the General Railroad Company of the Province of Buenos Aires, the Province of Santa Fe Railroad, and the Rosario-Puerto Belgrano Railroad.

The Government has recently taken important steps in the field of agriculture too. It has become, through the Argentine Trade Promotion Institute, the sole exporter of the country's principal agricultural products, including corn, wheat,

meat, vegetable oils, bird seed, oats, barley, rye, sorghum, cattle hides, pigskins, and sheepskins. The Government is buying from producers at officially set prices and selling at higher prices to buyers. The profits are to be used in financing the Five-Year Plan.¹

Another recent agricultural development was the presentation to President Perón by the National Corporation for the Production of Rubber in Argentina (established in 1944) of the first manufactures of rubber obtained from Argentine guayule. Among the articles were bicycle tires, rubber-soled shoes, hot-water bottles, floor mats, rubber industrial tools, and a set of five tires for the President's automobile.

The Corporation hopes to be able to produce annually, from 1951 on, between 15 and 25 percent of the rubber needs of the country. About 5,000 acres of guayule will be cultivated during 1947 and an additional 5,000 acres each succeeding year for five years, so that by the end of 1951, 25,000 acres will be under cultivation.

After extensive study of various types of rubber-producing plants, guayule was decided upon as the one best adapted to conditions in Argentina. It is a desert plant and thus provides a means of stimulating the economic life of the semiarid sections of the country. Guayule is also of great value in combating erosion. It is being grown in the provinces of Salta, Catamarca, Santiago del Estero, Mendoza, and San Juan.

Argentina is hoping to stimulate production by the immigration of thousands of Italian laborers, artisans, and technicians, who will have a chance to seek a new life in Argentina thanks to an agreement signed on February 21, 1947, between

¹ See BULLETIN, March 1947, p. 161.

that country and Italy. The agreement sets no limit to the number that Argentina will accept, and it is hoped that 5,000 or more a month will avail themselves of the opportunity. The immigrants will have the same rights and duties as Argentine citizens, and after two years may apply for Argentine citizenship. They will be protected by the Argentine Government from exploitation. The Argentine Emigration Mission plans to establish permanent headquarters in Italy, and the two countries will supply each other periodically with information on their population needs. The first contingent of about 5,000 immigrants was to leave Genoa toward the end of March.

The immigrants will not be allowed to change their jobs or move from the place to which they are assigned for two years after their arrival. The passage of indigent workers will be paid by an Argentine semi-governmental agency and deducted from their pay in fourteen monthly installments.

A new railroad links Bolivia and Brazil

The first section of the new international railroad that will link Corumbá, Brazil with Santa Cruz, Bolivia was recently opened. This section extends from Corumbá to the small Bolivian town of Portón—a distance of 186 miles. Its completion was marked by a ceremony in Portón which was attended by the Brazilian and Bolivian Ministers of Public Works and other representatives of the two countries.

The railroad is a cooperative undertaking of Bolivia and Brazil, and is expected to do much to strengthen the commercial ties between them. It will open up a whole new section of eastern Bolivia and give it access to Atlantic ports.

Electrification in the Dominican Republic

New electric light plants are to be installed in about forty towns and hamlets of the Dominican Republic during the present year, some replacing old systems and others bringing electricity for the first time. Many of the little towns to receive electrification this year are the ones built recently along the Haitian border.

Last year, continuing the program stopped by the war, twelve plants were installed. The project provides that by the end of 1947 no settlement of any size shall be without its own electric light plant.

Argentine-Uruguayan power project on the Uruguay River

Argentina and Uruguay signed an important treaty on December 30, 1946, providing for a large-scale hydroelectric project at the Salto Grande waterfalls on the Uruguay River. The dam and power plants to be built under the treaty will assure low-rate electricity as well as irrigation for extensive areas in both countries. They will triple Uruguay's supply of electricity, and will provide the bulk of the power for the fast-growing industrial region of Argentina.

In accordance with the terms of the treaty, a Joint Technical Commission, made up of an equal number of delegates from the two countries, has been appointed to handle all matters relating to the use of the waters of the Uruguay. The cost of the Commission's preliminary studies and of the dam and the power plants will be borne in equal shares by Argentina and Uruguay. Each country, however, will pay for the roads of access, the transmission lines, and so forth, in its own territory.

A treaty such as this one has been considered by Argentina and Uruguay for forty years. The fact that it has been signed, according to *El Diario*, a Montevideo daily, "shows that the traditional friendship between the nations of the River Plate region is passing from a theoretical stage to one in which it is expressed in concrete, mutually beneficial acts."

Agrarian reform in Mexico

By a decree published in the *Diario Oficial* for February 12, 1947, the Congress of Mexico amended Article 27 of the Constitution, further modifying provisions on property rights. This amendment is subject to ratification by a majority of the states.

These latest changes in Mexico's long-range program of agrarian reform offer to a community ejidos, or communal lands, equal to 25 acres per capita while exempting from redistribution holdings of not over 250 acres of irrigated or other arable land (or their equivalent in other types of land), provided it is being worked, and ranches not able to support over 500 head of cattle. Five hundred acres of seasonal land that can be cultivated, 375 acres of irrigated land for cotton-growing, and 750 acres planted to bananas, sugar cane, coffee, henequen, rubber, coconuts, grapes, olives, cinchona, vanilla, cacao or fruit trees are also exempt. Proprietors whose land is expropriated may seek compensation from the Federal government. A sliding scale has been established defining compensatory amounts of seasonal land. An important provision is that any improvements such as restocking or irrigation, which would ordinarily have changed the status of the holding, will now not lead to reclassification.

These guarantees are another phase of the question of the farmer and the land in

Mexico. When the Spaniards first came to Mexico, says Tannenbaum,¹ they found the land largely administered under an Indian village system with well defined rights, although there were some fairly large estates belonging to the nobility. However, during the three hundred years of Spanish rule, the trend was more and more toward land concentration. Often the Indian villages were allotted to the conquerors, and the church acquired much property. In the course of time many Indian villages lost their communal rights. The first step in decentralization of control came with the confiscation of the land of the Jesuits in 1767, but not until the War for Independence in 1821 was the way paved for marked economic changes. Then, too, progress was slow. In 1823, an act was promulgated which permitted the breaking up of large estates, but this act met with little success until, during the Juárez administration, in 1856, it was decreed that real estate held by religious or civil corporations and not used expressly for their own purposes should be sold to the tenants or lessees.² The 1857 Constitution incorporated these principles in an advanced form. Although successive laws were steps toward the goal of a wider distribution of land, actual parcelling lagged. A serious setback came in the 1880's when the Mexican Government arranged for the surveying of public lands for colonization purposes, and as payment gave the surveying companies one-third of the land surveyed. By this means, twenty per cent of the total land area of the nation is said to have passed from the public domain into the hands of not more than fifty landowners.

¹ Frank Tannenbaum, *The Mexican Agrarian Revolution*, The Macmillan Company, New York, 1929.

² See *Land, Credit, and Irrigation Policy in Mexico*, by Kathryn H. Wylie, in *Foreign Agriculture*, Washington, October 1946.

An agrarian revolution in 1910 overthrew President Díaz.

An act of 1915 started the upswing in land reform once more when it provided that certain kinds of villages having political status could petition for restoration of lands that had been taken from them in earlier years or for a grant. In 1917 the new Constitution further provided for the creation of new centers of population, the division of large estates, and interior colonization. Need was the criterion for the petitions for land. Also under the authority of the Constitution, much of the land was recovered from the surveying companies. Community grants from the time of the adoption of the Constitution until 1933 were moderately successful. Around 4,000 communities petitioned for additional land out of slightly more than 24,000 which had the legal right to do so.

In 1934, villages within the hacienda system were included in the reform and wage-paid workers, as well as lessees, crop tenants, and share-croppers, were privileged to join a group of petitioners for land within a radius of four to six miles from the hacienda. Likewise, the whole procedure for acquiring land grants was simplified and the time involved shortened. This was set forth in the Agrarian Code, which made effective the corresponding part of a Six-year Plan. Under this plan, land expropriation and grants to ejidos achieved their high point. In some cases the ejidos thus granted are worked by organized collective labor, under the direction of the State. One of the most important of these, generally known as La Laguna, is in the States of Coahuila and Durango. After the second Six-year Plan was begun in 1940, the Agrarian Code was somewhat modified by subsequent enactments, granting a peon title to land (but without the right to sell or mortgage it),

increasing the amount of land for individual ejidatarios to 15 acres of irrigated land and 30 acres of other land, and permitting the establishment of new livestock ranches.

The newest amendment signifies a leveling-off process in that, while the minimum grant is increased somewhat as has proved necessary, protection is also given to moderate-sized holdings.

In his message accompanying the bill, President Alemán indicated the current trend when he said that the Mexican has already passed through a period of strife and has now begun to direct his efforts toward a constructive economic era. He stressed the fact that economic and social progress cannot be separated from agricultural development, since the majority of Mexicans will continue to earn their living through agriculture, and he emphasized that land grants are not charity but recognition of a legitimate right.

Brazil's Sweet River Valley

Brazil has several valleys whose development is marking a turning point in its economic history. Among them are the São Francisco with its enormous power potentialities, and the Rio Doce (Sweet River) with its 12,000,000,000 tons of high-grade iron ore—one of the largest and finest deposits of hematite iron in the world.

The Rio Doce Valley, which lies 300 miles north of Rio de Janeiro in the States of Minas Gerais and Espírito Santo, came into prominence in World War II. In 1942 an agreement on the exploitation of the area was signed by the Governments of Brazil, Great Britain, and the United States. Under this agreement a mixed company with three Brazilian and two American directors, the Companhia do Vale Rio Doce, was established to develop

the valley as an integrated regional unit. The United States Export-Import Bank undertook to lend Brazil \$14,000,000 to increase iron production by the purchase of American machinery, to straighten and improve the railroad that connects the mines with the port of Vitória, 330 miles away, and to extend the ore-loading dock facilities. Great Britain agreed to pay off the British shareholders of the Itabira Ore Company, which had previously owned the mines, and present the shares to the Brazilian Government in exchange for a promise of a certain amount of the ore for a period of three years.

During the war years this cooperative project was carried forward rapidly and contributed much to the Allied war effort. American engineers were called in to help straighten the railroad (originally built with as many curves as possible by a contractor who was paid by the kilometer), and the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs worked with the Brazilian Ministry of Education and Health in fighting malaria, tuberculosis, and other diseases that threatened those who tried to tap the valley's wealth. The mines are now equipped to produce 1,000 tons a day and exports are expected to amount to 400,000 tons during 1947. Eventually it is hoped that 1,000,000 tons a year will be produced. In addition to iron, the valley has gold, manganese, bauxite (source of aluminum), nickel, mica, rock crystal, semiprecious stones, and scores of waterfalls ready to supply the power needed by the towns and factories that will be built there. The eastern end is suitable for agriculture and already produces coffee, cacao, corn, rice, beans, manioc, bananas, and coconuts.

Last March the Export-Import Bank granted a new loan, amounting to \$7,500,000, to the Companhia Vale do Rio Doce to speed up the completion of the project. The money will be used to purchase

machines, equipment, rails, construction materials, explosives, fuel, and other supplies necessary to the work. The loan will be amortized in fifteen years and will bear $3\frac{1}{2}$ percent interest. The Brazilian Government has contracted to spend \$12,800,000 during the next 30 months for Brazilian labor and materials.

Women on Colombian jury list

Eighty able women of Bogotá were included among the 1000 citizens of the Colombian capital whose names appeared in February 1947 on the list of those liable for jury service in the next few months. The women who are drawn for duty from this list will be the first to perform such service in Colombia. Names of women have been presented before this, but they have not been admitted to the accepted list.

This year the Bogotá bench appointed a special committee to study the constitutional and legal aspects of the matter. The committee reported that women are constitutionally eligible, and its report was accepted by a plenary session of the bench. While some members opposed the admission of women on grounds of propriety, they agreed that there was no legal impediment. A Colombian woman is barred by the Constitution from voting in popular elections, and from holding any office which is filled by popular elections, but she may fill an appointive office, and several women have already done so. No popular election is involved in any stage of the process of selecting names for the jury list.

In Bogotá the jury list is made up from nominations presented to the bench by 18 magistrates. This year some of the magistrates presented names of men and women, while others presented names of men only. From the names on this full

city list, five different lists with 200 names on each are compiled, to be used by the city's five superior courts. For each separate case five jurors are drawn, and as the selection is made by lot, some juries may be drawn this year which will have no women, while others may be mixed or may even consist entirely of women.

Colombian law requires for jury service more than mere citizenship. Jurors must be persons known to be of good character and education, and they must be engaged in an occupation requiring intellectual ability. Among the 80 women on this year's Bogotá list are teachers, lawyers, newspaper women, and social workers, a college president, a museum director, and many of the women who have graduated from the National University in the few years since that university opened its doors to women.

Brazilian educators tackle the problem of illiteracy

Wednesday, April 16, 1947, was D-Day for the all-out campaign of the Brazilian Ministry of Education to reduce illiteracy among adults in that country. President Eurico Gaspar Dutra himself officially launched the campaign in a radio address to the nation.

Preparations for this campaign have been long and arduous. The job it must do is no small one, as the 1940 census showed that 52 percent of Brazilians over 19 years of age are illiterate. During the last week of February, leading educators from all parts of the country worked together on plans for the project at a Congress on Adult Education held in Rio de Janeiro. The keynote of the campaign will be the organization of 10,000 teaching centers to serve more than half a million students. Twenty-four million cruzeiros (about \$1,281,600) will be advanced to states and

territories to set up these centers, and an additional 7,000,000 cruzeiros (\$374,000) will go for the preparation and transportation of educational equipment and material, and for general control and administration.

One of the complex technical problems that had to be solved was that of securing an adequate textbook. The one finally adopted uses the system of Professor Frank Laubach, which has already been successfully tried in several other Latin American countries. This system is based on an understanding of adult psychology, the use of reading matter designed to appeal to adult minds, and the speeding up of the teaching process through the analysis of key words. Five hundred thousand copies of the 32-page primer, called the *First Guide to Reading*, have been printed. A *Second Guide to Reading* for more advanced students has also been prepared.

Argentine expedition to the Antarctic

Early in January an Argentine ship, the *Patagonia*, steamed away from the docks at Buenos Aires bound for the Antarctic. Naval personnel aboard the *Patagonia* will establish a permanent meteorological observatory in the Antarctic and will conduct oceanographic studies. Another objective of the expedition will be the refuelling of the First of May Lighthouse, located on one of the Melchior Islands in Gerlache Strait. This lighthouse, which is the world's southernmost, was built in 1942 by another Argentine Antarctic expedition.

The *Patagonia* carried all the materials necessary for the construction of the observatory and for its operation. The building will be of wood with double insulated walls and will be equipped with electric lights, heating and plumbing, and a library. A seaplane was taken along to

assist in locating a suitable site. Seven members of the expedition will remain at the observatory. The staff will be relieved annually as is that of a similar observatory which Argentina has operated in the South Orkney Islands for the last forty-two years.

Peruvian Housing Corporation

A National Housing Corporation has been established in Peru to study the acute housing shortage that is confronting Lima and the other principal cities of the country. It will be staffed by Government officials

from various agencies with specialized training and experience in the fields of public works, social welfare, and urban development. The Corporation will look into all aspects of the problem and will work out the social, economic, and technical means which the Government should use to solve it as rapidly as possible. Already being executed in and around Lima is the plan of the Corporation's predecessor—the National Housing Commission—to construct seven housing developments in the area, each forming a small community in itself and accommodating 1,000 families.

(Translation)

EMBASSY OF HONDURAS

WASHINGTON, D. C., *December 6, 1946*

CHAIRMAN OF THE GOVERNING BOARD OF THE PAN AMERICAN UNION
Washington, D. C.

On the occasion of the tragic and sincerely mourned death of the Honorable L. S. Rowe, His Excellency General Tiburcio Carías Andino has addressed to me the cablegram that I have the honor to transcribe below:

TEGUCIGALPA, *December 6, 1946*

JULIÁN R. CÁCERES

Ambassador of Honduras, Washington, D. C.

Deeply deploring the death of the eminent Dr. Leo S. Rowe, who was a great friend of the Latin American nations, I request you to present my most sincere condolences to the Pan American Union and to the members of Dr. Rowe's family.

TIBURCIO CARÍAS A.

Permit me to request Your Excellency to communicate to the Governing Board the expressions of sympathy extended by the President of my country.

I have the honor of reiterating the expression of my most distinguished consideration.

JULIÁN R. CÁCERES

By an unfortunate mischance the foregoing message of condolence was omitted from the special commemorative number of the BULLETIN, published in April 1947, in honor of the late Director General of the Pan American Union.

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THE PAN AMERICAN UNION

WASHINGTON, D. C.

ALBERTO LLERAS, *Director General*

PEDRO DE ALBA, *Assistant Director*

THE PAN AMERICAN UNION, now 57 years old, is an international organization created and maintained by the twenty-one American Republics: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, the United States, Uruguay, and Venezuela. Originally known as the International Bureau of the American Republics, it was established in 1890 in accordance with a resolution passed April 14 of that year by the First International Conference of American States, which convened at Washington in October 1889. April 14 is celebrated annually throughout the Americas as Pan American Day.

The work of the Union was greatly expanded by resolutions of the Second Conference, held at Mexico City in 1901-2; the Third, at Rio de Janeiro in 1906; the Fourth, at Buenos Aires in 1910; the Fifth, at Santiago, Chile, in 1923; the Sixth, at Habana in 1928; the Seventh, at Montevideo in 1933; the Eighth, at Lima in 1938; and by other inter-American conferences. The creation of machinery for the orderly settlement of inter-American disputes is one of the outstanding achievements of the Pan American system, but more important still is the continental public opinion that demanded such procedure.

PURPOSE AND ORGANIZATION

The purpose of the Pan American Union is to promote friendship and close relations among the Republics of the American Continent and peace and security within their borders by fostering constructive cooperation among them. The Union is supported by annual contributions

from all the countries, in amounts proportional to population, and its services are freely available to officials and private citizens alike. Its affairs are administered by a Director General and an Assistant Director, elected by and responsible to a Governing Board composed of one member from each American Republic.

ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS

The administrative divisions of the Pan American Union are organized to carry out the purposes for which it was created. There are special divisions dealing with foreign trade, statistics, economics, intellectual cooperation, music, juridical matters, agricultural cooperation, travel, and labor and social information. All these divisions maintain close relations with official and unofficial bodies in the countries members of the Union. The Columbus Memorial Library contains 138,500 volumes and 2,400 maps. The BULLETIN of the Pan American Union, published monthly in English, Spanish, and Portuguese, is the official organ of the institution. For a list of other publications of the Union, see the inside back cover.

PAN AMERICAN CONFERENCES

The Pan American Union also serves as the permanent organ of the International Conferences of American States, usually referred to as the Pan American Conferences. In addition to preparing the programs and regulations, the Union gives effect to the conclusions of the Conferences by conducting special inquiries and investigations and by convening or arranging for special or technical conferences in the intervals between the International Conferences.



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ILLUSTRATION AT SIDE: FOUNTAIN OF THE NYMPHS, NATIONAL CASINO, HABANA (Courtesy of the Ministry of Public Works)



Photograph by George Hirschman

INSTALLATION OF DR. ALBERTO LLERAS

BULLETIN OF THE PAN AMERICAN UNION

VOL. LXXXI, No. 7



JULY 1947

Installation of Dr. Alberto Lleras *as Director General of the Pan American Union*

At a time when machinery for promoting international peace and cooperation is undergoing a crucial test, the installation of Dr. Alberto Lleras of Colombia as Director General brings a new leader to the Pan American Union. On June 4 the new Director General took office at a special session of the Governing Board attended by the staff of the Pan American Union and by many prominent officials.

Elected on March 12 to serve until December 31, 1954, Dr. Lleras is the first Latin American to fill this post. His nine predecessors during the Pan American Union's 57 years were: William E. Curtis (1890-93); Clinton Furbish (1893-97); Joseph P. Smith (1897-98); Frederic Emory (1898-99); W. W. Rockhill (1899-1905); Williams C. Fox (1905-07); John Barrett (1907-20); and L. S. Rowe (1920-46).

Dr. Antonio Rocha, Chairman of the Governing Board, opened the meeting by welcoming two new representatives on the Board, the Ambassadors of Ecuador and

Argentina. In their replies, both reaffirmed their countries' cooperation in strengthening the inter-American system. The occasion also marked the imminent departure of Dr. Pedro de Alba, Assistant Director General, who will soon leave for Santiago to represent Mexico as Ambassador to Chile.

Dr. Rocha formally installed the Director, stressing the outstanding qualities which Dr. Lleras brings to his new position.

"I believe," he said, "that I express to Dr. Lleras the sentiments of the Governing Board of the Pan American Union and of its staff when I say that his installation is accompanied by a feeling of security and an atmosphere of hope. As a Colombian statesman he has had a broad administrative and political experience in all lines of human endeavor."

Dr. Rocha then pointed out that Dr. Lleras' administration as President of Colombia "at a very trying moment in the nation's history" had won his general respect and admiration. "He is a man

who fulfills the obligations entrusted to him," said the speaker.

"The presence of Dr. Lleras as Director General of the Pan American Union holds the importance of a major international precedent," Dr. Rocha continued. "He was chief of the Colombian Delegation to the Inter-American Conference on Problems of War and Peace. You will recall the crucial period through which the world was then passing. The dawn of a new peace organization, the future United Nations, could be discerned; it was to be an organization in which the world would be joined by democratic ideals. Its purposes were to be the maintenance of peace and collective progress among the nations of the world. Naturally, with respect to world problems, our inter-American organization offered a magnificent regional example, but it seemed that its star might pale before the new sun. Furthermore, it was not known how far the world organization would permit the survival of our Inter-American System. Many of you here took part in the discussions at the Mexico Conference, and many of you can bear witness how Dr. Lleras championed Pan American ideals and made them his, in mind and heart. He expressed these ideals in such a form that they could not only exist in harmony with the world organization but also be directed towards a greater perfection of the system itself and thus achieve a higher degree of cooperation with the world organization.

"The concrete result of those deliberations was, among many other documents, the Act of Chapultepec, and many resolutions that are now being executed and implemented. This is an auspicious moment, then, in which Dr. Lleras assumes the directorship of the Pan American Union, because he brings with him the inter-American spirit that inspired these

resolutions, and because he is a true witness to and a devout champion of those ideals. It is therefore extremely fortunate that just when the Inter-American System is to be implemented at approaching continental congresses, such as that at Bogotá, to which its complete and general reorganization is entrusted, Dr. Lleras as Director General of the Pan American Union is in a position to act with the same spirit of foresight and faith that he displayed at Mexico City.

"After Mexico came the conference at San Francisco, and in the Charter of the United Nations we achieved the incorporation of provisions assuring regional systems a position favorable for cooperating with the world organization and giving it the benefit of their experience. The survival of our system within the world organization being thus assured, we still have much to do, gentlemen. . . .

"The program for the next International Conference of American States at Bogotá is about to be completed. August 15 is the final day for receiving from the American governments their observations on the topics proposed for its agenda. It is a great advantage that we shall then be able to avail ourselves of the good advice of the Director General in setting down these comments and opinions and giving form to the definitive program of the Inter-American Organization.

"Dr. Lleras: In the name of the Governing Board of the Pan American Union I declare that you are dully installed as Director General of the Pan American Union, a post to which you were elected with the cordial good wishes of the members of the Board. They stand behind you, offering you their hearty encouragement and support in the titanic task that must be performed for the unity and welfare of America."

In his reply, Dr. Lleras accepted the new honor bestowed upon him, saying:

"Mr. Chairman and Members of the Governing Board:

"I am fully aware that this moment I am beginning one of the greatest tasks I have ever undertaken. The most powerful, the most enduring, the most important regional organization of nations has seen fit to entrust to me, through the generosity of its member governments, the direction of its central organ under circumstances that render success difficult, and that certainly will obligate all my good will and put to the test my limited capacity to discharge the office adequately. In the first place, this is a critical moment for our organization, which must speedily justify the need for its continued existence within the framework of the United Nations. In the second place, I must succeed Dr. Leo S. Rowe, one of the most eminent and meritorious of Americans, who for 26 years gave to this institution a prestige and a force which were possible of achievement only under a man of his excellent qualities as executive, diplomat, and man of laws, and that at a time when all was not as easy as it is today in the relations among the 21 American republics. And as though that were not enough, in striking a balance of my responsibilities I must add that at recent conferences the Pan American Union has seen the radius of its activities extended, and that in carrying out the purposes laid down at Mexico the field in which the Board and the Director will have to serve our peoples will necessarily grow larger day by day. Thus, although I have often been called upon to perform difficult tasks, today I am at once anxious and stimulated as I contemplate the difficulties which I foresee and which, if resolved happily, would give me the boundless satisfaction of having served well one of the noblest and most useful

causes—the increasing unity of the hemisphere.

"Fortunately, the Governing Board of the Pan American Union is daily becoming a better instrument for considering, deciding, and directing our general policy. On this Board are outstanding statesmen of the Continent, whose experience, counsel, and guidance will greatly facilitate the undertaking to which I shall henceforth wholly devote myself. As long as I enjoy the confidence of this body I shall pursue my service in behalf of the Pan American Union with constantly renewed vigor.

"I do not feel that I should draw up any plan of work. The Pan American Union possesses an exemplary tradition, spirit, and history, and from these the lines of its future orientation should be drawn. It has, besides, a staff which has contributed to its present greatness and which can be counted upon to exert new efforts in order to increase the moral heritage of our organization. Therefore there will be no revolution in this transition, which at your initiative places the reins of this office for the first time in the hands of a Latin American; rather there will be a renewal of our former determination that this organization shall serve to the fullest measure of its capacity the interests entrusted to it by the republics of this hemisphere.

"In accepting from the Governing Board the post of Director General of the Pan American Union I must once more express my gratitude to the twenty-one governments of our continent, and to each member of the Board who personally contributed to my presence today among you. I already enjoy the privilege of friendship with many—almost all—of you, a friendship formed in the closest collaboration on different occasions; and I hope that these ties may be strengthened still more during the permanent contact that the future has

in store for us, happily for me. In that way, as in many others, my task will be exceptionally pleasant, and I shall find many compensations for any discrepancy that may arise between the aims of my work and its execution and consequences.

"I believe that we all must regret today that our distinguished colleague, Dr. Pedro de Alba, having been called by his government to a high post in the diplomatic service, should be leaving this center where for many years he rendered such effective service to the Pan American Union. For my part, I know that our long friendship was made still more sincere and vital by virtue of the attitude which he assumed before this Board in withdrawing his candidacy for the office of Director General, an office for which he was well qualified by virtue of his unusual ability and his years of service, and which he would undoubtedly have filled more efficiently than the one whom you finally decided to elect. I am more sorry than anyone else not to be able to enjoy his invaluable collaboration, and I feel that his departure will be a real loss to the Pan American Union.

"Members of the Governing Board: I promise you in the most solemn manner to devote all my energies to performing the tasks entrusted to me by inter-American agreements and the regulations of the Pan American Union. And I request once more your closest and most constant collaboration so that my efforts may redound to the benefit of all America."

Rising to acknowledge the Director General's reference to him, Dr. de Alba said that Dr. Lleras' "investiture as Director General of the Pan American Union marks a new course in the history

of this institution. As a cultured man experienced in law and government he knows the meaning of tradition and the value of experience. For his words recognizing the work that has been done in this House I express my thanks in memory of Dr. Leo S. Rowe and on behalf of the technical and administrative staff of the Pan American Union. . . .

"The faith in the future of this institution of which Dr. Lleras spoke should sustain the countries of America when they think of their own destiny.

"It has been a great honor for me to work at the Pan American Union, to try to serve each one of the member countries in some way, and to make every effort to interpret their sentiments and their ideas. I have striven to strengthen the continental conscience and to promote affectionate understanding among all the countries that compose the Union. I have enjoyed the friendship, the confidence, and the hospitality of the English-speaking workers of this institution. They have been so cordial, so frank, so open, that I have felt that this building is really filled with the atmosphere of fellowship. There are no differences because of race, language, or religion, and this is a great advance in the field of international relations. . . .

"Dr. Lleras will have under his orders a group of specialists and men distinguished in their respective fields, a group of workers that are already united by old friendships and that will be faithful friends and collaborators."

Dr. de Alba closed by reminding the Board and his companions in the Pan American Union that "in Chile you will have a long-distance collaborator and personal friend."

The Ninth International Conference of American States

Its Antecedents and the Juridical Relationship Between the Inter-American System and the United Nations

MANUEL S. CANYES

Chief, Juridical Division, Pan American Union

I. The Conference of Bogotá and its antecedents

IN the illustrious city of Bogotá the Ninth International Conference of American States will be held. Prominent among the many notable events in the long and distinguished history of this capital will be one of international significance which will lay the foundations for the third great period of Pan Americanism.

In the development of our American organization, the oldest of its kind in the world, three well-defined stages are clearly seen, two already concluded, and one barely in its inception.

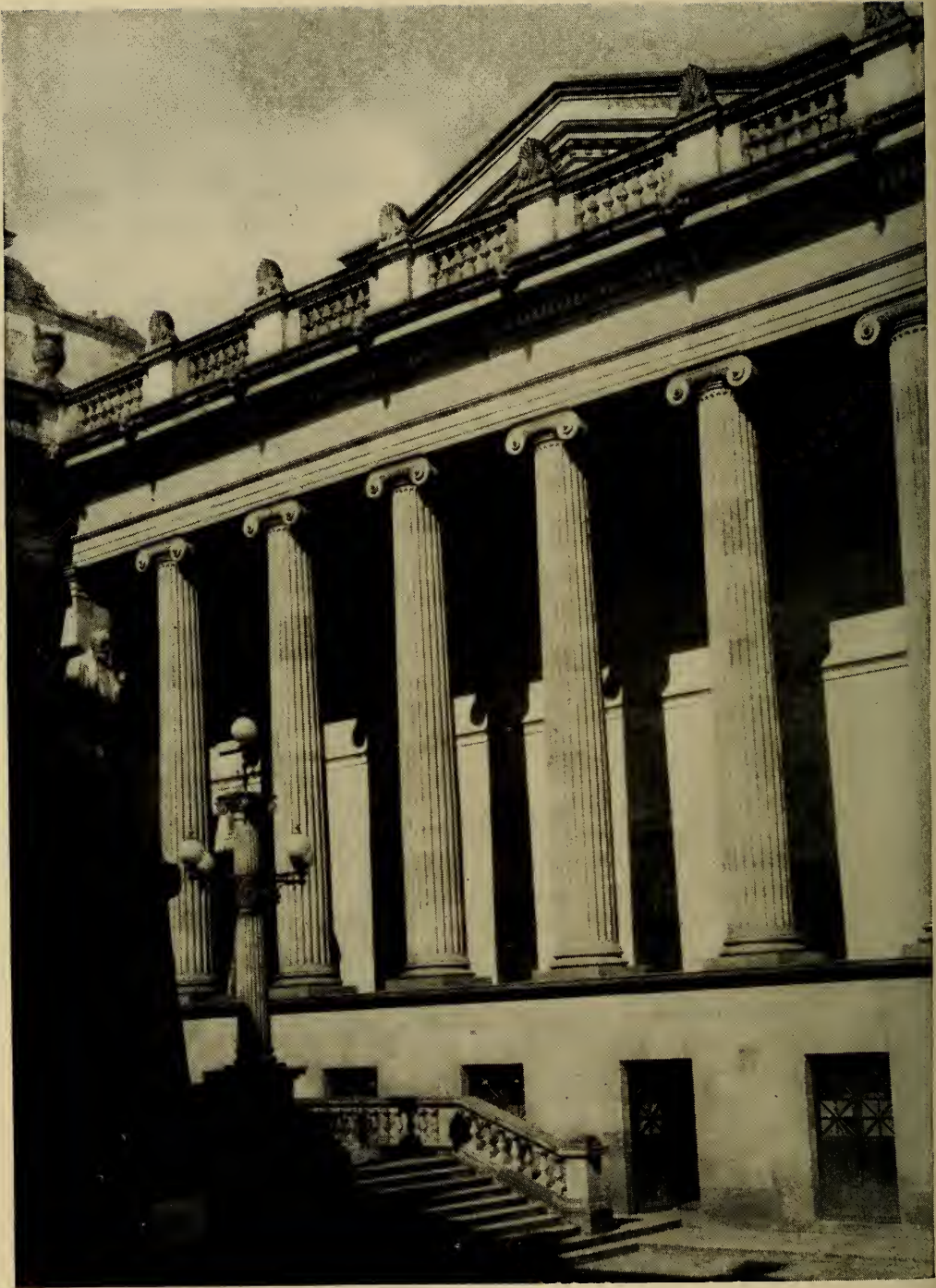
The first stage originated in Panama in 1826, at the First Congress of American States, which was convoked by Simón Bolívar. For many years the Liberator had nourished the idea of continental solidarity and perpetual union, and because of the success of his noble initiative in bringing together for the first time the statesmen of the young independent republics, he is justly recognized as the Father of Pan Americanism. This long initial period showed a slow and modest development, but during its course our continental organization became well rooted.

Lecture delivered at the National Library in Bogotá, Colombia, as the first in a series sponsored by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs on the subject of the Ninth International Conference of American States, which will open in that capital on January 17, 1948

The second stage was reached at the First International Conference of American States, held at Washington in 1889-1890. It was at that Conference that the institution now known as the Pan American Union was created.

Since 1890 the regional organization of the Americas has experienced fifty-seven years of steady progress, unparalleled in any other part of the world. This progress has been achieved by means of a long series of conferences, some called international and others special or technical, and recently by the Meetings of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs. In these conferences the American States have concluded various treaties, conventions, declarations, and resolutions which embody the fundamental principles of the System and constitute the basic law of the Continent. They have created, too, many permanent agencies which, in the intervals between conferences, give practical application to the agreements reached and the principles established.

These juridical principles have been supplemented by many others of an economic, social, and cultural nature which govern the relations between the American States in such fields. All of them are the product of an element which is indispensable to the success of any international organization—a spirit of friendly



THE NATIONAL CAPITOL, BOGOTÁ

Scene of the Ninth International Conference of American States next January

cooperation. This element has been ever present in the Pan American movement and has contributed more than any other to the success attained throughout its history.

The Inter-American System is not an isolationist movement; on the contrary, the spirit of cooperation which gives it strength and vitality is world-wide in scope. The Preamble of Resolution IX of the Inter-American Conference on Problems of War and Peace, held in Mexico City in 1945, providing for the Reorganization, Consolidation and Strengthening of the Inter-American System, contains the following declarations: "The Inter-American System is and has traditionally been inspired by a deep sense of universal cooperation. . . . The Inter-American System should maintain the closest relations with the proposed general international organization and assume the appropriate responsibilities in harmony with the principles and purposes of the general international organization."

The Inter-American System is not in itself a single central organization. As pointed out, it operates mainly through the media of conferences and permanent agencies, which complement each other. The conferences afford the representatives of the American Republics an opportunity to assemble, exchange views, and arrive at conclusions on problems of common interest. The permanent agencies give continuity to the movement.

Among these agencies, which constitute the lifeblood of the system and which function in every field of inter-American activity, the Pan American Union occupies the foremost position. As the international organization of the twenty-one American Republics, the Pan American Union acts in the capacity of permanent secretariat of the International Conferences of American States, the Meetings

of Ministers of Foreign Affairs, and many special or technical conferences. In the performance of these functions, the Pan American Union prepares the program and the regulations for each conference; compiles advance documentary material on the topics included in the agenda in order to provide the delegates with the necessary antecedents; serves as the depository for the archives and the instruments of ratification of treaties and conventions; and in the interval between conferences undertakes the necessary measures to carry out the resolutions approved which require implementation. In addition, the Pan American Union performs many other functions in the vast field of inter-American activity, serves as a center of information on the member countries and on the relations among them, and prepares numerous publications which are distributed among the Governments and interested persons.

Although the Inter-American System is not a single centralized organization, a high degree of coordination exists among its component elements through the Pan American Union, which, as the central agency of the System, exercises the functions of an executive body. This coordination will probably be increased in order to obtain more practical and efficient results in the broad field of inter-American relations.

Between the years 1890 and 1945, that is, in the second stage which has just been briefly described, the Inter-American System experienced its constructive development and acquired its juridical structure. In 1945, at the Inter-American Conference on Problems of War and Peace, held in Mexico City, it became imperative to take new bearings and make a change in our course because of factors arising at about that time. There the third stage in the development of our System began to emerge.

This third stage, however, because of reasons which will later be explained, will actually begin at the Ninth International Conference of American States, for it will be there that the standards provisionally set up in Mexico will be formally and permanently defined, and the reorganization, consolidation and strengthening of the Inter-American System will be carried out in all its aspects, with the exception of continental security, which will be dealt with at the Rio de Janeiro conference, the date for which has not yet been fixed.

In order to understand more fully what will be accomplished at the Ninth Conference, it is necessary to examine in a general way the work of the Mexico Conference, for, as already stated, what the latter did provisionally, without previous detailed study, the former will carry out in definitive and concrete form, after long study and serious consideration by inter-American agencies and by the respective Governments.

In the Conference at Mexico far-reaching measures were agreed upon which not long ago would have been considered impractical or radical and which, for that reason, would have encountered insurmountable opposition. But in the Pan American movement when a proposal is reasonable, is based on sound and convincing arguments, and is put forward at the proper time, it wins support and is usually accepted. This is because of the fact that Pan Americanism, or the Inter-American System, as it is commonly called, is a flexible movement; it adjusts itself to changing circumstances, to new needs, new ideas, or new developments. Its tempo has always been regulated by the requirements of the times, by the willingness of the Governments of the American Republics to take a step forward when circumstances make it advisable. This has been evident in every period of its gradual

development and was especially so in Mexico in 1945.

By that year we had experienced many months of the international conflict, of grave national and international problems, and of economic dislocations that would continue and perhaps become more critical after the war, then nearing its end. At the same time there were circulating everywhere new ideas and new concepts of international organization, which became crystallized in the Dumbarton Oaks Proposals, and later were given concrete form at the San Francisco Conference, inaugurated just over a month after the conclusion of ours. All these factors contributed to the results of the Mexico Conference.

Among the resolutions approved at Mexico, two may be mentioned without minimizing the importance of many others. These are: 1) Resolution VIII on Reciprocal Assistance and American Solidarity, known as the Act of Chapultepec; and 2) Resolution IX on the Reorganization, Consolidation and Strengthening of the Inter-American System. These resolutions may be summarized in two brief titles: Continental Security, and Reorganization of the Inter-American System.

The first, as previously stated, will be confined to exclusive consideration by the Rio de Janeiro Conference. Nevertheless, in order to present a more complete picture I shall make a few comments on it. Both topics form part of the general plan agreed upon in Mexico for the strengthening of the Inter-American System.

1. CONTINENTAL SECURITY.—Over a period of years we had built a peace system consisting of nine treaties, conventions, and declarations. This system had never gone so far as to provide for the application of sanctions.

Until the Mexico Conference of 1945, the American Republics had preferred a policy of continental responsibility for the

maintenance of peace based on the principle of consultation, which aims at the solution of all disputes or conflicts through peaceful measures. The principle of consultation was created in 1936 at the Inter-American Conference for the Maintenance of Peace, held in Buenos Aires. In 1938, the Eighth International Conference of American States provided the means or instrumentality to implement that principle, that is, the Meetings of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs. Toward the end of 1938 world conditions were more confused and unsettled and an international conflict appeared inevitable. The practical application of the doctrine of consultation through the Meetings of Ministers of Foreign Affairs at Panama in 1939, at Habana in 1940, and at Rio de Janeiro in 1942, enabled the American Governments to adopt a common and solidary policy with respect to the grave problems which confronted them during the war.

At Mexico City this doctrine was further implemented by the adoption of the Act of Chapultepec.¹ Until then the American governments had agreed on measures which might be considered advisable to preserve the peace of the Hemisphere. As previously stated, the use of sanctions had not been explicitly stipulated. At the Mexico Conference the Governments took the final step. They agreed on specific measures to insure the peace of America, including the use of armed force.

The Act was adopted before the San Francisco Conference and it was therefore agreed that it should be consistent with the principles and purposes of the general international organization when it was established. Moreover, it was agreed that the Act would be operative only during the war emergency and that in order to

give it permanent form and effect, its provisions would be incorporated in a treaty. At the San Francisco Conference, the Secretary of State of the United States, and later the President of the United States, announced that such a treaty would be drawn up, and that a Conference would be held for this purpose at Rio de Janeiro.

In discussing the juridical relationship of the Inter-American System with the United Nations, I shall try to point out how that Treaty must conform with the provisions of the world Charter.

2. REORGANIZATION OF THE INTER-AMERICAN SYSTEM.—The action second in importance taken at historic Chapultepec Castle was Resolution IX, dealing with the Reorganization, Consolidation and Strengthening of the Inter-American System. It is on this resolution that many of the agreements arrived at in Bogotá will be based. It embodies many provisions which not long ago would have been considered revolutionary, but which were enthusiastically approved at the Conference because they were deemed essential to make Pan Americanism more dynamic and more consonant with new world conditions. Recent events had broadened the horizon, had created a new outlook in conformity with the times, and had brought forth a demand for bold action to meet reality. The main provisions of Resolution IX of the Mexico Conference are as follows:

1. The holding of International Conferences of American States at four-year intervals instead of every five years. These are the assemblies of the Inter-American System.

2. The holding of regular annual Meetings of Ministers of Foreign Affairs (unless there should be held in the same year an International Conference of American States). Any American State may request a special meeting to consider exclusively emergency questions.

These two types of Conferences, however, will retain their former well-defined scope. The first will continue to formulate general inter-American

¹ See BULLETIN, May-June 1947, p. 299, for a discussion of the part played by Dr. Lleras, new Director General of the Pan American Union, in formulating this Act.

policy, and determine the structure and functions of the inter-American instruments and agencies. The second, of a consultative character, will make decisions with regard to problems which justify this type of assembly because of their urgency and importance and in the consideration or solution of which the American States have a common interest.

3. The composition of the Governing Board of the Pan American Union by representatives *ad hoc*, designated by the American Governments, and with the rank of Ambassador, entirely independent of the diplomatic missions accredited to the Government of the United States. Strict and immediate compliance with this provision by all the countries has been suspended by decision of the Governments. The Bogotá Conference will make the final decision on this question. Until the Mexico Conference, the Governing Board of the Pan American Union had been composed of the diplomatic representatives of each Government in Washington, even though the Sixth International Conference of American States, held at Habana in 1928, provided that the Governments could appoint special representatives.

4. The assignment of political functions to the Governing Board of the Pan American Union. The exercise of this type of activity had been prohibited to the Pan American Union, as well as to the Governing Board, by resolution of the Sixth Conference.

The Mexico Conference did not assign political functions to the Pan American Union in specific terms. The term "political" has many connotations and is therefore subject to different interpretations. For this reason it was considered advisable not to use this term. However, that the Conference at Mexico intended the new Governing Board to be clothed with such powers, within certain fixed limitations, is quite plain from the deliberations of the delegates and from the provisions of Article 4 of Resolution IX.

5. The establishment of the Inter-American Economic and Social Council, to replace the Inter-American Financial and Economic Advisory Committee, created by the First Meeting of Ministers of Foreign Affairs at Panama in 1939.

6. The election of the Chairman of the Governing Board and of the Director General of the Pan American Union. Until the Mexico Conference, the Secretary of State of the United States had represented that Government on the Governing Board, and because of his rank within the Board had always been elected Chairman.

With the new system of representation on the Governing Board, the United States is represented by the Assistant Secretary of State for Latin American Affairs. In keeping with the present situation, the Chairman of the Governing Board is freely elected every year, and may not be reelected for the period immediately following. The Governing Board will continue, as heretofore, to elect the Director General, but under a different procedure. The person elected may not be reelected, nor succeeded by another of the same nationality.

All the provisions of Resolution IX of the Mexico Conference, which I have just enumerated, are temporary. The Bogotá Conference will give them permanent form by incorporating them in the various instruments which will be signed by the Governments. These instruments will deal mainly with the following:

1. The Organic Pact of the Inter-American System, the provisions of which will govern the juridical structure and will replace the resolutions which until now have been in force. The Pact will compare in many respects with the United Nations Charter.

2. The two Declarations that are to be attached to the Pact, one on the Rights and Duties of States and the other on the International Rights and Duties of Man.

3. The Treaty on the Inter-American Peace System, which will replace all existing agreements for the pacific settlement of disputes.

4. The permanent organization of the Inter-American Economic and Social Council.

5. The Inter-American Council of Cultural Cooperation.

6. The Inter-American Council of Jurists.

7. The Statute of the Inter-American Commission of Women.

8. The Inter-American Military Defense Council, unless this subject is previously included in the Agenda of the Rio de Janeiro Conference.

9. The establishment of an equitable system for the financial support of the Pan American Union and of all its related agencies.

All these projects will serve to put into effect the provisional measures adopted at Mexico. Measures of such import fall within the scope of an International Conference rather than a special conference,

and for this reason it was decided to entrust the Ninth Conference with the final decision.

From the Conference at Bogotá, our System will emerge reorganized, consolidated and strengthened in every respect. New standards and principles will be laid down for the permanent guidance of our regional organization of the future. This is why Bogotá will be known as the point of departure for the third stage of the Inter-American System.

The significance of the Ninth Conference, therefore, is obvious. It will constitute the beginning of a new era in our international life. And it is for this reason that I have stated that the Bogotá Conference will be the most important inter-American assembly since the one held at Washington in 1890, over half a century ago.

II. *Juridical relation between the Inter-American System and the United Nations*

Having sketched the background of the Ninth Conference, I shall now proceed to the second part of the subject, that is, the juridical relation between the Inter-American System and the United Nations.

It may appear that the second point has no connection with the first. Although the connection is not a logical one, they are, nevertheless, bound together, for the reason that the relationship between the regional system and the world system will inevitably be discussed at the Bogotá Conference, and particularly at the Conference scheduled to meet at Rio de Janeiro.

At the time the United Nations was established it was agreed, with the concurrence of the American countries, to centralize certain activities in the new World Organization, for the purpose of giving it greater strength and efficiency. In doing so, we created certain obligations

for ourselves. These obligations are embodied in the basic instrument of the United Nations, the Charter. It is this instrument that defines the scope and form of coordination and correlation between the American regional system and the world system, and it is to that document, therefore, that we must look to ascertain the nature and extent of the obligations undertaken, and the manner in which they are to be fulfilled.

If we examine the Charter closely, we will find that the pertinent articles do not cover the question of integration in all its aspects, but in one only, that of international peace and security.

This circumstance is due to the fact that this was the only field in which the World Organization was given general and in some respects exclusive jurisdiction.

The reason for this decision is apparent if we consider the primary purpose for which the United Nations was created.

The creation of the United Nations was the result of the determination of the victorious nations to establish an effective mechanism for preventing, at all costs, a repetition of the disastrous events which scourged the world during recent years.

The dominating idea in the mind of everyone at the Conference at San Francisco in 1945 was that such a catastrophe must never occur again, and to convert this powerful idea into a living reality, international peace and security must be maintained by stable and lasting means.

The principal objective of the United Nations is, therefore, the maintenance of international peace and security. This is its reason for being, its mission, and its responsibility. All other activities will be subordinated to this end.

When the United Nations adopted the Charter, the premise was agreed upon that international peace is indivisible, and that

to maintain it effectively there must exist some supreme authority.

Many of the Latin American delegates were in favor of the continuation of the autonomy and independence which the Inter-American System had always enjoyed in its practical operation. This was the viewpoint of the minority, however, and in the end even those of this opinion decided to cast their vote for world integration in matters having to do with the preservation of peace, in view of the marked tendency to unify and centralize world authority in this field within a single agency.

In the Charter of the United Nations Articles 52-54 of Chapter VIII deal exclusively with regional agencies and arrangements for the maintenance of peace and security, and Articles 33 of Chapter VI and 51 of Chapter VII also bear on the subject.

Article 33 places the solution of disputes by regional agencies or arrangements on the same plane as other methods of pacific settlement.

Article 51 is particularly important, because it is under this article that the Inter-American System is authorized to act in certain circumstances without the necessity of obtaining prior consent from the Security Council. In fact, it is from this article that the power of the American countries is derived to act, within the restrictions of the Charter, in accordance with the Act of Chapultepec or the Treaty which may be adopted to convert that emergency measure into a permanent peace instrument.

The articles referred to are the only ones which impose restrictions upon the operation of the Inter-American System. These restrictions, however, apply only to the maintenance of peace and security, and even then only when the use of coercive measures is involved.

The American States may continue to settle their differences on their own initiative, by means of any of the peaceful procedures which already exist in the Inter-American System. As a matter of fact, it is the duty of the United Nations to encourage the settlement of local controversies by means of regional agencies or arrangements.

It is true that Articles 34 and 35, referred to in paragraph 4 of Article 52, provide that the Security Council may investigate any dispute, or any situation which might lead to international friction or give rise to a dispute, and that any State may bring any dispute, or any situation of this nature, to the attention of the Security Council or of the General Assembly. This may be interpreted as a contradiction of what has been said before, but it should be noted that with respect to these two articles the jurisdiction of the Security Council was interpreted in San Francisco as extending only to the *investigation* of the dispute, to determine whether or not a situation exists which might disturb international peace and security, and not to the replacement or duplication of the efforts made by the regional agency to solve disputes by peaceful methods.

In any event, if the Security Council should attempt to intervene in the solution of an inter-American dispute, it must be remembered that when it goes beyond the discussion stage the Council would have to obtain the approval of the five countries which are permanent members, for if one of the permanent members exercises its right of veto the Security Council could not assume jurisdiction over the dispute.

Further examination of the Charter shows that the American States cannot take enforcement action on their own initiative. Such action must be previously authorized by the Security Council, ex-

cept in the two following cases: (1) Signatories of the Charter may take any action, within the limits prescribed in the Charter, against a State which was its enemy in the Second World War; and (2) any State or group of States, in the exercise of its inherent right of individual or collective self-defense recognized in the Charter, may take action on its own initiative, in case of armed attack, until the Security Council has taken the necessary measures to maintain international peace and security. The only obligation of the country or countries concerned in this case is to inform the Security Council immediately of the action taken.

The second exception indicated is the one which affects the operation of the treaty that may be adopted to give permanent form to the provisions of the Act of Chapultepec.

To summarize the foregoing: the Charter makes it unequivocally clear that, in case of armed attack, the American Republics may act on their own initiative, individually or collectively, under the conditions laid down in Article 51. It is equally clear, in accordance with Article 52, that the American Republics may settle their controversies by means of their own procedures. As to the application of sanctions or the taking of enforcement action, however, they do not enjoy the same freedom of action. In this intermediate stage, the situation is an anomalous one, because the American States cannot apply sanctions against one of their own number, unless the Security Council previously authorizes them. It might happen that when authorization was requested from the Security Council, or even when the Council itself decided to assume jurisdiction, one of the permanent members would veto it, or there would not be a sufficient number of votes. In such a situation neither the American States nor the International Organization

itself would be in a position to act. This intermediate step, therefore, presents an obstacle to the sure and swift settlement of purely inter-American conflicts in their different stages.

The provisions just briefly analyzed furnish the standards which must guide us in readjusting the Inter-American System to the requirements of the World System. This readjustment is obligatory, for it is imposed by agreement, embodied in a treaty to which all members of the Pan American Union are parties.

The regional organization of the Americas will consider this matter of integration or coordination at the two conferences mentioned: The Inter-American Conference for the Maintenance of Continental Peace and Security, to take place at Rio de Janeiro at a date yet to be fixed, and the Ninth International Conference of American States, to be held at Bogotá next January.

The first will have as its single purpose the incorporation into a treaty of the principles and procedures which were embodied provisionally in the Act of Chapultepec, in order to give them permanent force. These principles and procedures have to do with the maintenance of continental peace and security, a field in which the Charter of the United Nations imposes clearly defined restrictions. The Conference of Rio de Janeiro will consequently have to coordinate or harmonize the provisions of the Act of Chapultepec with those of the Charter of the United Nations. What these provisions are, and the nature of the limitations which it will be necessary to consider in drafting the mutual-defense treaty, have been indicated in previous paragraphs.

The second conference, or the one to be held soon in Bogotá, will be devoted mainly to the reorganization of the Inter-American System and to the consolida-

tion into a single instrument of all the existing methods for the peaceful settlement of international disputes.

With regard to the first aspect of the work scheduled for Bogotá, the United Nations Charter contains no restrictive provisions. As to the second aspect, the Charter merely requires that regional agreements be consistent with the purposes and principles of the United Nations. The existing regional agreements for the pacific settlement of disputes, therefore, remain in force, and may be applied with complete independence. In fact, the World Organization itself is required to encourage the application of these agreements in the first instance. It will only be necessary to harmonize or link the two systems of pacific settlement, the world and the regional, in order to avoid any conflict or inconsistency between them.

The Bogotá Conference, however, will go further. At this Assembly it is planned to establish cooperative relations with the corresponding agencies of the World Organization in every field of activity—juridical, economic, social, and cultural.

The basic principles that are to govern these relations have already been formu-

lated by the Governing Board of the Pan American Union. They set a pattern that will be used as a guide by the Bogotá Conference when the time comes to consider this particular topic.

The principles approved by the Governing Board of the Pan American Union are as follows:

1. The specialized inter-American organizations that function within the System shall establish the closest cooperative relations with similar world organizations, effectively coordinating and harmonizing their activities in order to achieve their common purposes.

2. Specialized inter-American organizations, on entering into agreements with international organizations of a world-wide character, shall maintain their identity and position as an integral part of the Inter-American System, even when exercising regional functions for the said international organizations.

3. The Governing Board of the Pan American Union, as the agency responsible for "the effective functioning of the Inter-American System and the solidarity and general welfare of the American Republics," shall intervene whenever it may deem it necessary in the negotiation of any agreement between the specialized organizations of the Inter-American System and similar organizations of the world system, in order to preserve unity in the coordination of efforts and activities as among those organizations.

Félix Nieto del Río

Representative of Chile on the Governing Board of the Pan American Union

DR. Félix Nieto del Río is Chile's distinguished Ambassador to the United States and its Representative on the Governing Board of the Pan American Union. Since January 27 of this year, when he replaced the Honorable Marcial Mora, he has been representing the government of President Gabriel González Videla in Washington.

Dr. Nieto came well equipped for his new position. It is of interest to note that almost at the outset of his diplomatic life (1918-1920) he was an attaché of the Chilean Embassy in Washington, which he now returns to head. In the meantime he has acquired a store of valuable experience in international affairs, built up in many countries and in many responsible positions. His political gifts and knowledge of international law have found expression at the League of Nations, at the United Nations, and at many inter-American conferences, as well as in other posts. It should be recalled that it was Dr. Nieto who obtained Bolivian assent to the mediation of the Chaco War.

The Ambassador has also written a great deal on international matters for publications in his own country and outside. For many years he has been a contributing editor of *El Mercurio*, a leading Santiago daily, and was at one time Director of the *Revista Chilena* (*Chilean Review*). He is, besides, the author of *Crónicas Literarias*, *La Independencia del Brasil y el Ideal Republicano*, and an essay on *History of the Commercial-Political Relations between Chile and Argentina*.



Dr. Nieto, now fifty-eight years old, is a native of Cauquenes, in the Chilean Province of Maule. He studied at the University of Chile and the Catholic University of Santiago, and holds the degree of Bachelor of Laws and Political Sciences as well as an honorary degree from the University of Southern California.

Dr. Nieto entered the diplomatic field in 1915 as Attaché to a Special Mission to Buenos Aires. Two years later he was Attaché to the Chilean Legation in Cuba. From 1918 to 1920, he was connected with the Chilean Embassy in Washington, first as Attaché, later as Secretary ad-

interim. During this time he represented his country at the First International Labor Conference, which was held in that capital.

In 1923 he was back in his own country as Secretary to the President of the Fifth International Conference of American States, and two years later went to Vienna as Chilean Consul General. The following year he became Secretary of the Chilean Legation in Brussels and served as Secretary of the Chilean Delegation to the League of Nations.

In 1927 he again returned to Chile as Minister Resident and Director of the Diplomatic Department in the Chilean Ministry of Foreign Affairs. In 1929 he served as Minister on Special Mission to Peru, and in 1930 became Under-Secretary of Foreign Affairs in Santiago. As political adviser of the Foreign Affairs Ministry in 1933, Dr. Nieto attended the Conference of Chilean and Argentine Ministers of Foreign Affairs in Mendoza; went to Buenos Aires to negotiate the political aspects of a commercial treaty; and served as Plenipotentiary Delegate of Chile to the Seventh International Conference of American States.

His activities in connection with the Chaco War took place from 1935 to 1938. He went to Bolivia to prepare the mediation as Special Envoy Plenipotentiary. As Plenipotentiary of Chile he met in Buenos Aires with the Mediation Group to terminate the war. Finally, he served as Delegate with the rank of Ambassador to the Chaco Peace Conference in the Argentine capital, being at the same time

Confidential Ambassador before the Argentine Government. From 1936 to 1939 he was Chilean Ambassador to Brazil and in 1936 was Chilean delegate to the Inter-American Conference for the Maintenance of Peace in Buenos Aires.

Dr. Nieto attended the Third Consultative Meeting of American Foreign Affairs Ministers at Rio de Janeiro in 1941-42, after which he became a member of the Inter-American Juridical Commission (1942-46). In 1943, during a continental tour, he served as Ambassador at large in seventeen American countries. He was Chile's delegate to the Inter-American Conference on Problems of War and Peace at Mexico City in 1945, and became Permanent Delegate with the rank of Ambassador to the United Nations in 1946. That same year he was chairman of the Chilean Delegation to the Second Part of the First United Nations Assembly.

President of the Chilean Institute of International Studies, the Ambassador is on the Board of Directors of the Chilean Society of History and Geography. He is a member of the American Society of International Law and an honorary member of the Argentine and Peruvian Societies. He also has the honor of belonging to the Chilean Academy of History and the Hispanic Society of New York. He has been decorated by seven European countries and nine American republics.

Before her marriage, Señora de Nieto del Río was Luz Pérez de Castro. The Ambassador has a son and daughter, Félix Nieto Sarratea and Teresita Nieto de Undarraga, children of his first wife.

Julio Ortega Frier

Representative of the Dominican Republic on the Governing Board of the Pan American Union

ON February 27, the Dominican Republic's 103rd anniversary of independence, Dr. Julio Ortega Frier presented his letters of credence as Ambassador from that country to President Truman at the White House. Succeeding Dr. Emilio García Godoy, who served in Washington for two years, the newly-appointed envoy also represents the Dominican Republic on the Governing Board of the Pan American Union.

A distinguished lawyer, diplomat, educator, and writer, Dr. Ortega Frier is no newcomer to the United States. He received part of his education in this country, where he has many friends, and in 1938 represented the Dominican Republic as Ambassador Extraordinary on Special Mission to Washington during arbitration of the Dominican-Haitian dispute.

The Ambassador was born in Santo Domingo June 30, 1888, the son of Juan Isidro Ortega Montañó and Antonia Frier Troncoso. After receiving his early schooling in the capital, in 1903 he came to the United States, where he was a student at the Twenty-first Street High School in New York City. Later he enrolled at Ohio State University in Columbus, graduating in 1909. Then he returned to his country to begin his professional studies, which culminated in 1922 when he graduated as a lawyer from the University of Santo Domingo with five academic degrees to his credit.

Meanwhile, Dr. Ortega was busy with many other activities. From 1909 to 1914 he taught languages and natural sciences



at the Escuela Normal Superior. The following year he was school inspector for the Province of Santo Domingo. For the next two years he was superintendent of education for the southern and eastern provinces; for the next seven, he was superintendent and Director General of Education.

Ever since 1933, Dr. Ortega has been connected almost continuously with the University of Santo Domingo, first as a member, then as Dean, of the Law Faculty, and finally as Rector of the University, the position he held when he was appointed Ambassador to the United States. The only interruptions in his long

service with the University occurred during the time he was Secretary of Justice (1936-37); Secretary of Foreign Relations (1937-38); and President of the Assembly to Revise the Constitution (1941-42 and again in 1946).

Dr. Ortega's long public career has included a number of other posts. To mention only a few, he has served on the National Board of Education; on the Permanent Committee on the Columbus Memorial Lighthouse; on the Dominican Republic's Centennial Committee; on the Mixed Dominican-Haitian Frontier Commission; on the Permanent Consultative Committee of Foreign Relations; and on the Commission of University Reforms. In the cultural field, he has been President of the Dominican-American Cultural Institute, of the Dominican-Brazilian Commission of Cultural Interchange, and of the Dominican-Chilean Commission of Cultural Interchange. He was also at one time Vice-President of the Dominican Commission on Intellectual Cooperation.

As an eminent jurist, Dr. Ortega played a dominant role on the Commission in Charge of Preparing Social Reform Laws. As Secretary of the Commission of Education he helped to prepare the laws of public instruction in use today. And at one time or another he has served on the following: the Special Tax Commission; the Commission for the Revision of Registry of Land Titles; the Commission for Revision of Banking Laws; the Inter-American Commission for the Codification of International Law; and the Commission of Jurists for the Revision of National Codes.

As chief of delegation, Ambassador Ortega has represented his country at many international congresses and at the inauguration of several Latin American presidents. For example, he was chairman of the Dominican Republic's delegation to the Third Inter-American Congress of the Caribbean and was Ambassador Extraordinary and President of the Special Dominican Delegation which attended the inauguration of General Gaspar Dutra as President of Brazil.

Dr. Ortega belongs to a number of scientific and literary societies both in the Dominican Republic and abroad. At home he is a member of the Bar Association; of the Ateneo, a literary society; of the Dominican Historical Academy; and of the Dominican-German Scientific Institute of Santo Domingo. In other countries he belongs to the American Academy of Political and Social Sciences, to the Société de Législation Comparée of Paris, to the Instituto Sanmartiniano of Colombia; and is Honorary President of the Agrupación Pro-Enseñanza de Hechos Históricos of Cuba.

Ever the internationalist, Dr. Ortega has received decorations from Panama, Ecuador, and Haiti, besides three from his own country. He is the author of many books and articles on historical, cultural, and educational subjects, including one in English written at the University of Ohio.

The new Ambassador is now living at the handsome Dominican Embassy on Sixteenth Street in Washington with his wife, Carmita Peña Henríquez, and his son and daughter, Rafael Andrés and María de la Altagracia.

Guatemala Takes the Sky Road

GEORGE M. GALSTER

NOWHERE in the world has aviation so vitally affected the every-day life of the people as it has in Latin America. Here industry and agriculture, language and customs, yes, even the existence of entire communities depend to a large extent on air transportation.

If you remember what your geography book said about Central and South America, you can appreciate the reasons for this unique situation. Isolated by natural barriers of mountain or jungle, many of these countries never experienced the normal development of canal boat, railroad, or highway transport. Instead, people who traveled only by muleback and dugout canoe are now enjoying the speed and comfort of modern airplanes. Away from the larger cities, for instance, it isn't at all unusual to find veteran air travelers who have never seen a locomotive or taken a ride in an automobile.

Some economists say that these countries will actually develop faster without the burden of costly and obsolescent ground transportation systems. Whether this is true or not, it is certainly evident that the airplane has a role here entirely different from its role in the United States.

At the present time there are between 60 and 70 air transport companies serving Latin America. While a few large international lines receive most of the publicity and profits, the majority of these organizations go unnoticed in their unglamorous job of bringing daily necessities to hundreds of isolated villages. And if you have ever wondered what happens to airplanes considered too old for service in the United States, you will find them here, stripped

of their plush seats and soundproofing perhaps, but still performing yeoman service.

Just to get an idea of how these small domestic lines operate, the author recently spent a day with AVIATEGA, Guatemala's pioneer airline. This company, started with one small airplane back in 1929, now serves the entire country with two Douglas DC-3's, two DC-2's, one Ford Trimotor, and one single engined Norseman. All schedules are fluid, that is, planes are flown to any point where cargo piles up. Luxury items are carried from Guatemala City to any point in the interior for seven cents per pound while staple goods are first shipped to Puerto Barrios by rail, then flown from there at four cents per pound. This system simplifies bookkeeping, of course, and encourages commercial distributors to cover the entire country. Passengers are carried when there is room and, if they are lucky, bucket seats may be installed.

A typical work-day begins at 6:00 in the morning. Mechanics give the plane a final check while gas tanks are being filled and cargo goes aboard. Last minute weather reports are received as the three passengers climb in. Our DC-3, a veteran of the European invasion, is loaded with 2½ tons of Klim powdered milk, Pabulum, Campbell's tomato soup, Hinds' Honey and Almond Cream, DDT powder, tires, wagon wheels, and a girl's bicycle. We take off from Guatemala City's beautiful Aurora airport and in ten minutes are over the jungle-blanketed mountains with no signs of civilization visible. The American



Courtesy of James E. Rice

LA AURORA AIRPORT, GUATEMALA CITY

pilot, Johnny Matthews, assures us that an emergency landing field is never more than 20 minutes away. "Of course, on some small fields," he adds, "it might be impossible to fly the ship out again."

In less than an hour, we circle low over the tiny village of La Libertad. There is no radio here and the pilot has to wait until someone comes out to chase the cattle from the landing strip. After an easy landing on the natural grassy savannah, the big plane rolls to a stop in front of the thatched hut which serves as administration building. Supplies destined for the town are piled on the edge of the runway and 2000 pounds of corn, the area's chief source of income, are loaded aboard.

The next stop is Flores, with a population of about 2100. This leg of the flight takes only eight minutes, so we fly just over the tree tops. Suddenly the brackish water of Lake Petén comes into view and

we see the town huddled on a tiny island. A short stretch of sandy beach on the mainland serves as a landing strip; all cargo and passengers have to be paddled across to the town in canoes. Flores citizens spend most of their time gathering and preparing chicle for their gum-chewing cousins to the north, and so important has this industry become that even the limestone for a new hospital was brought in by air. Of course, the chicle goes out by air since it would take two weeks and cost twice as much to ship it overland. Our load of corn is left here and we take off empty for Cobán, 100 miles to the south.

Large billowy clouds are snagged among the Santa Cruz mountain peaks, so Matthews pulls the ship up to 12,000 feet. At this altitude it's easy to forget that you're flying in the tropics. About the time you are wishing loudly for an overcoat, the descent is started and everyone

swallows lustily to relieve the change in pressure on his ears.

The field at Cobán is approached through a valley with hills towering on both sides. Some of the little farms appear to be standing on end as they slide by the window. Suddenly the pilot makes a 90-degree turn to the left and we drop into a postage stamp field. Brakes are jammed on as soon as the wheels touch. Most of the townspeople are lined up along the fence in their colorful costumes. Twenty-three of them are going north to gather chicle during the summer; each is provided with an assortment of bedding, clothing, food, chickens, pigs, and dogs. The men, of course, carry machetes as their only tool for jungle work. On take-off, the wheels are lifted quickly and we barely scrape over the trees at the end of the runway.

In a half-hour we are back at Flores for refueling. Passengers and their bevy of livestock get out for a breather, because the cabin soon becomes unbearable in the

hot sun. Some of the corn is taken aboard again for points further north.

Soon after takeoff, we are thrilled by the sight of an enormous stone temple jutting from the expanse of jungle. This mysterious structure marks the deserted ruins of Tikal, an ancient metropolis of the Mayan empire. In his book *The Ancient Maya*, S. G. Morley estimates that Tikal once had a population of 200,000 or more. As we circle overhead, it appears that the ruins cover at least several hundred acres. While it is difficult to understand how an advanced civilization could exist in such a wilderness, the outlines of a once vast lake system visible from the air suggest that this may have been a rich agricultural district centuries ago.

We are still discussing this possibility when Matthews has to devote his entire attention to finding the tiny strip at Dos Lagunas. The field here is so narrow and the trees are so high along its edge that it is practically invisible from the air. To eliminate the possibility of missing the



Courtesy of George M. Galster

AIRPORT ADMINISTRATION BUILDING AT LA LIBERTAD



Courtesy of George M. Galster

AIR PASSENGERS AND THEIR BAGGAGE

field entirely, a radio marker had to be installed. To add to the fun, the landing strip is strictly one-way. When it was constructed, the ground crew spent several days chopping down trees before it was discovered that a large hill was directly in line with the runway. It was too late to start over again, so the field is still used from one end only, regardless of wind direction!

State-side pilots who are used to landing a DC-3 at 70 to 80 miles per hour would also be amazed at the way AVIATECA's pilots set one down at 50-60 without pancaking. This technique is essential on such short runways.

As usual, most of Dos Lagunas' citizens come running out to the field when the plane lands. It is their only contact with the outside world and the occasion for the community's chief social function. Our passengers disembark here and, surpris-

ingly enough, none have gotten ill in spite of a very bumpy ride. In a few minutes we are airborne again, headed for the Caribbean city of Puerto Barrios.

Aside from Guatemala City, Puerto Barrios has the only considerable airport in the country. Its long concrete runway was constructed during the war as part of the inter-American defense plan. The town is the terminus of Guatemala's only railroad and AVIATECA maintains a warehouse here. While heavy tractor parts and drums of Diesel fuel are being tied down in the airplane, we enjoy a good hearty lunch prepared by the company cook.

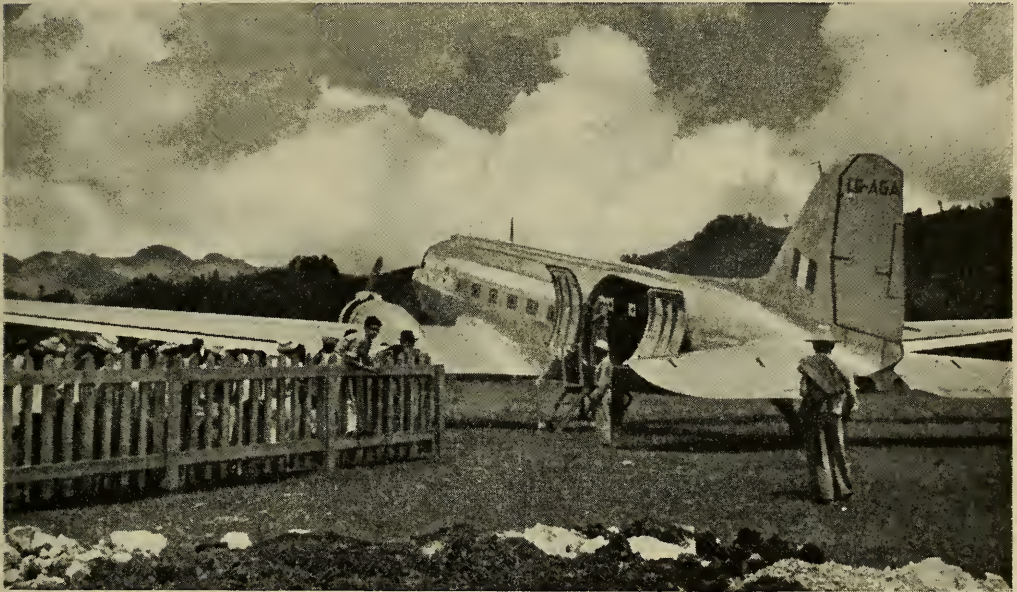
In the afternoon we take a long northward jump to the agricultural colony of Poptún, located in a remote section near the Mexican border. This project was begun recently on an experimental basis by the Guatemalan government, and if it is

successful, other colonies will be established nearby. While the jungle here has been displaced by patches of scrubby pine, the land is still relatively poor. Nevertheless, more than two hundred families are working to put in diversified crops.

A few miles from Poptún is an Indian village where the ancient Mayan tongue is still spoken. These people sit for hours watching the jeeps, tractors, and dump trucks brought in by the noisy metal bird.

Two sun-burned surveyors, an expectant

mother, and a priest make up the passenger list for the trip back to Guatemala City. All of us catch a couple of hours' sleep sprawled out on blankets covering the metal floor. As we climb stiffly out of the plane back at Aurora airport, a new four-engined Clipper taxis up to discharge its well-groomed passengers. We envy the friendly *adiós* of the attractive stewardess, but we wonder if these passengers can truthfully say that they have seen Guatemala.



Courtesy of George M. Galster

EVERYBODY TURNS OUT TO SEE THE PLANE LAND AT COBÁN



VIEW OF COPACABANA

An Interpretation of Brazil

On March 31, the Brazilian Ambassador to the Pan American Union and Madame Muniz formally opened an exhibition of documentary photographs of Brazil taken by Riva Putnam. Mrs. Putnam recorded her camera impressions of Rio and São Paulo—some of which are reproduced in these pages—during a visit to Brazil last year with her husband. As Mr. Putnam pointed out: "If these pictures should give you the itch to go there just as soon as the boats start running or the plane fares come down, then you belong to our club."

Ambassador Muniz launched the exhibit with these remarks:

. . . During a casual trip to Brazil, without elaborate equipment and without planning, Riva Putnam, by her rare gift of photography coupled with her background of sociology, was able to present a very interesting interpretation of Brazil and its life.

. . . It seems appropriate for me, as a Brazilian, to pay a tribute of gratitude to Mr. and Mrs. Putnam for their untiring efforts in acquainting the American public with Brazilian culture. We owe to Mr. Samuel Putnam remarkable trans-

lations of two significant sociological and literary works of modern Brazilian literature. *Os Sertões* by Euclides da Cunha and *Casa Grande e Senzala* by Gilberto Freyre were rendered into English in an outstanding manner, which only a talented writer, admirably conversant with the history and literature of Brazil, could have achieved. In recognition of that work, Mr. Putnam was awarded the Calogeras prize.

. . . One of the most interesting and far-reaching aspects of Pan Americanism is the blending of the different cultures existing in America to produce a richer and more varied culture in the American continent. This can only be done through cultural exchange among the Americas, through visits of students and scholars, and through efforts towards making the significant works of literature of one country accessible to the other countries in this hemisphere. In this field, of particular value is the contribution of a writer such as Samuel Putnam who, through his knowledge of Brazilian language and literature, is able to convey, in the translations made by him, the color and the feeling of the original.

We can realize, by examining this exhibit, the invaluable assistance which Riva Putnam renders to her husband's endeavors by pursuing the same interests with brilliant intelligence and artistic gifts. To both I extend my heartfelt thanks.

Camera Impressions of Brazil

RIVA PUTNAM

IT WAS always exciting to start off, with my camera case over my shoulder, because the sun was filled with iridescence; and maneuvering to get what I hoped would be shots to give my impressions was an adventure in itself. At first, in Rio, the perfect beauty of the city in its natural setting was a barrier. It wasn't until I had been there a little while that I began to feel its sensuous rhythm and the city came alive for me. From that moment on, I could only hope that I should have time enough to set down with my camera the emotional impact Brazil made on me.

Chiefly, I think, I had to call upon my reserves of patience and fortitude. Standing in a spot to get a certain scene meant, usually, waiting for an opening in time when the movement of people slackened for that bare fraction required; or waiting for the crowd of curious who would surround a *americana* to grow disinterested enough to move on, so that the normal pace was reestablished. Other vistas would perhaps arouse a policeman's suspicion, so that nonchalance and another angle, always keeping in focus my objective, were required.

One day I had reached the final stop of my delightful ride on the street car going up Santa Teresa Mountain, and had started my climb on foot. My objective was São Francisco—the tiniest chapel, I believe, in the world—and a different view of Corcovado; but I had taken a wrong turning. My case was growing heavy, and I was hot with the sun beating down. I encountered some small mountain goats, a few children who scrambled into the rocks and brush as agilely as the

goats, and finally met a workman. In my faulty and limping Portuguese, I asked him where the chapel was. He directed me most minutely and then, as he saw bewilderment come into my eyes, he turned about, to come with me. In spite of my protests for his own convenience and time, he took me to the very door—it was quite a hike, and quite a climb. And not a penny of recompense would he accept. The little chapel, in which one person could stand before the altar, was locked. An old, old man sought out the key from the home beside the chapel for me; but he, too, would not be paid for a courtesy. And when, climbing higher, I came upon the frame of my Corcovado scene, I said, "Here is the essence of this day." Now as I look at it, the day in its perfect beauty and grace is reborn for me. So many people like the picture that I am drawn to the conclusion they feel something of all this too.

I think my pictures portray the normal pace of Brazil. In Rio and São Paulo they are cross sections of large, beautifully planned, bustling cities of entirely different types. Any street in Rio, in any neighborhood, will give you a vista—the mountains, the bay, the parks, the squares are everywhere, in poor neighborhoods as well as prosperous, and the people spend much of their time outdoors. The problem is one of selection and sensitivity.

São Paulo, on the other hand, is filled with industry and factories, and the movement of life is more staccato there, the scene more that of a bustling industrial city such as Chicago.

The new architecture of these two large-



NATIONAL SCHOOL OF FINE ARTS

Photographs by R. Putnam



DR. A. CARNEIRO LEÃO, RECTOR
OF THE SCHOOL OF PHILOSOPHY,
UNIVERSITY OF BRAZIL

GILBERTO FREYRE ON THE STEPS
OF THE CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES



PORTINARI DESIGN—MINISTRY OF EDUCATION



est cities of Brazil is very modern, full of variety, very beautiful, very functional, adapted to a tropical country. The plan for the Ministry of Education in Rio caused a tempest of disagreement, I understand, when it was proposed. But it was built—its façade of windows which open in sections by means of louvers to let in as much or as little light or air as

needed, and which, when illuminated at night, gleam and sparkle like jewels; its outer walls with Portinari designs in tiles; its lovely, spacious interior with a stairway of flowing line and curve. The differing types of this new architecture sound a keynote for me to the Brazil of the future: a fearlessness to try the new and useful if it feeds man's spirit too.



VIEW OF CORCOVADO FROM SANTA TERESA

Keeping Trust Amongst the Americas

JOSÉ COCHRANE DE ALENCAR

Consul General of Brazil in San Francisco

WHEN I was called upon to speak on this Pan American day, the words with which Milton begins his *Areopagitica* came to my mind:

"They who to States and Governors of the Commonwealth direct their Speech, High Court of Parliament, or wanting such access in a private condition, write that which they foresee may advance the public good; I suppose them as at the beginning of no mean endeavor, not a little altered and moved inwardly in their minds; some with doubt of what will be the success, others with fear of what will be the censure; some with hope, others with confidence of what they have to speak."

I am reminded too, that Milton had unbounded faith in reason's power to transform the world, and it seems to me that the world is beginning to look askance at this belief. We are inclining more to Burke's distrust of "the fallible and feeble contrivances of our reason."

We have met here in honor of a day which associates our countries.

Self-glorification savors of smugness and is repugnant, yet it has, too, a good side in that it lifts the heart to the contemplation of ideals that at times are brushed aside in the humdrum of everyday life. This day signifies that the nations of this continent, even though transitory differences have occasionally arisen, are imbued with the feeling that they constitute, as it were, a family with traditions, interests, and aspirations common to all.

Address delivered on April 14, 1947 at the City Hall, San Francisco, before a large audience including the Mayor of San Francisco, the Latin American consuls general, and many other dignitaries.

The association of our countries, which came into being more than fifty years ago, is surely a spiritual labor on which we can look back with a little pride. Its existence shows that great and small, weak and strong, can live together, side by side, in friendship and mutual respect. To acknowledge that there are great and small, weak and strong, is a concession that must, unhappily, be made to the stark reality of power in its material aspect. The ineluctable fact remains, however, that notwithstanding unequal distribution of wealth and power, our countries have in the course of years drawn closer to one another. This may fill us with hope and confidence for the future. There have been setbacks and backslidings in our common endeavor to live peaceably amongst ourselves on this continent, yet our creed is manifest and perhaps finds its most eloquent expression in the resolution with regard to arbitration, of the Pan American Conference held at Rio de Janeiro, in 1906, which enjoined upon the delegates of the American Republics to the Second Conference to meet at The Hague, to endeavor to secure there "the celebration of a general arbitration convention so effective and definite that, meriting the approval of the civilized world, it shall be accepted and put in force by every nation." I say this even though Ambrose Bierce defined international arbitration as the substitution of many burning questions for a smouldering one.

Lest in emphasizing what we have succeeded in accomplishing we may appear complacent, or to have fallen into the sin

of self-righteousness, it is fitting that we recognize with a humble heart, that our countries have been blessed with many advantages when we compare them with others. What we have attained is not all of our own making, nor have we, in all certainty, always administered to the best of our abilities the heritage which we received. While we may rejoice in our blessings, which are many, there is no place for overweening pride—rather is the present a time for all of us to look with understanding, compassion, and respect, to the nations from which we spring and which are suffering so grievously.

Toynbee, the great English historian, in his outstanding work *A Study of History* has put forth the thesis that a deciding factor in the surge and passing of civilizations is the response—or failure to respond—to a challenge. It would seem that our civilization finds itself now in one of these moments when it must respond successfully or fail. The association of our republics must be part of that response and an example to that greater family of nations—the United Nations—whose dolorous birth pangs we are witnessing with anxiety and the hope which cannot be eradicated from the poor human heart.

To end these words I will quote from a letter written in 1787 by Thomas Jefferson, then Ambassador to France: "As a North American, I firmly believe that my country not only wants, but also needs an independent, strong and friendly Brazil, to

carry out in the southern portion of the hemisphere the mission that is ours in the northern. Our two nations, united by a sincere friendship, would not only maintain peace throughout the western hemisphere, but would form, with other countries of America, a bloc capable of resisting any aggression from outside." There should be no need to state that in quoting the above there is no thought in me to any pretensions of hegemony for Brazil in the south of the continent.

At a moment in history when, as a consequence of faulty and unassimilated economic and social theories, we are confronted with a dire threat to the dignity of man, of the individual man, which—with all the admitted drawbacks of the industrial process—is the greatest achievement of our civilization, the thought of Jefferson looking towards the union of the countries of this continent is timely and consoling. Distrust amongst the nations of the world has, in the final analysis, been at the root of the age-long succession of wars and conflicts. Two thousand years ago Virgil wrote, *Nusquam tuta fides*—Nowhere is there faith on earth.

The day which we are commemorating symbolizes our endeavor to build and keep trust amongst ourselves. This trust we must conserve and foster, remembering that it is easier to fight for one's principles than to live up to them. Faith is the substance of things hoped for, the evidence of things not seen.

Tomás Berreta

President of Uruguay

TOMÁS BERRETA, the new President of Uruguay, has always been one of its strongest advocates of progress. As farmer, soldier, and statesman, he has fought literally and figuratively for it. Now, in his own words, the goal of his coalition government will be "to raise the standard of living, to produce, and to work hard to build a healthy and strong nation of happy and contented citizens."

President Berreta is a man of ideas. But he is also a practical man. This rare combination enables him to follow through on anything he undertakes. He possesses a whirlwind energy—belying his seventy-one years—that in itself is enough to insure success.

A native of the rich agricultural Department of Canelones, Tomás Berreta comes from one of the most populous regions of Uruguay. His Italian-born father belonged to a liberal family that emigrated to the Plata River region to escape persecution at home. His mother was the Argentine daughter of a Genoese sailor who fought with the Italian patriot Garibaldi for Uruguay against the encroachments of Rosas.

During his early years, young Berreta worked on his parents' farm and on neighboring places. While he was still very young he began to take an interest in politics and joined the liberal Colorado Party. He wholeheartedly endorsed the policies of President José Battle y Ordóñez, whose advanced ideas helped to revolutionize Uruguayan laws. When civil war broke out, Tomás Berreta sided with the Government and enlisted in the National Guard to defend it. He has continued to



champion Battle y Ordóñez' ideals ever since.

Tomás Berreta soon became a political leader in his Department. He filled successively the posts of chief of police and mayor, and in 1922 became national deputy. A shrewd administrator, he carried out his duties with efficiency, dispatch, and discerning judgment. Although he adhered to party policy, his generous, conciliatory manner eased the Colorados through some difficult periods. His political prestige grew.

In 1929 he began to serve on the National Administrative Council, at that time a part of the executive branch of the government which took over most of the non-political functions of the President. He was elected Senator in 1942, then appointed to the cabinet of President Juan José Amézaga as Minister of Public Works.

In the four years of President Amézaga's

administration, Tomás Berreta traveled from one end of the country to the other, checking the progress of public works projects already under way and studying the need for new ones. Here again he demonstrated his initiative and tenacity of purpose by sponsoring an ambitious five-year plan, which became law on December 24, 1944. Under the plan, the Uruguayan Congress expected to spend 70,000,000 pesos for public works of a general character and 16,000,000 for drainage and drinking water in villages. Tomás Berreta's democratic convictions had always prompted him to work tirelessly to improve the lot of the little man. His five-year plan was characteristically designed to take care of the rural worker and the country people.

Last November, by a plurality of about 90,000 votes in some 500,000, Tomás Berreta was elected to the presidency to succeed Juan José Amézaga. Before taking office on March 1, he spent two weeks in the United States as guest of the Government. One purpose of his visit was to place orders with United States factories for all kinds of equipment—ranging from barbed wire to drilling machines and heavy tractors—to be used in an intensive program of agricultural and industrial development.

After stopping in Miami, New York, and Philadelphia, where he was feted by Government officials and businessmen, he arrived in the capital on February 11. During his four-day stay at the Blair-Lee House in Washington, President Truman entertained him at a White House luncheon; the Uruguayan Embassy honored him at a reception; Secretary of State Marshall was host at another luncheon; and Assistant Secretary of State Braden gave a banquet for him. Just before he left for Miami and home, he attended a special session of the Governing Board of the Pan American Union, followed by a luncheon.

Dr. Antonio Rocha, Chairman of the Governing Board, introduced the visiting President-elect, recalling his role as "head of party, government adviser, senator, cabinet member." "Wherever you have gone," Dr. Rocha said, "you have left the mark of a guiding and energetic hand." The President-elect replied as follows in an address that was an excellent statement of his democratic and social convictions and of his Pan American allegiance. He said:

It is a distinct pleasure and honor for me to accept the invitation of the Governing Board of the Pan American Union on the occasion of my visit to the United States. I come with a deep feeling of solidarity, confidence, and faith in America's destiny, which I hereby renew and reaffirm. I repeat here, with the authority conferred upon me by my fellow citizens, the watchword of democracy, without which there would be no meaning in the history of that continent which opened a new road to humanity.

A living symbol of the desire and thought of all of us is the Pan American Union, formed by the representatives of all the republics of the continent, with whom I am privileged to share today not only the courtesy shown me but the enduring ties which bind our countries together. And to you who are gathered here in the Governing Board of the Pan American Union I wish to bring a message expressing with the vigor of the old faith the creed of the new hope.

America was ready to help heroically the birth of its free countries and sovereign nations. The people followed the leaders of that epic era who were their interpreters and wrote in the flames of battle the decalogue of their will concerning the rights of man. "All America on horseback," as Martí said, formed the squadrons of the revolutionary armies which, through their sacrifices, opened a path to the principles of justice and liberty, identical throughout the length and breadth of the New World. Out of those struggles emerged today's sovereign nations. But even more, out of these struggles came the mandate of social justice, the foundation of democracy.

The new countries of the continent then had to be organized for a life of work and freedom. It was likewise necessary to give organic form not only to each nation but to all of them jointly, so that America might become the continent which,

because of its choice of the path of understanding and unity, would be best fitted to guide the destiny of future generations. That is our work today. And when I bring to this famous room the friendly and cordial greetings of my country, Uruguay, I reaffirm too the purpose of all to cooperate in our common tasks and to participate in our common responsibility.

Friendship, it is said, is proved by deeds rather than words. The history of Uruguay shows deeds. And may I say that it records great lives and names and that it has taken a permanent stand on social questions as its contribution to a policy and a task which identify us today to everybody, and which is expressed by two very plain and simple words: Good Neighbor.

Because of this contribution, which is added to that given by each and every nation according to its strength, I was speaking a few nights ago in New York of the part played by the heroism of Artigas and the thought of Battle y Ordóñez in the building of a democratic nationality, and of their collaboration offered to all for this work on which the future of America depends.

Very early Uruguay affirmed its adherence to the principles of international arbitration, which it proposed should be unlimited and obligatory, as a means of settling the problems that might arise among sister countries. By the way of peace and not by the violence of war; by truly American conduct and not by conduct based upon the methods of other countries and other times, the nations of America should resolve their occasional differences, just as disputes arising around the family table are settled without impairing affection. A man who fought with many others of this continent for the doctrine of unrestricted arbitration which Battle y Ordóñez championed at The Hague in 1907 was Baltasar Brum. The chronicles of America record his thought, and his name occupies a high place in the history of Uruguayan democracy.

But the drama of our days has been complex and sad.

In our own times, words have many times had little meaning. But when the world's conscience has become aware of reality, after the two great wars of our century, facts have knocked at the doors of all to demand, and justly so, that sense of cooperation and human solidarity which must save civilization. Nobody can remain happy, notwithstanding his abundance, in the midst of the devastation and misery which today afflict half the earth. Nobody can isolate himself in his own home when in so many parts of the world

despair is the hourly guest at every hearth.

And this is the moment when Democracy must show its strength. Democracy itself is in danger when the social content of its principles remains unfulfilled. In the affirmation of the right to work there resides not only an essential right but the welfare and wealth of nations and peoples. In conditions of work there is a problem to be studied and solved. Good conditions of work and returns to the toilers in field and industry must be an objective of prime importance. It cannot be denied that where poverty and hunger reign democracy is weakened. And on the other hand, no democracy is in danger as to organization and system if government and law are powerful instruments of justice for the fulfillment of social aspirations.

Furthermore, when America organizes for unity, it is not only working for its own nations but is offering its support to help the whole world enter the path of justice, and to help restore all the values which an aggressive despotism has destroyed in our time. America, all America, must be a land of labor, of factory and shop, of laboratory and school. And it must produce, and produce more, and produce scientifically, and make its economies complement each other, so as to help itself and help the world with that sense of solidarity which is inscribed on all the banners of continental brotherhood.

This has already been said in the Act of Chapultepec. It was proclaimed in the Charter of the United Nations. This Pan American Union, whose history records such noble achievements, is entering upon a new stage. I express my hope that this institution may continue along the path of America's great past. I pay my tribute to one who for so many years held a commanding position in this house, to Dr. Rowe, whose sudden death filled the hearts of all with profound grief.

Mr. Chairman, we are surrounded in this building by the marble busts of our heroes, beneath the double row of our flags. This meeting with which you honor me takes place during my visit to the United States, on the eve of my assuming the mandate entrusted to me by my nation. On greeting through you each country of America; on acknowledging gratefully the welcome of the Chairman of this Governing Board, Dr. Antonio Rocha, I salute in the United States the democratic nation which has made itself large and strong in order to be just. And I leave with you a vow of solidarity and faith, with which we shall continue our labors for the destiny of America and the rights of man.



Collection of the artist

DJANIRA: AMUSEMENT PARK (OIL), 1942

Art Activities in the Pan American Union

JOSÉ GÓMEZ SICRE

Art Specialist, Division of Intellectual Cooperation, Pan American Union

DEMONSTRATING its interest in new Latin American developments in the plastic arts, the Pan American Union, during the first five months of 1947, held various exhibitions, enlivened by a variety of nationalities, styles, personalities, and materials.

Djanira

To begin the year, a group of twenty-one works by the Brazilian painter Djanira Gomes Pereira—who signs her canvases simply Djanira—occupied the exhibit hall in January. She is now living in the

United States, and her first one-man show in this country was held at the New School for Social Research in New York in 1946. Her work has been widely shown in Brazil.

In her painting, Djanira does not set out to please others, and her work breathes a remarkable freshness and spontaneity. Color is used freely and brilliantly, and her manner of expression is clearly related to that of the primitive painters. Largely self-taught, Djanira goes straight to the description of her subjects, producing work which at times is of uneven quality but very often is delightful. Her interpretations of large groups, amusement parks, children playing, and interiors reveal a great sense of harmony, related elements being arranged in a happy rhythm rich in mobility. In her portraits, Djanira strives to give a serious psychological description of her subject, simplifying the outline with firm drawing and resolving the forms into planes of clear color. In this aspect her

work resembles that of her fellow countrymen Milton Dacosta and José Pancetti who, with Djanira, are outstanding members of the notable group of painters which Brazil can count on today for a position of importance in the world's contemporary art.

Eduardo Kingman

After the large exhibition of Eduardo Kingman's work in the San Francisco Museum of Art, he was the featured artist at the Pan American Union during February. Born at Loja, Ecuador, in 1913, Kingman began his study of painting at the Quito School of Fine Arts. He soon abandoned academic ways for a style related to the painting of the Mexican School, which, with its revolutionary themes, has had so important an influence in Peru and Ecuador.

Following the canons of that school in his early works, Kingman toiled to reflect the indigenous life of Ecuador, with a cer-

EDUARDO KINGMAN:
END OF THE HOLIDAY
(OIL), 1941



Collection of the artist



Collection of the artist

EDUARDO KINGMAN: WOMEN WITH RELIGIOUS IMAGE (OIL), 1945

tain melancholy flavor. In the works of this period included in the exhibition at the Pan American Union the color, basically earthy, seems to be applied in a simple, illustrative manner. The forms are flattened in a way suggestive of a certain phase of Diego Rivera, an influence which can also be observed in Kingman's attempt to give a monumental feeling, indicative of mural aspirations, to these works. The outstanding example of this objective and strongly romantic period included in the exhibition was *End of Fiesta*, an oil of considerable size, in which the interest is centered on the foreground, with

most of the dramatic emphasis concentrated diagonally across the canvas in the figure lying on the ground.

Leaving this period, Kingman attained a more productive freedom in his art. Becoming more independent in his choice of subject and freer in his technique, he devoted himself to a formalist type of painting in which his color, now more constructive and certain, played a more active role. This tendency, still not completely defined in his work, has been described by the artist himself as a "reaction against the local and picturesque expression of Ecuadorean life." Its be-

ginnings are clearly visible in the painting *Women with Religious Figure*, which appeared in the exhibition along with several gouaches. In these the artist expressed himself in a more developed idiom, using active color applied with full and resolute brush strokes. Kingman's exhibition attracted a considerable public and was well received by the Washington critics.

López-Rey

The winner of second prize in the Pepsi-Cola Company's "Painting of the Year" contest, Lucio López-Rey has frequently exhibited in the United States. A selection of his most recent paintings was on view at the Pan American Union during March.

Several tendencies and styles are merged in the work of López-Rey, who was born in Spain and reached the United States after several years in Mexico. His paintings reveal both a very Spanish senti-

mentalism and a "primitive" outlook perhaps derived from his contact with Mexican popular art. While the quality of his expression suffers at times from his preoccupation with story-telling, in those pictures in which he portrays the jungles of Mexico, somewhat in the manner of Rousseau, he achieves pleasant effects with sober, well controlled coloring, something which is at times missing in the rest of his work. Among the pieces in this Rousseauesque style, *Adam and Eve expelled from Paradise* and *Monkeys* deserve mention. In these canvases, López-Rey developed in great detail a free and imaginative interpretation of vegetation and animals in an atmosphere of crystalline clarity.

Contemporary artists of Latin America

In celebration of Pan American Day, April 14, the Union exhibited throughout that month a collection of sixteen paint-



Collection of the artist

LUCIO LÓPEZ-REY: MONKEYS (OIL), 1944



Private collection, courtesy of the Museum of Modern Art

LUIS ALBERTO ACUÑA: GOLDEN CITY (OIL), 1941

ings, each representing a different country of America through the work of one of its most distinguished artists. The loan of works belonging to the Museum of Modern Art of New York, the Phillips Memorial Gallery of Washington, and several private collections contributed to the brilliance of this exhibition. This show demonstrated the existence of a truly universal, and not merely *costumbrista*, indigenist, or folkloric, art in America.

The inclusion of *Carnaval*, a large canvas by Rufino Tamayo, in this group deserves special mention. In this painting the artist displays his profound sense of color and of flat, hieratic, somber, massive forms, Mexican in the fullest sense. It is perhaps

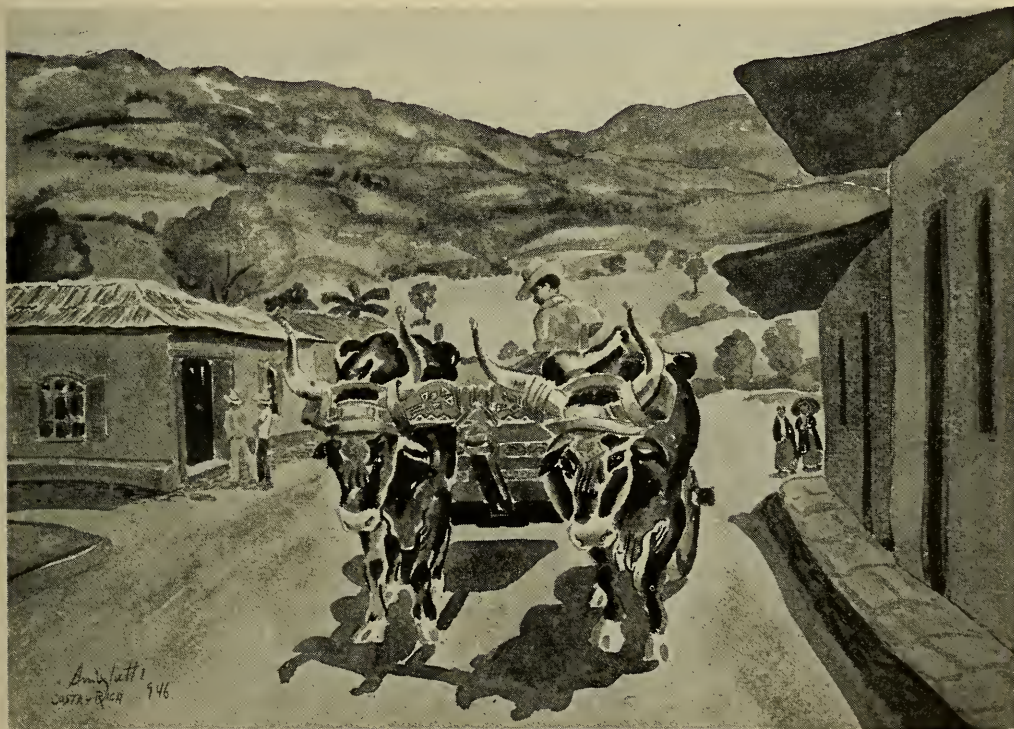
in Tamayo that one can best see the most penetrating trend of Mexican contemporary art. This work, painted in 1941 and belonging to the Phillips Memorial Gallery, gives ample evidence of this. Candido Portinari of Brazil shared the stellar rank, being represented by a large painting dating from 1940, executed in somber tones alternating with notes of bright color. In the same category, Mario Carreño displayed the colorful quality for which Cuban painting is noted in a *Landscape* of 1943, marked by sparkling tones, thick texture and bold drawing.

Luis Alberto Acuña of Colombia offered *The Golden City*, an oil, sculptural in its approach to forms, executed in a mono-

chromatic series of dense ochres applied with pointillist brush strokes. Israel Roa of Chile demonstrated his great ability as a colorist and the facility of execution which is customary with him in *The Painter's Birthday*, a canvas reminiscent of French post-impressionism. Carlos Mérida represented Guatemala with a gouache of simplified design, typical of his early work. Horacio A. Butler, one of the great personalities of Argentine painting today, revealed his mastery of color in the landscape *El Camelote, Tigre*—a pleasing combination of succulent, varied, and subtle greens and an idealistic concept of the atmosphere, seen with romantic sentimentality. A note of naïveté was provided by the painting *Toussaint L'Ouverture Receiving a Letter From the First Consul* by Philomé Obin, one of the most interesting of the

group of Haitian primitive painters who are beginning to be highly appreciated abroad. Bolivia was represented by a gouache by Antonio Sotomayor, whose work was seen in a one-man show at the Pan American Union in 1946 and described in an earlier issue of the BULLETIN.¹ Eduardo Kingman, in the name of Ecuador, contributed a canvas in his latest style, which we have described above in discussing his one-man show. Pedro Figari, the great post-impressionist who died in 1938 (his works were recently circulated among the most important museums of the United States after being exhibited at the Pan American Union), represented Uruguay with a small but charming oil on cardboard, *Candombe*.

¹ See Sotomayor, *Painter of Bolivia*, by José Gómez Sicre, BULLETIN, June 1946.



Collection of Elsie Brown

FRANCISCO AMIGHETTI: OXCART (WATERCOLOR), 1946

Within the extensive body of his work, this is one of those rhythmical and ironic interiors which are so characteristic of the painter and of his very personal concept of color. Héctor Poleo of Venezuela demonstrated his skill as a draftsman in a masterly pencil drawing. A monotype by Jaime Colson represented the Dominican Republic and *Huachafas*, an oil by José Sabogal, represented Peru. An allegorical watercolor by Luis Alfredo Cáceres was there for El Salvador, and Francisco Amighetti of Costa Rica completed the exhibition with *Oxcart*, a watercolor of fresh and transparent tones.

Guillermo Butler

During the last ten days of April an exhibition of oils and temperas by Father Guillermo Butler of Argentina was held in the Hall of the Americas of the Union.

Father Bulter has devoted himself to painting for more than thirty years. He founded and still directs the Beato Angélico Art School of Buenos Aires. At the present time he is on a visit to the United States and Canada. Father Butler studied in Spain and France, and his work is mainly concerned with landscape, progressing from a pointillist technique with dull coloring to a more synthetic style, representing pleasant themes in simple, uniform, tranquil and often monotonous color. His subjects, imbued with soft sentimentality, offer no difficulty and are developed from a single point of view, with the intention of giving a sweet and pleasant effect.

Ancient Peruvian textiles

The exhibition for May was made up of a magnificent group of ancient Peruvian

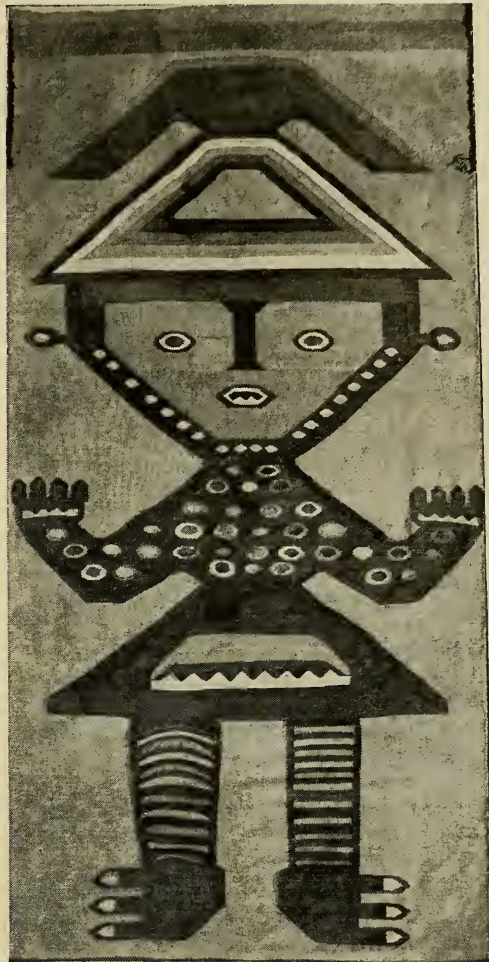


Photograph by George F. Hirschman

GUILLERMO BUTLER: FARMHOUSE, CÓRDOBA (OIL)

an textiles, selected from the vast collection of the Textile Museum of the District of Columbia. Preserved through the centuries by the dryness of the climate, these tapestries, brocades, and bags, some whole and some fragmentary, date back many centuries, demonstrating the notable level of civilization achieved by the ancient peoples of Peru. Cotton and the wool of the llama, vicuña, or alpaca were skillfully employed by the weavers of Paracas and a host of other localities in Peru where the Nazca, Chimú, Inca, and other cultures flourished.

The rich symbolism of these magnificent examples of popular art has much in common with the spirit of modern art. Just as the artists of today seek to make plastic forms independent of the dictates of nature, creating a language of their own, full of meaning *per se*, so these Peruvian weavers of bygone centuries developed their designs in a deep, eloquent and suggestive rhythm which takes the Peruvian scene as the point of departure for the creation of a world which is different, more intense and more emotional. Through these exquisite textiles, rich in material, in color, and in form, which is better described as the work of artists than as that of artisans, we can feel the presence, through the vast reach of time, of the same tradition of eternal and universal principles through which in our own days Paul Klee, Joan Miró, Carlos Mérida, or Joaquín Torres-García have expressed themselves. These ancient Peruvian tex-



Collection of the Textile Museum of the District of Columbia

STANDING HUMAN FIGURE (TAPESTRY
WEAVE)

tiles may thus help us to appreciate the legitimacy of the aims of those great contemporary artists.

Haïti à l'Exposition du Livre Américain

ANTOINE BERVIN

Section Française de l'Union Panaméricaine

IL FAUT être né et avoir été élevé dans le "parler français," disait Théodore de Banville, pour s'en servir en artiste, surtout en poète. Je ne saurais affirmer si mes compatriotes répondent aux conditions formulées par l'éminent parnassien, mais je peux rappeler tout de même l'opinion flatteuse de l'Amiral Grout, ancien directeur de l'École Navale Française, qui vanta avec tant de chaleur les sites et paysages d'Haïti et assurait aux Haïtiens "qu'ils parlaient le pur français de l'Ile de France."

Nés juridiquement Haïtiens, ils sont indiscutablement français par le cœur et par l'esprit. Pendant plus d'un siècle de vie nationale ils l'ont prouvé dans toutes leurs manifestations intellectuelles, à la tribune des Chambres, dans les débats des tribunaux, dans la presse et surtout dans leurs productions littéraires. C'est Joseph Bédier et Paul Hazard qui affirmaient que "la littérature haïtienne était fille de la littérature française."

Les oeuvres littéraires haïtiennes eurent plus d'une fois les honneurs de l'Académie Française et de la Maison de Molière. Ce fut la consécration solennelle des travaux de l'esprit haïtien qui, à juste titre, se réclame des mêmes disciplines morales et spirituelles françaises. Et dernièrement encore, à la suite du Concours Interaméricain de 1944, par le succès du *Canapé-Vert* des frères Thoby-Marcelin, la littérature haïtienne recevait les palmes de tout un continent.

Cette année elle vient prendre rang au sein de la prodigieuse production des trois

Amériques exposée dans les salons de l'Union Panaméricaine.

Vingt-et-une nations participent à l'Exposition du Livre Américain organisée par les soins de la Bibliothèque Christophe Colomb. Telle une immense symphonie qui partirait d'un bout à l'autre de l'hémisphère pour célébrer les gloires américaines, cette exposition s'élève comme un hommage collectif à la pensée, à l'âme et au cœur des élites du Nouveau-Monde. Elle n'est donc pas un concours, encore moins une rivalité. C'est un hymne de foi et de paix entonné dans la Maison de la Paix, en faveur des Arts, des Sciences et des Lettres, tels qu'ils se manifestent avec leur originalité propre, chez les différents peuples d'un continent qui aspire lui-même à la paix et à la concorde. Cette Exposition est un chant d'allégresse en l'honneur des travailleurs de l'esprit.

Chaque pays, en toute simplicité, expose les ouvrages parus dans le cycle des derniers douze mois. On n'y observe aucune préférence, aucune préséance.

Néanmoins, si quelqu'un s'avisait d'établir quand même une ordonnance ou une priorité quelconque le premier rang reviendrait assurément, après les Etats-Unis, à la République de l'Argentine. Ses éditions soignées révèlent bien le degré de progrès de ce pays: gravure, typographie et reliure, trois étapes apparentes des travaux d'impression qui, au fond, en comportent plus d'une centaine, sont trois aspects de goût et de raffinement qui forment le succès des maisons d'éditions, la fierté des écrivains et le plaisir du

public. L'industrie du livre argentin fait honneur à l'orgueil proverbial des Argentins.

Mais, si le degré de civilisation des peuples d'Amérique devait s'établir par un barème d'appréciation quelconque et qu'on voulut s'arrêter aux œuvres d'éditions, il est certain que la qualité des livres présentés attesterait de la solidité et de l'ampleur de leur pensée et les placerait à des positions enviables dans la classification des Etats. Car, les beaux livres du Mexique et du Costa-Rica n'éclipsent pas ceux de Cuba, du Brésil et des autres pays autour de la "table ronde" de l'exposition continentale.

Toutefois, il est bon de se rappeler que ce n'est pas un concours qui est ouvert au Palais des Nations Américaines et qu'il est inutile d'insister là-dessus. Soucieuse de respecter les susceptibilités nationales la Maison évite soigneusement l'ordre des forces et du nombre pour planer au dessus des contingences et rayonner dans toute la beauté de son interprétation symbolique.

Haïti elle même se signale par son apport culturel.

Une maison d'éditions, Henri Deschamps, y a coopéré. Des auteurs contemporains viennent prendre rang à côté de leurs devanciers et collègues anglo-latino-américains.

L'Histoire haïtienne, avec les noms fulgurants de Toussaint-Louverture et de Jean-Jacques Dessalines, honorés depuis longtemps dans le marbre de la galerie des hommes célèbres d'Amérique, s'étale aux premières tables de l'Exposition. M. Timoléon Brutus la présente avec beaucoup de ferveur patriotique aux générations étonnées, avec *L'Homme d'Airain* et la *Rançon du Génie*. Jacques Roumain, gloire trop tôt éteinte d'une génération d'hommes de lettres et de sciences, a trouvé immédiatement sa place avec son immortel *Gouverneurs de la Rosée*. M. Kléber G. Jacob

y participe avec sa substantielle étude ethnologique sur *L'Homme Haïtien*, Madame Madeleine G. Sylvain-Bouchereau présente une excellente étude sur *Les Origines Historiques de la Femme Haïtienne*, son statut économique, social et politique.

Les Editions Henri Deschamps exposent une belle collection d'ouvrages de textes en usage dans les écoles haïtiennes, la Charte des Nations Unies, du Général Nemours, *Les Nostalgies de San Francisco*, de Gérard de Catalogne, un recueil de contes populaires réunis sous le titre *Le Jacot de Madame Cicéron*, de Gaston Théard et une pièce de théâtre, *Barrières*, de Roger Dorsinville.

La Société d'Editions et de Librairie de Port-au-Prince a produit *La Vie Incroyable d'Alcius*, du Dr. Rodolphe Charmant, histoire réellement "incroyable" d'un personnage fantastique, né sur la terre brûlante et explosive d'une ville méridionale d'Haïti, évoluant au milieu d'un groupe de conspirateurs. Un livre étourdissant d'aventures et d'évènements, de périls et de péripéties, à la manière d'Ar-sène Lupin, sur terre, sur mer, en France, en Haïti, en prison, à la Chambre des députés, qu'à la fin de sa lecture le lecteur demeure sidéré et se demande, en définitive, si le pauvre Alcius, coutumier des aventures extraordinaires n'a pas dû avoir des démêlés quelconques jusque dans le ciel . . . avec les anges et les séraphins.

La Collection "La Vie Violente" présente de son côté en édition "originale" à l'Imprimerie de l'Etat: *Gerbe de Sang*, d'un poète qui connut à vingt ans les misères de la prison, pour avoir défendu avec toute son ardeur juvénile trois belles choses: ses idées, ses amis et la démocratie. Trois choses immortelles sur lesquelles, semble-t-il, l'émouvant poète paraît en être revenu profondément désabusé, si l'on comprend bien le ton désenchanté des

poèmes qu'il offre à la méditation de la société contemporaine. En effet, M. René Dépestre confesse à ses lecteurs, à la première page de son ouvrage, qu'il ne croit pas en la morale, ni en la justice, ni en l'enfer; qu'il ne croit pas davantage dans les fleurs, ni dans la raison. "Pourri le monde, dit-il, pourrie la vie, pourrie toute chose."

Pendant, il semble que ce grand poète dont le souffle est admirable "croit" encore en quelque chose, en une autre renaissance, que "tout cela" représente en quelque sorte une expérience ratée et qu'il y aurait lieu de tenter à nouveau . . . puisqu'il nous propose de "recommencer" le monde avec nos seules ressources. Naturellement il ne dit pas lesquelles, mais acceptons-en l'augure puisque c'est un disciple de Musset qui connut la douleur, qui nous en convie.

Comme on le voit, les poètes d'aujourd'hui comme ceux d'hier sont les magiciens du verbe. Ils bâtissent les cités futures ou détruisent les cités modernes avec la puissance et la beauté des expressions, ils blasphèment ou louent les dieux et la société, méprisent ou embellissent les institutions à leur gré, selon les époques, leur tempérament ou leurs tendances particulières; ils voient tout en rose ou tout en noir, selon l'angle sous lequel ils sont placés dans l'immense et éternel débat humain. Mais, qu'importent leurs inclinations, confondons-les tous dans une égale sympathie, puisque c'est dans le langage des dieux qu'ils chantent les joies et les détresses des hommes.

Fort heureusement que tous les poètes haïtiens ne s'abreuvent pas à la même coupe des amertumes désespérantes de M. Dépestre et que le sourire nous revient en écoutant *La Mélodie Chantante des Vagues* de M. Ernest Bennett, la confidence délicate des *Heures Intimes* de M. Pierre Carrié et de jouir enfin, avec la Colibri Haïtienne,

de la délicieuse et magnifique *Légende des Fleures* . . . Légende de tous les temps, de tous les pays! Légende éternelle! Après les lyriques voilà les écrivains à thèse. M. Morisseau-Leroy présente à la discussion *Récolte*; M. Charles F. Pressoir: *Les Débats sur le Créole et le Folklore*; M. Henri Ch. Rosemond: un mélodrame en anglais *Haïti our Neighbor*; M. Colbert Bonhomme: *Les Origines et Leçons d'une Révolution Profonde et Pacifique*; et M. Arsène Pompée: *Haïti devant les Problèmes Interaméricains*.

Au demeurant, Haïti à l'Exposition du Livre Américain reste dans la ligne de ses traditions culturelles. Au début du dix-neuvième siècle, aux accents vibrants de *La Marseillaise*, cet hymne de gloire et de culture, elle prit sa liberté. En 1804, en effet, elle révoquait violemment la politique coloniale de la France, mais s'attachait à sa culture. En un cycle de 100 ans, c'est-à-dire, en 1904, des immortels en habit vert tenaient élégamment sur les fonts baptismaux de l'Académie Française deux filles jumelles de la littérature haïtienne: *Les Oeuvres en Prose et en Vers* de 101 écrivains de l'Île Enchanteresse pour les présenter à l'admiration du monde. Ces jumelles ont grandi depuis, elles se sont épanouies au soleil des tropiques, en grâce et en beauté; elles se sont multipliées à l'enchantement général, à telle enseigne que le Sénateur Henri Béranger pouvait s'écrier au tri-centenaire des Antilles françaises au nom et devant la plus haute intellectualité française réunie à Port-au-Prince pour la circonstance: "Haïti! c'est le phare avancé de la latinité en Amérique!"

Mais, Haïti n'a pas entendu évoluer seule ni dans les champs de la liberté ni dans ceux de la culture. L'Histoire est là pour en attester.

En 1816, elle aida généreusement Simón Bolívar à conquérir l'indépendance de l'Amérique de Sud, en lui fournissant non seulement des armes et des munitions,

mais aussi une presse d'imprimerie, qui se trouve actuellement au Musée National de Caracas, pour assurer la double victoire du Libertador, par les armes et par la culture, et élever ainsi les peuples libérés à la dignité humaine, par la diffusion de la lumière et de la vérité.

La participation haïtienne à l'Exposition prouve la vitalité de ce petit peuple des Antilles, qui ne demeure point indifférent à aucun mouvement d'évolution et

de civilisation touchant les Nations de l'Hémisphère Occidental, mais Haïti entend surtout garder sa personnalité propre au milieu des deux grands courants culturels d'Amérique, harmonisant et confondant au besoin ses idéaux avec ceux du continent, selon le vœu même du Panaméricanisme.

L'auteur a modestement omis de mentionner dans cet article son propre livre: Louis-Edouard Pouget, qui a figuré à l'Exposition et qui donne aussi du lustre à la production littéraire d'Haïti.—L'ÉDITEUR.



DEUX HAÏTIENS À L'EXPOSITION DU LIVRE AMÉRICAIN

A gauche: M. Raymond Lavelanet, Envoyé Spécial d'Haïti à l'Assemblée Interaméricaine de Bibliothécaires de Washington; à droite, M. Antoine Bervin, chargé de la Section Française de l'Union Panaméricaine et auteur de cet essai



EL PRADO, LA PAZ

Bolívar, Father of Bolivia

SANTIAGO JORDÁN

Consul General of Bolivia in New Orleans

BOLÍVAR's opinion concerning the creation of Bolivia, which was said to be his favorite country even before he trod the ancient lands of Tihuanacu, has been discussed by national and foreign historians. It was on August 7, 1819 that the heroic battle of Boyacá, which freed Colombia, was won. Who would have thought that the battle of Junín in Peru would result in the meeting, just six years later, of the First Constituent Assembly of the people of Alto Perú (as Bolivia was then called) to consolidate its independence from Spain?

René Moreno, speaking of the first revolutionary movement in Bolivia on May 25,

1809, points out that from the beginning of the century the idea of liberty burned in the minds of the young men who were members of the Carolina Academy, the fire being fed by discussion and by books with revolutionary ideas. From this center, like sparks flying to north and south, went Monteagudo, who carried the new ideas to Peru; and Moreno, Castelli and López, who took the password, the sword, and the trumpet of the revolution to Buenos Aires, the capital of the vice-royalty.

When the nations of America had been freed and organized as independent States, Alto Perú, which had been one of the most

important colonies because of the value of its ores and which had been the scene of the first movement for independence in South America, could not remain indifferent to the general movement towards a republican form of government.

For this purpose Dr. Casimiro Olañeta, renowned as an orator, was given a special mission to inform Sucre, Bolívar's chief lieutenant, of the definite determination of the people to establish a republic. Marshal Sucre then issued the well-known decree of February 9, 1825, in which he paved the way for the organization of the Republic.

On July 10, 1825 the Assembly made a declaration of independence signed by forty-eight deputies. In this historic document the country proclaimed to the whole world that its irrevocable intention was to govern itself and to be governed by the constitution, laws, and authorities that the people themselves chose. "The world well knows," it adds, "that Alto Perú was the altar whereon the first blood of free men was shed in South America."

Five days later the Assembly unanimously named the country in honor of Bolívar, who was recognized as its protector and life president. Two deputies appointed to inform Bolívar of this decision met him at La Paz on August 18. He arrived in Potosí on October 5 and was greeted by a wildly cheering throng. On the sixteenth he gave an audience to General Carlos María Alvear and to Doctor José Miguel Díaz Vélez, who had been sent by the government of Argentina to propose a treaty of offensive and defensive alliance between the two countries.

In this transitional period, some remote parts of Bolivia were occupied by the troops of the Brazilian Empire, but Bolívar and Sucre together settled the matter satisfactorily with the Brazilian government.

In the meantime the town of Tarija, which in ecclesiastical matters belonged to the diocese of Salta in Argentina and in political matters to the intendancy of Potosí in Bolivia, was returned to Bolivia. It was the southern redoubt of the Inca Empire and had been incorporated into Alto Perú during the Conquest. As soon as the law of September 23, 1826, had been proclaimed on October 4, deputies from Tarija entered the Constituent Assembly, thus reaffirming their patriotic desire for solidarity and union with the rest of Bolivia.

Bolívar, although he did not use the well-deserved title of Protector and Life-President, set about the study of the most important reforms relating to social conditions, Indian affairs, and the open-door policy, later discussed in various inter-American conferences, and finally, in his farewell proclamation, announced the creation of Bolivia in the following affectionate terms:

"Your country is the country of my heart and of my name. The twenty-fifth of next May will be the day when Bolivia will come into being, I promise you."

Bolívar, with his usual frankness and sincerity, could not hide his unbounded gratitude to the people who chose to name their nation for him.

In June 1827 the Liberator sent from Lima a draft constitution for the new state which he had been requested to prepare by the Constituent Assembly. This document, because of its many original and ingenious features, has been the object of world-wide comment. Some amendments and additions were made to it by the Assembly. It contained both modern and ancient principles, for the members were influenced by the theories held in the University of St. Francis Xavier at Sucre, by the ideas of the United States, and by



Courtesy of Bolivian Embassy

MINISTRY OF LABOR, HEALTH, AND SOCIAL WELFARE, LA PAZ

the principles of the French Revolution.

It is the duty of every American, whenever opportunity presents itself, to single out for praise the great Marshal Antonio José Sucre, that calm and far-seeing statesman who as President cooperated with the Liberator in the creation of Bolivia and who fell heir to the problems connected with territorial expansion.

As the result of political turmoil Sucre resigned a few days before August 6, 1828, the third anniversary of the Republic. In his farewell he asked as the only recompense for his administration—not to mention his victories on the field of battle and his work in organizing the new state—that the country should avoid the intervention of any foreign power against the safety and independence of Bolivia. This document has always been highly regarded.

Bolivia was born into the international community with a patrimony of a million

square miles more or less. It is an inland country of mountains, plateaus, and plains, with navigable rivers and with complementary zones, facing both the Atlantic and Pacific. Drained by streams belonging to the Amazon and Plata systems, it has a wide variety of climate and products, and because of its geographic situation forms a link between the nations of South America.

When Marshal Andrés de Santa Cruz, President of Bolivia, was informed of the resignation of the Liberator from the Presidency of Colombia, and of his proposed trip to Europe, he invited him on October 15, 1830 to be the Minister of Bolivia there. The Liberator, weary and depressed by poverty and illness, did not learn of this last gesture of gratitude on the part of the Bolivians. Before receiving his diplomatic letters of credence, he died in Santa Marta on December 17, 1830, still cherishing the hope of a great and

kindly future for Bolivia and for all America.

Bolivia has served the Bolivarian ideal and has faithfully followed the Liberator's patriotic inspiration. On various occasions it has loyally expressed its sincere support of democracy and of the economic and cultural unity of the Pan American System, in conformity with the original plan of the Father of the Country.

Bolivia is not an industrial country, but nevertheless it contributed to continental defense with strategic materials such as tin, petroleum, and rubber.

The favorite country of the Liberator continues to guide its course by its traditional principles of right and justice in order to perform its historic mission of effective vinculation with the republics of the Pan American Union.



Women of the Americas

Notes from the Inter-American Commission of Women

Women of the Americas Day

THE Union of American Women, an organization which for some years has been doing much to bring about closer friendship among all the countries of the continent, held a celebration on May 3 at the Hotel Plaza in New York to mark Women of the Americas Day.

The ceremony was dedicated to Carrie Chapman Catt, recently deceased leader of American women's activities. The various speakers praised her creative abilities and urged her successors to follow her teachings and example.

Those who spoke included Señora Luisa Frías de Hempel, Chairman of the Union of American Women; Señora Evangelina A. de Vaughan; Mrs. William Dick Sporborg, representing the General Federation of Women's Clubs; Mrs. Vera W. Begg; Lisa Sergio; Señor Benjamín Cohen, Assistant Secretary General of the Department of Public Information of the United Nations; and Dr. Juan Bautista Lavalle, Peruvian Representative on the Governing

Board of the Pan American Union and to the United Nations.

Señorita Minerva Bernardino, Chairman of the Inter-American Commission of Women, also addressed the gathering. She warned the women against those who are trying to undermine the existing unity among individuals and groups working toward lofty goals in the field of Pan American relations.

Colombia

The Colombian Delegate to the Commission, Señora María Currea de Aya, has announced that the Women's Union of Colombia is planning to give periodic courses on women and their rights and duties in the country's principal schools and universities.

The Women's Union has appointed a reception committee to welcome the Inter-American Commission of Women to the International Conference of American States to be held in Bogotá in January 1948. The members of the committee

are: Señora María Currea de Aya, Señorita Rosita Lobel, Señorita Paulina Gómez Vega y Señorita Camila Uribe.

Mexico

The administration of President Alemán, which began only last December, has already brought about significant advances in the political rights of women.

An amendment was added to the Mexican Constitution granting women the right to vote in municipal elections, and women mayors have been appointed for the towns of Milpa Alta and Xochimilco.

In addition, two women lawyers have been chosen to fill important posts in the juridical branch of Government. Dolores Heduán was named a judge in the Tax Court, and María Lavalle Urbina a judge in the Superior Court.

Señora de Castillo Ledón, the Mexican Delegate to the Inter-American Commission of Women, who gave the foregoing information, told also of the great enthusiasm with which organized groups are preparing themselves and other women to exercise their right to vote in the coming elections of the 5,000 municipalities of the republic.

For the second time in the last four years, the Government of France has awarded to a Mexican woman the coveted prize of the *Palme Académiques*. This honor, which

was previously granted to the well-known actress Virginia Fábregas, for her work in making the French theater known in the Spanish-speaking world, went this time to the poet Esperanza Zambrano, "for service to the cause of France" during the time of the Nazi occupation.

Chile

The Inter-American Commission on Women has received word from Chile that President Gabriel González Videla has again requested priority for the projected law relating to the vote for women.

Panama

Panama reports two important new steps in the process of improving the position of women in that country. One was the naming of Señorita Aurora M. Corro to serve on a jury in a recent trial; this is the first time in the juridical history of Panama that a woman has acted as a juror and it therefore serves as a valuable precedent. The other was the appointment of Señorita Ana Jilma Torres as a Commissioner in the District of Panama, which represents a real victory in the political sphere.

In the cultural field, the National University of Panama recently awarded top honors to three women graduate students.

Pan American Union NOTES

THE GOVERNING BOARD

Election of the Director General

At its regular session on February 12, 1947, the Governing Board of the Pan American Union voted to accept the report of a committee which made the following provisions regarding the election of the Director General:

1) The Governing Board of the Pan American Union is the entity authorized to elect the Director General.

2) Article 5, Resolution IX of the Conference of Mexico establishes the standard to be applied. In compliance with the letter of this resolution, the election of the Director General ought to be conducted freely, since it is a question only of filling a vacancy. On the other hand, in compliance with the spirit of the resolution, the standard which ought to be applied from now on is that the Director General of the Pan American Union may not be succeeded by a person of the same nationality.

In view of these circumstances, the Governments of the American republics shall determine, by means of the votes of their representatives on the Governing Board, the interpretation which they consider ought to be given to article 5 of the above resolution in the election of the Director General of the Pan American Union.

3) The term covered by this election shall end on December 31, 1954.

4) March 12, 1947, is the date fixed for the election of the new Director General of the Pan American Union.

5) The election shall be by secret ballot.

6) In case no candidate receives the votes of two-thirds of the countries members of the Pan American Union during three successive ballots taken at the same meeting, a new election will be held between the two candidates receiving the highest number of votes. The new election will take place at a special meeting to be called within 15 days of the first, and will be decided by a majority of the members present.

[On March 12, 1947, Dr. Alberto Lleras of Colombia was unanimously elected Director General of the Pan American Union. (*See Bulletin, May-June p. 299.*)]

Renewable natural resources

It was also decided on February 12th that the Inter-American Conference on the Conservation of Renewable Natural Resources scheduled for May 1947 should be postponed to May 1948.

Ninth International Conference of American States

At the meeting held May 7, 1947, the Governing Board fixed January 17, 1948 as the opening date of the Ninth International Conference of American States. June 15, 1947 was decided upon as the final day to submit suggestions for the program of the conference, and August 15 for commentaries on conventions, declarations, and resolutions.

Pan American News

The Brazilian President reports to Congress

ON March 15, 1947 President Dutra of Brazil presented to Congress an account of his first year in office. The occasion was particularly significant because it was the first time that a Brazilian President has given a state-of-the-nation message before a Brazilian Congress since 1937, when Congress was dissolved by Ex-President Getulio Vargas. It was not until December 1945 that a new Congress was elected.

In the introduction to his message President Dutra traced the progress that Brazil has made during the past year in getting back to a democratic form of government. He pointed especially to the red letter day of September 18, 1946, when the new Constitution was promulgated (see BULLETIN, January 1947, p. 22).

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.—During 1946 Brazil continued its traditional policy of cooperating with the other nations of the Continent and of the world in working for peace, progress, and security. It recognized the new Governments of Austria and Yugoslavia as well as the independence of the Philippines, and took an active part in the Paris Peace Conference, in the first session of the United Nations Assembly, and in the organization of UNESCO. Air agreements were signed with the United States, Great Britain, Northern Ireland, Portugal, and France, and commercial agreements with the United States, Uruguay, Chile, Paraguay, Argentina, and a number of European countries.

EDUCATION.—“The problems of education are of the greatest importance,” said the President, “because they bear a direct

relation to the chances of success for democracy in our country.”

In outlining the 1946 educational situation, President Dutra spoke first of pre-primary schools. As a result of growing industrialization more mothers are working and the number of nursery schools and kindergartens is mounting. There are now over 1,000 pre-primary schools with 2,000 teachers and 64,000 pupils.

The primary school outlook at the beginning of 1946 was a gloomy one. The number of schools was inadequate and decreasing. It fell from 44,000 in 1942 to 40,000 in 1945, and the enrollment dropped in the same period by 52,350 pupils. To remedy this state of affairs the Education and Health Tax was increased and 75 percent of the proceeds earmarked for the National Fund for Primary Education. Money was allotted for 1,200 new rural schools and 2,000 more schools are planned for 1947. In addition, 40 normal schools are to be founded for training rural teachers to meet the specific needs of the students in the areas in which they will teach. The President attributed much of the illiteracy in rural areas to a lack of teachers recruited from the rural population and trained especially for rural schools.

As far as secondary education goes, President Dutra thinks the main need is to get away from the old molds of classical, rigid, and uniform training and give secondary schools “a wider scope, greater flexibility, and a more comprehensive and dynamic social awareness.” The number of Brazilian adolescents attending secondary school has been growing rapidly in recent years. Fifty-six thousand were enrolled in 1932. 213,000 in 1943, and

260,000 in 1946. The 1,180 secondary schools are overcrowded and understaffed. President Dutra said the number of schools must be at least doubled and immediate measures must be taken to expand and improve the teaching staff.

Turning to agricultural education, the President stressed the need of spreading the knowledge of up-to-date farming methods, especially the use of mechanized equipment. Important steps taken in this field during the year were the promulgation of the new Organic Law of Agricultural Education and the erection of the new Agricultural College on the Rio-São Paulo Highway.

HEALTH.—The President opened the section on health by giving some interesting facts about Brazil's population. The 1940 census showed that the country has both a high birth rate and a high death rate. As a result, over 42 percent of the population is under 14 years of age. President Dutra expressed particular concern about the high infant mortality rate. Of the 2,000,000 babies born annually in Brazil, nearly 500,000 die before they are a year old.

He told of the continuous struggle against disease that is being carried on in spite of a severe shortage of doctors, nurses, and hospitals, and pointed out the need for a carefully planned health program for the country as a whole. A National Health Code, soon to be presented to Congress, has been prepared to help meet this need.

During 1946 a Fund for Assistance to Hospitals and special institutions to fight malaria and cancer were created, and an intensive campaign against tuberculosis was begun. In addition, the Government stimulated medical research programs and sent representatives to various Inter-American congresses and conferences on health problems.

SOCIAL WELFARE.—The President reported that the great majority of urban workers are now protected by social security. However, taking the country as a whole, only about 19 percent of the population has this protection. The Second Inter-American Conference on Social Security is to be held in Rio de Janeiro in November of this year.

The Government is actively concerned with raising the nutritional level of the people. More funds are to be steered into agricultural credit and into any undertakings that will improve the quantity, quality, and distribution of food products.

In order to combat the acute housing shortage, that Brazil, like most other countries, has been facing, the Popular Housing Foundation was established. This Foundation will make loans for the construction or purchase of moderately-priced homes.

With money appropriated in the 1947 budget the Government plans to expand pre-natal and post-natal care programs and to give increased assistance to sick and delinquent children and to large families.

LABOR AND IMMIGRATION.—The President cited two important decree-laws issued in 1946 to regulate elections in labor unions and, in view of controversies over the interpretation of the new constitution, recommended that the Congress pass additional laws on this subject so that labor unions cannot become mere political tools.

Realizing the country's need for more manpower to help develop its resources, the Government took measures to increase immigration. Brazil's representatives on the Inter-Governmental Committee on Refugees were instructed to sign an agreement providing for the entrance into Brazil of war refugees selected, with an eye

for their ability to meet Brazil's social, economic, and ethnic needs, by Brazilian Commissions already in Europe. Only farmers, technicians, and skilled workmen and their families are wanted. About 60,000 refugees are expected to arrive in 1947. In addition, new agreements are to be signed with countries that have habitually supplied Brazil with immigrants, providing for the same type of workers as those to be admitted under the agreement with the Committee on Refugees.

ECONOMIC SITUATION.—The outstanding feature of the economic situation, according to the President, is the inflation that has resulted from a scarcity of durable and perishable goods and a superabundance of currency. Government action in the face of this state of affairs has taken two lines: (1) an attempt to increase imports and internal production; and (2) an attempt to decrease the amount of currency in circulation.

Agriculture

At the outset of 1946 one of the worst shortages was that of meat. The Government had to assume emergency powers over its production and internal distribution and to restrict exports greatly. With the aim of improving the country's cattle, 5,500,000 cruzeiros (the cruzeiro equals about \$.05) were spent from the regular budget for the importation of pure-blooded sires, and a special credit of 10,000,000 cruzeiros was opened for additional sires to be sold at cost to Brazilian cattlemen.

Expansion of the principal food crops was stimulated during 1946 by increased Government financial and technical aid to farmers. Sugar produced during the year amounted to 18,000,000 bags—2,700,000 more than were produced in 1945. As a result, sugar rationing was abolished. Sugar producers are now

obliged to spend at least two cruzeiros per bag of sugar on medical assistance for their employees. Thousands of bags of seed wheat are being purchased for use in the wheat-growing areas of Brazil, and the Government is considering a nation-wide program to increase storage and transportation facilities for wheat.

The process of dividing large estates and helping rural workers to acquire land of their own was intensified during the year. Credits totaling 16,500,000 cruzeiros were granted to prospective settlers in the new "Agricultural Colonies." Over 5,000 families have already been settled on their own land, and before the program is over the Government hopes to settle 75,000 more.

Special attention is being given to the colonization of the lowlands near Rio de Janeiro, where a considerable amount of land has been made habitable through drainage work. A plan has been worked out for the development of 1,780,000 acres in this area; this will include 60,000 lots capable of supporting 300,000 people. One of the important results of the project will be the contribution it will make to solving the food supply problem of the Federal District.

In order to speed up the mechanization of agriculture the Government, through the Bank of Brazil, imported from the United States 40,000,000 cruzeiros' worth of tractors and other agricultural machinery. Eighty training centers are to be established, which will offer courses on the use of agricultural machinery, veterinary care, and home economics.

To help along the cooperative movement the *Caixa de Crédito Cooperativo* (Cooperative Credit Fund) was set up to supply cheap and easy credit for cooperatives.

Transportation

The President estimated that Brazil's railroads are in immediate need of 20,000

cars and 1,000 engines. A start was made toward meeting this need during 1946 by ordering 3,000 new cars. The Government bought the railroad line connecting the port of Santos with Jundiaí from the São Paulo Railway Company for 531,000,000 cruzeiros, an action which is expected to stimulate the economic development of the region around Santos.

Turning to the problem of port facilities, President Dutra said that docks are being extended and new warehouses constructed at Santos, Rio de Janeiro, and many other ports.

Funds were granted to the National Highway Department and to state highway departments for the extension of the country's highway system and the repair of heavily traveled roads.

Fuels

In spite of measures taken to increase the amount of coal produced, the annual output is still less than 2,000,000 tons a year. Six or seven times as much as this is needed to meet present demands, and the President urged an intensive search for new deposits.

Petroleum reserves in Bahia (discovered in 1939) are estimated to amount to 9,500,000 barrels, and reserves of natural gas to 1,000,000,000 cubic meters. The production of petroleum is now limited because the capacity of the one refinery in the area is only 200 barrels a day. In order to remedy this situation a mixed company (financed jointly by the Government and private capital), "The National Petroleum Refinery," is being formed. This refinery will have a capital of 50,000,000 cruzeiros, and will produce 2,500 barrels of crude petroleum a day.

Iron

Brazil still has much to do to fulfill its commitments under the agreement of 1942

with Great Britain and the United States on the development of the huge iron deposits in the Rio Doce Valley. (See BULLETIN May-June 1947, p. 343.) Forty percent, or 156,000,000 cruzeiros' worth, of the work remaining to be done is slated for 1947.

Wood

A slight improvement in transportation facilities made it possible for sawmills to increase production during 1946 from 17 percent of capacity to 25 percent. This meant that more lumber was available for internal needs and for export to River Plate markets.

The President urged the unification and expansion of reforestation programs.

Steel

The country's new steel plant, Volta Redonda, produced during 1946 98,000 tons of pig iron and 86,000 tons of steel ingots. The coke oven produced 133,500 tons of coke as well as various byproducts such as benzol, naphtha, and sulphate of ammonia. It is expected that production of finished steel products will total 250,000 tons during 1947. Provision was made for the sale of Volta Redonda products through carefully selected distributors in the cities of Pôrto Alegre, São Paulo, Rio de Janeiro, and Salvador.

The output of the coal mines at Santa Catarina, which supply coal for Volta Redonda, is increasing; over 151,000 tons were produced in 1946.

At Volta Redonda and Santa Catarina nearly 1,000 homes for employees were built during the year. In addition, a large hospital was begun at Volta Redonda, and various vocational courses as well as a new secondary school were opened.

Textiles

The textile industry expanded rapidly during the war. In 1946 Brazil found it-

self with 219,000,000 yards of surplus cotton textiles and made use of the opportunity to sign agreements with Argentina, Uruguay, Chile, and Paraguay that will assure it of markets for its textiles after competition becomes more acute.

Foreign commerce

President Dutra said that it is planned to use a good part of the country's financial assets abroad (which amount to nearly a half billion dollars) for the purchase of machinery and equipment for use on farms, in industries, and in the improvement of transportation facilities.

In regard to exports, he reported that during 1946 steps were taken on the one hand to restrict the exportation of goods considered essential for domestic consumption, and, on the other, to assure markets for the country's surplus goods. The value of 1946 exports was 50 percent over the 1945 value.

The price of coffee remained high. As a result of the expanded buying power in the United States and the reopening of European markets, the supply is far below the demand.

In order to reestablish commercial relations interrupted by the war, trade agreements were signed with France, Belgium, Finland, and Czechoslovakia.

Finances

The country started 1946 with an even greater deficit than the one with which it had started 1945. The Government had to adopt a policy of keeping down public expenditures by carrying on only the most urgently needed services, and at the same time to take steps to increase receipts.

Expenditures during 1946 amounted to 14,200,000,000 cruzeiros and receipts to only 11,600,000,000 cruzeiros, so there was a 2,600,000,000-cruzeiro deficit. The 1945 and 1946 deficits were attributed by the

President largely to increases in the salaries of civilian and military personnel on the federal payroll.

The internal debt is relatively small, having amounted on December 31, 1946 to about 9,965,000,000 cruzeiros. The external debt on that date stood as follows:

Loans in pounds.....	74,000,000
Loans in dollars.....	110,000,000
Loans in gold francs.....	229,000,000
Loans in paper francs.....	273,000,000

Brazil assisted in the organization of the International Monetary Fund and the International Bank of Reconstruction and Development. Credits of nearly 254,000,000 cruzeiros have been placed at the disposal of the latter.

Foreign investments in Brazil continue to increase. "We open our doors to foreign capital," said the President, "as long as it contributes to the rational exploitation of our natural resources and to the creation of new industries."

Paper money in circulation increased from 17,530,000,000 cruzeiros at the end of 1945 to 20,489,000,000 cruzeiros at the end of 1946. However, the Government managed to hold the amount of money issued during 1946 below the amount issued during 1945—a hopeful sign in the struggle against inflation.

A new banking law, designed to give the country a banking system that will prevent the kind of inflationary crisis it is now going through, was worked out and presented to Congress for approval. It provides for a Central Bank and for various specialized credit institutions.

The expansion of the nation's network of banks slowed up during 1946. Only 95 new banks were organized, as compared with 256 in 1943, 275 in 1944, and 306 in 1945.

NATIONAL DEFENSE.—Brazil spends 35 percent of the national income on its armed forces, but as the President pointed

out, a good part of this money goes for non-military purposes such as education, health, and public assistance. With the general expansion of the country's economy this percentage will probably be appreciably reduced.

Military highlights of 1946 were the continued reduction of the armed forces and the initiation of a general revision of the nation's military organization, based on the experience gained during World War II.

The United States has now turned over to the Brazilian Government all fifteen of the air bases it established in Brazil during the war. Surplus equipment at the bases was sold to Brazil at a low price—M. G. R.

Message of the President of Guatemala

March 1 in Guatemala saw the opening of the third Congress under the democratic constitution of 1945. The date is traditional; the chief activity of the day is a summing up by the President of the nation's progress in the year past, an appraisal of the job ahead.

For President Juan José Arévalo it marked the completion of a second year. The tone of his 1946 message¹ was one of triumph that the work of excavating and of erecting a framework—Revolution and Constitution—was accomplished. This year's report is that of an established householder showing his family what their cooperative efforts have brought them in community life, in personal comforts, in security, and in beauty.

The claims of Guatemala concerning Belize (British Honduras) were given first importance in foreign relations.

Referring to the long-standing desire of the Guatemalan people to join their

neighbors in a Republic of Central America, he reported the elimination of passports between El Salvador and Guatemala for citizens of the two countries and the signing of a pact providing for their "gradual federation."

Common aims and interests were stressed in his meeting with the President of Mexico in Tapachula near the common frontier.

Distinguished visitors entertained during the year included Dr. Betancourt, President of the Revolutionary Junta of Venezuela, Admiral Halsey of the United States, Dr. Haya de la Torre, Aprista leader from Peru, and the Foreign Ministers of Mexico and Ecuador.

Guatemala was represented by her Minister of Foreign Affairs at the General Assembly of the United Nations and by the Ministers of the Treasury and National Economy at the Conference of Governors of the International Monetary Fund.

The implementation of municipal and electoral laws and of penal and police reforms, which were explicitly provided for by the Constitution, gave opportunity for effectual cooperation between the legislative and executive branches of the government. Municipal elections throughout the country were followed by regional conferences of mayors and governors. The President regarded the difficulties of municipal elections as a spur to civic education.

The armed forces came in for a word of praise. As servants of the people, they fulfilled their function of maintaining public order, meanwhile heightening their efficiency through sweeping reorganization and modernization.

Revenues for the fiscal year 1945-46 had more than doubled over those for the previous year. The current annual budget is 33,351,420 quetzales² (about 3 million higher than that of last year), and the De-

¹ *Bulletin, June 1946, page 345.*

² *1 quetzal equals one dollar U. S. cy.*

ember 31 public debt of 2,186,735 quetzales was more than matched by a 2,469,111 margin of income over expenditure in the first quarter of 1947.

The newly-established Bank of Guatemala and its subsidiary, the National Credit Corporation, have already proved a guarantee of monetary stability and a stimulus to production and financial transactions in general.

The Chief Executive looked with satisfaction on the protection afforded the working population by the compulsory Social Security Law and the Labor Code, the latter a product of two years of discussion and analysis.

Agricultural advancement is of primary importance to a nation of farmers. Widespread irrigation for reclamation was undertaken by the government, as well as the improvement of irrigation methods in many other areas. Four large estates were acquired and resold to small farmers.

All Central America has watched the progress of Guatemala's Agricultural Reclamation and Experiment Center at Pop-tún in the northern Petén district and President Arévalo reported with pride that more than a thousand workers were now engaged in the project. From rejuvenated lands they were harvesting more than 25 different crops varying from henequen to garden vegetables.

Other experimental stations specialize in reforestation, wheat culture, grape raising, and the use of modern machinery in diversified farming. The Ministry of Education has cooperated with the Ministry of Agriculture in organizing some 40 agricultural clubs throughout farming areas.

Anthrax and cholera vaccination of hogs was undertaken by the government on a large scale. On account of the spread of hoof-and-mouth disease through Mexico, the frontier was closed and sanitation squads worked hard to prevent infection.

Shortages of sugar and grain in 1945 caused the government to import large quantities of these commodities from Argentina and Nicaragua. Improved domestic crops in 1946 helped alleviate scarcities.

The establishment of eight White Cross free clinics and five day nurseries, which dispense food and clothing to 600 poor children, was a real accomplishment for the people last year. Two thousand two hundred children of workers' families are getting the food they should have through the efforts of a women's organization which cooperates closely with the government program of social service. Typhoid and tuberculosis were attacked with vaccines, modern treatment, and health education.

Public education, said the President who was formerly an educator, had been completely overhauled this last year. Training of secondary and pre-school teachers, commercial and industrial courses, secondary curricula and methods of grading had all been brought up to modern standards. Three kindergartens, 39 urban primary schools, 224 rural schools, 3 adult night schools, and an industrial and farm school were opened during the year. While at the lowest educational level the literacy campaign continued with the distribution of 10,400 texts and four traveling schools began their rounds, the government created a commission of scholars to collect, reprint, and distribute the "Classics of the Isthmus"—the literature which Central America has produced since Independence was achieved in the second decade of the 19th century.

The President reported the investment of 1,300,000 quetzales in public works: a workers' colony of 204 houses, markets, additions and improvements to schools, orphanages, and prisons. He voiced the government's interest in the electrification of all communities and reported installation completed in two areas, with three

more about to be completed, and two in progress. The sum of 283,000 quetzales were put at the disposal of local officials for the installation of water and sewerage systems.

Transportation improved through the licensing of several foreign airlines, modernization of National Aviation Company equipment, and the construction of nine arterial and secondary highways and eight bridges.

The pride of Guatemala is its modern and beautiful capital city. In closing, Dr. Arévalo reported with "special satisfaction" extensive improvements and beautification to the Capital.

Reelection of President Trujillo

In the May 16 election in which his Dominican Party won every seat in the Senate and all but two in the Chamber of Deputies, President Rafael Trujillo was overwhelmingly reelected to office. This new five-year term continues the political prominence which the President has maintained for seventeen years. He served the two terms of 1930-1934 and 1934-1938 as President of the Dominican Republic, took Supreme Command of the Army and Navy in 1938 when he declined to accept renomination, and became President once more in 1942.

New International Bridge

A treaty between Guatemala and El Salvador has been made for the construction of an international bridge over the River Paz.

The cost of the bridge is to be borne in equal part by both countries, and nationals will make up the personnel. Bids on two different types of structures will be opened on July 19, 1947, by a joint commission which will decide which is the more suitable.

A civil engineer from each country will oversee the work, which is scheduled to be completed six months after the signing of a contract with the winning construction company.

Publications of the Pan American Union, January-June, 1947

The various offices and divisions of the Pan American Union prepare monographs, booklets, and leaflets on many subjects in the field of Pan American affairs. These publications provide useful material for students and teachers, and make available to interested groups and individuals the technical information compiled through various phases of Pan American cooperation.

In addition to the *Bulletin of the Pan American Union*, issued in Spanish, English, and Portuguese, the following publications appeared during the first six months of 1947:

COLUMBUS MEMORIAL LIBRARY:

The Pan American Bookshelf, an annotated list of the books received in the Library of the Pan American Union. Monthly, \$1.00 a year. Bookshelf Index for 1946.

COUNSELOR'S OFFICE:

The Inter-American System. A description of the international organization of the 21 American republics. \$0.25.

Pan American Day Poster by Cuban artist, Mario Carreño.

Manual for Students and Teachers. (Contains excerpts from Gabriela Mistral's Pledge for Youth in the Americas, radio play, music and directions for folk dances of Brazil, Costa Rica, Peru and Uruguay, geography quiz, games, puzzles.)

Latin American Song Books and References for Guidance in Planning Fiestas (selected list).

Program Suggestions for Pan American Day.

Coffee in the Americas. Series of illustrated studies for elementary and high school students.

Acta Final de la IV Asamblea General del Instituto Panamericano de Geografía e Historia y de la III Reunión Panamericana de Consulta sobre Cartografía. (Serie de Congresos y Conferencias No. 49.) Spanish. \$0.15.

Acta Final de la XII Conferencia Sanitaria Panamericana (Serie de Congresos y Conferencias No. 51). Spanish. \$0.25.

DIVISION OF AGRICULTURAL COOPERATION:
La Agricultura en los Estados Unidos. \$0.50.

DIVISION OF ECONOMIC INFORMATION:
Commercial Pan America
National Economy of Panama. \$0.10.
National Economy of Guatemala. \$0.10
O Petróleo Mexicano. \$0.20.

DIVISION OF INTELLECTUAL COOPERATION
Higher Education in Latin America:

Volume VI, *The Universities of Costa Rica, El Salvador, Honduras, Guatemala, Nicaragua, and Panama*. By Ellen Gut, Ben Carruthers, and Theodore Apstein. Monograph. \$0.50.

The Exchange of Students and Teachers Between the United States and Latin America. Mimeographed. Revised.

Opportunities for Summer Study in Latin America, 1947 (and Supplement). By Theo R. Crevenna. Mimeographed.

A Few Suggestions to G. I.'s on Study in Latin America. Mimeographed.

Latin American Universities. A directory. Mimeographed.

English Translations of Latin American Literature. A bibliography. Mimeographed.

Latin American Children's Books in English Translation and Stories Based on Latin American Folklore. A bibliography. Mimeographed.

Some Sources of Free and Inexpensive Teaching Materials on Latin America. A list. Mimeographed.

Supplementary Materials for Spanish Classes. Mimeographed.

Correio.¹ No 14. Mimeographed.

Pontos de Vista.¹ No. 9, *Dois Povos: Dois Polos no Ideal Educativo*. Mimeographed.

Instituciones, Personas y Revistas Interesadas en la Rehabilitación de los Ciegos. Tentative list. Mimeographed.

¹ Distributed only in Brazil.

Some Periodicals in English Dealing with Latin America. A list. Mimeographed.

Contemporary Artists of Latin America:

Carreño. By José Gómez Sicre. \$0.50.

DIVISION OF LABOR AND SOCIAL INFORMATION:
Housing and Planning No. 4. English edition. Mimeographed bulletin.

FOREIGN TRADE ADVISER:
Comercio Interamericano, a monthly trade news letter. Formerly called *Noticiero*.

DIVISION OF SPECIAL PUBLICATIONS:
NATIONS:
Panama. \$0.10.

JURIDICAL DIVISION:
Status of the Pan American Treaties and Conventions, with text in English, French, Spanish, and Portuguese. Revised to January 1, 1947.

Codification of International Law in the Americas, with text in English, Spanish, and Portuguese. Law and Treaty Series No. 20.

Opinion of the Inter-American Juridical Committee on the Project Submitted by the Delegation of Guatemala to the Inter-American Conference on Problems of War and Peace, Mexico 1945, entitled Defense and Preservation of Democracy in America against the Possible Establishment of Anti-democratic Regimes in the Continent. Transmitted to the Governments of the American Republics, through the Pan American Union, for consideration at the Ninth International Conference of American States. Text in English, Spanish, and Portuguese.

Latin American Treaty Developments, 1944 (Law and Treaty Series No. 21).

MUSIC DIVISION:
El Estado Presente de la Música en México. The Present State of Music in Mexico, by Otto Mayer-Serra. Music Series No. 14. \$0.50.

TRAVEL DIVISION:
La Carretera Panamericana. Revised. Spanish edition. Mimeographed.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE PAN AMERICAN UNION, WASHINGTON, D. C.

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MUSIC SERIES

Partial List of Latin American Music Obtainable in the U. S., \$0.20; List of Recordings of Latin American Songs and Dances, \$0.30; 14 Traditional Spanish Songs from Texas, \$0.30; Notes on the History of Music Exchange between the Americas, \$0.25; The Music of Argentina, \$0.20; The Music of Brazil, \$0.25; Carlos Chávez: Catalog of His Works, \$0.50; Selected References in English on Latin American Music, \$0.10; El Estado Presente de la Música en México, The Present State of Music in Mexico, by Otto Mayer-Serra, \$0.50.

COMMERCIAL PAN AMERICA—\$1.00 a year (mimeographed)

PANORAMA—10 cents a copy

A record of cultural events in the Americas. (Mimeographed.)

THE PAN AMERICAN BOOKSHELF—\$1.00 a year

A monthly annotated list of the books received in the Library of the Pan American Union

BIBLIOGRAPHIC SERIES

Bibliographies on Pan American topics, such as Inter-American Relations, History, and Description, Children's Books on Latin America, Hemisphere Defense, Bookstores and Publishers in Latin America, English Translations of Latin American Literature, and other topics

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THE PAN AMERICAN UNION

WASHINGTON, D. C.

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THE PAN AMERICAN UNION, now 57 years old, is an international organization created and maintained by the twenty-one American Republics: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, the United States, Uruguay, and Venezuela. Originally known as the International Bureau of the American Republics, it was established in 1890 in accordance with a resolution passed April 14 of that year by the First International Conference of American States, which convened at Washington in October 1889. April 14 is celebrated annually throughout the Americas as Pan American Day.

The work of the Union was greatly expanded by resolutions of the Second Conference, held at Mexico City in 1901-2; the Third, at Rio de Janeiro in 1906; the Fourth, at Buenos Aires in 1910; the Fifth, at Santiago, Chile, in 1923; the Sixth, at Habana in 1928; the Seventh, at Montevideo in 1933; the Eighth, at Lima in 1938; and by other inter-American conferences. The creation of machinery for the orderly settlement of inter-American disputes is one of the outstanding achievements of the Pan American system, but more important still is the continental public opinion that demanded such procedure.

PURPOSE AND ORGANIZATION

The purpose of the Pan American Union is to promote friendship and close relations among the Republics of the American Continent and peace and security within their borders by fostering constructive cooperation among them. The Union is supported by annual contributions

from all the countries, in amounts proportional to population, and its services are freely available to officials and private citizens alike. Its affairs are administered by a Director General and an Assistant Director, elected by and responsible to a Governing Board composed of one member from each American Republic.

ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS

The administrative divisions of the Pan American Union are organized to carry out the purposes for which it was created. There are special divisions dealing with foreign trade, statistics, economics, intellectual cooperation, music, juridical matters, agricultural cooperation, travel, and labor and social information. All these divisions maintain close relations with official and unofficial bodies in the countries members of the Union. The Columbus Memorial Library contains 138,500 volumes and 2,400 maps. The BULLETIN of the Pan American Union, published monthly in English, Spanish, and Portuguese, is the official organ of the institution. For a list of other publications of the Union, see the inside back cover.

PAN AMERICAN CONFERENCES

The Pan American Union also serves as the permanent organ of the International Conferences of American States, usually referred to as the Pan American Conferences. In addition to preparing the programs and regulations, the Union gives effect to the conclusions of the Conferences by conducting special inquiries and investigations and by convening or arranging for special or technical conferences in the intervals between the International Conferences.



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(The contents of previous issues of the BULLETIN of the PAN AMERICAN UNION can be found in the "Readers' Guide" in your library)

ILLUSTRATION AT SIDE: VIEW OF THE MOUNTAINS, PANAMA
(Photograph by Flatau)





Photograph by Fritz Henle

THE MAIN SQUARE, MEXICO CITY

A year and a half ago the Mexican capital was the scene of the Inter-American Conference on Problems of War and Peace at which the famous Act of Chapultepec was approved.

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The American Regional System

ALBERTO LLERAS

Director General of the Pan American Union

PERHAPS America has before it no more weighty question than how to assure, without clash or antagonism, either moral or ideological, the preservation of the Pan American System within the framework of the United Nations. Such a clash, such antagonism, would not last long. As soon as they arose, if they should arise, they would be eliminated automatically, but we should be obliged to choose between the two systems. The mere hypothesis makes the conflict appear extremely serious; in order to bring out the necessity that the two systems should live in harmony, one has only to say that if America, after an irreparable disagreement with the United Nations, should determine to preserve Pan Americanism, the United Nations could not continue to exist. And that, if Pan Americanism were to be

eliminated as incompatible with the United Nations, humanity would lose an essential factor in international peace and security, and above all, a stage in the gradual development of international law would be destroyed, causing an abrupt reversion to the Napoleonic era.

It is well known, and therefore it is not indiscreet to recall it, that a considerable part of the European nations and many great internationalists of the Old World do not give as much importance as we do to the remarkable development of American international law. Furthermore, there have always been those high in the realm of learning or politics who scorn our achievements and consider impertinent the statement, which we Americans believe we can honestly make, that in no other part of the world, and at no other period in history, has a group of nations been governed by more lofty precepts, by more righteous principles, or by more effective

Address delivered by Dr. Lleras when the National University of Colombia conferred on him the degree of Doctor honoris causa. (El Tiempo, Bogotá, April 27, 1947.)

procedure. This is not mere American vanity. In nothing have the inhabitants of this part of the globe been more humble than in recognizing, even more amply than necessary, that the greater and better part of their culture originated outside America, and that, as an imported culture, it continues to exercise a predominant influence on our existence.

But there are fields in which we should put a definite limit to this general belief, since whatever may be the ultimate source of our principles, the fact is that we have created our own life, our own experience, and with faith and success have put into practice a series of political concepts that in the other hemisphere are considered excellent but impracticable formulas. They are indeed impracticable within the particular way of life of other nations. Moreover, from America these concepts have spread and attempts, some disastrous, others successful, have been made to put them into effect on a worldwide scale.

The League of Nations at Geneva must surely have had Asiatic and European antecedents that went back almost to the dawn of history. But the League arose as a policy and was accepted as a new fact in the universe only when an American power, victorious in a world war, obtained, as the only price for its decisive participation, the implantation of doctrines that statesmen in the other part of the world looked upon with misgiving. They later managed to dampen the practical application of these doctrines.

Twenty-five years later, the same idea, after having been killed by the selfish interests and passions, the weakness and the pettiness of many great powers, had a resurgence, and again it was an American nation that advanced it, secured its adoption, developed it, named it, and put it into effect. One may well ask whether, on these two occasions, peace—supposing that

the same side had been victorious without American intervention—would have been made on anything like the same terms. Would it not have been, rather, the usual peace—the dictate of force, the germ of vengeance, the seed of future war—while humanity would not have had even the satisfaction and hope of being represented and ennobled in an ideal seeking to put an end to barbarism, violence, depredation, deceit, the absence of law?

But that American influence which in all fairness may be symbolized by two names—Wilson, Roosevelt—is not contrary to the slow, serious, scholarly, and orderly formation of American international law, a body of law which has laid down the rules for the conduct of our States, not only in their relations with each other, but also in any relation with other States outside the Continent. Even if this were not true, how would it have been possible for the United States of America, which in declarations, agreements, resolutions, and continental treaties was preaching an international policy for urgent application in America, to have adopted another, totally different policy after two world wars, in which its participation had been decisive? American law has never been adopted merely as a regional convention inapplicable in the rest of the world, but rather as a policy *erga omnes*, and all our States have recognized the right of any nation in the world to request that its juridical relations with the American nations should be governed by similar standards. We have expressed an ideal, in the first place an immediate ideal for ourselves, because we know that we are capable of achieving it. This ideal may be shared by the world if some day it wishes to and can live, like us, under international law, in peace and security. And while we recognize in the world at large the

existence of heterogeneous and contradictory interests that do not permit a development like that of our American law, we do not therefore abandon the view that later and in different circumstances, such law should be adopted, not because of our power but because of its efficacy and already proven convenience.

For the first thing that has been proved, objectively and, it seems to me, irrefutably, is that this international law is useful—not only, as some people in the Old World believe, for a continent without dramas analogous to those incited by the formidable pressure of the vital interests of large and small powers crowded into a small and necessarily inflammable territory, but in any situation and under any circumstances. America had and has settled the most serious problem that can arise or has arisen in the field of international law. This is the problem of how the largest world power and the smallest and most defenseless nations can live together, without the use of force. This balance, reached after severe trials, which quickly proved that if it were a question of power there would be no country able to oppose imperialist expansion, was reached only through law, that is, a series of words uttered with the good faith of the American States—words more powerful, in America, than surreptitious fortifications, veteran armies, the severest oppression, or the most violent will to conquest. Look at the non-American world and see whether this miracle has ever occurred there. And observe how whenever a nation had enough power to create an empire, it did not stop until it had one, overcoming whole peoples, crushing and enslaving them, in Europe, in Asia, in Africa, until it was not strong enough to preserve this empire. But in America, when the rapacious history of humanity

began to be repeated, a fragile wall of words and rules, the product of the mind, unsupported by force, halted this malign process forever. Why should we not be proud of this purely American, typically American, achievement, so far unsurpassed in any other region of the universe?

After the Dumbarton Oaks Proposals had been submitted to the consideration of the American republics, the Mexico Conference took place. That Conference, planned to consider the problems of the war and postwar period, seemed to have little political scope with respect to the evolution of the principles of international law already sanctioned. Nevertheless, Colombia proposed that there should be a special section of the Conference exclusively for considering American political questions, and this suggestion was approved. Thus economic questions were relegated to second place unexpectedly and as if unpremeditatedly. The countries of the hemisphere, impelled by the need of once more defining the relationships uniting them, before the world organization assumed definite form, took some surprising steps, which for many years had been the object of thought and of cautious postponement at inter-American meetings. This climax of Pan Americanism was not a caprice nor a coincidence. On the contrary: it was the vigorous reaffirmation that the nations of this hemisphere, eager to contribute in the highest and most unselfish way to the organization of the war-torn world, desired nevertheless to give to their regional system the greatest efficiency, the most complete development, within the framework (already known) of the United Nations, in the certainty that this framework would have to be ample enough to allow the existence and strengthening of regional organizations, such as the Pan

American organization, pure in character and lofty in purpose.

Two facts, then, should be pointed out: that at Mexico the general features of the world organization, which were already known, were the object of consideration by the Conference; and that the same—or almost the same—representatives of the American nations were present at both meetings. Therefore, when one speaks of the texts approved at Mexico and San Francisco one cannot in comparing them overlook that both pledge the faith of the American nations, and that in interpreting them any appearance of antagonism or contradiction should be eliminated in favor of explanations making the text more harmonious and consonant with the spirit prevailing at both meetings among the American States. This same criterion should be used in observing that the United States, which made no reservations to the Act of Chapultepec or to the other resolutions passed at Mexico, had already signed the Dumbarton Oaks Proposals, with the representatives of the Soviet Union, Great Britain, and China. These Proposals which, it is well known, were influenced by Franklin D. Roosevelt, were being prepared when Señor Eduardo Santos, former President of Colombia, visited the United States. From his conversations with President Roosevelt he drew the conclusion that it was possible, as well as necessary, to extend the pledge of solidarity to any nation in the hemisphere that was attacked, no matter who the aggressor. This is one of the essential principles of the Act of Chapultepec. It is, then, impossible that so many governments and so many eminent men should have been mistaken as to what they proposed to do, and that after all they should have consented to the destruction of the solid Pan American edifice in San Francisco. Fortunately this did not occur.

Mr. Warren Austin, the present representative of the United States to the United Nations, was in fact at Mexico City and played a decisive part in the final shaping of the agreements made there. The same was true of Democratic Senator Tom Connally, at that time chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate, and later a United States delegate to San Francisco.

In the first place it must be remarked that the existence of an American regional system would be justified if only as an implementation of Chapter VI of the United Nations Charter, which is concerned with the pacific settlement of disputes. It is worth while to pause a moment to consider a peculiarity of the international organization which is in contrast to the American system: neither the Assembly nor the Security Council of the United Nations has a purpose higher than that of preventing the rupture of the peace and security of the world, while the American system has as its purpose the preservation of a system of law in international relations which by its just application and its principles prevents war. Thus, the Security Council is not primarily concerned with methods for the peaceful solution of conflicts, and the Charter is limited to enumerating a series of possible procedures, all applied and applicable in America and some of typically American origin. But it is evident that the Council and the United Nations in general have a pragmatic purpose for which they are granted innumerable means. This purpose is to prevent war, to subdue those involved in it—not only those who provoke it, we must note. Therefore we find the juridical concept of aggression, which is so fundamental in Pan Americanism and which in the Act of Chapultepec is as clearly defined as an article of the Penal

Code, mentioned in the Charter of the United Nations only incidentally among the purposes and principles of the organization: "*To maintain international peace and security, and to that end: to take effective collective measures for the prevention and removal of threats to the peace, and for the suppression of acts of aggression or other breaches of the peace . . .*" The American juridical principle in force in this respect is not only definite but more advanced. It considers that in all war there is a crime and a criminal, the aggressor. Therefore American solidarity is invoked against "*any attempt on the part of a . . . State against the integrity or inviolability of the territory, the sovereignty or the political independence of an American State,*" which is regarded "*as an act of aggression against all the American States.*" The same Act of Chapultepec, solving one of the most complex and controversial questions of recent years, gives an unequivocal definition of aggression when it states: "*In any case invasion by armed forces of one State into the territory of another trespassing boundaries established by treaty and demarcated in accordance therewith shall constitute an act of aggression.*"

This substantial difference is precisely what gives most importance to relations between the regional and global systems. Herein lies, as we shall see, the adaptability and suitability of both. Still more: the need of the American nations that both should last.

We stated that the Charter of the United Nations leaves a wide margin for the peaceful settlement of disputes, because the concern of the world organization is that there be accord, and not the manner by which it is reached. Article 33 of the Charter says: "*The parties to any dispute, the continuance of which is likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security, shall, first of all, seek a solution by*

negotiation, enquiry, mediation, conciliation, arbitration, judicial settlement, resort to regional agencies or arrangements, or other peaceful means of their own choice. The Security Council shall, when it deems necessary, call upon the parties to settle their dispute by such means." Thus, once a controversy arises between two countries there are two courses: peaceful settlement, at the request of the Security Council, with an *ad hoc* arrangement, and using any of the means set forth in the Charter when it is a case of nations having no regional ties or previous treaties; or, if a regional system exists, peaceful settlement within the terms of that regional association *first of all*, that is, before the Security Council intervenes.

We have a complete system, susceptible of continued improvement, for the pacific settlement of conflicts that arise in America. At the present time work is going forward on the codification of such law and on the coordination of all the procedures for peaceful settlement that have been so useful in solving controversial situations through almost a century of experience. Thus neither the Security Council nor the world organization has anything to do with our conflicts as long as we are capable of settling them peacefully by our own regional procedure, whose efficacy is well proved. We have in America our negotiation, our enquiry, our mediation, our conciliation, our arbitration, and furthermore have adhered to the International Court of Justice. And each one of these procedures has rules, permanent organizations, well known steps which guarantee, as they have hitherto guaranteed, fair dealing, justice, and equity to the countries of this hemisphere. If Pan Americanism did not exist, that one provision of the Charter would make it indispensable; for the Charter does not envision procedures

and steps for pacific settlement, but the necessity that such settlements should be reached. And for this end the organization sacrifices everything. Who knows whether, because of a lack of well tested peaceful procedure, it might sacrifice even justice and law to the fundamental necessity that peace be not disturbed? We must hope that such a thing may never come to pass in connection with the Security Council's intervention in other parts of the world. But if it should happen that because of lack of information or investigation, or to prevent greater evils, the Council should commit an injustice, promoting or forcing a settlement in which the rights of one party were sacrificed, it must be acknowledged that the Council would be within its full powers, according to the Charter.

The Security Council may, of course, investigate any dispute or any situation which might lead to international friction, and it is clear that the regional system, in this case the American, is not excluded from the application of this provision. But in recommending procedures or methods for the adjustment of a dispute, there is a limitation imposed on it in connection with regional arrangements, but none in connection with countries not thus associated. This limitation is that the Council may recommend not those measures it *considers* appropriate but those that *are* appropriate. Furthermore, it must take into consideration any procedures for the settlement of the dispute which have already been adopted by the parties. In the case of American countries it is clear that the Council may not intervene with a recommendation until *first of all* the procedures of the American system have been exhausted.

So much for the peaceful settlement of controversies. The action of the inter-

national organization through preventive measures or the use of force to eliminate a threat to the peace or security of the world, taken as a result of a conflict between nations, is in charge of the Security Council, almost under its complete control and responsibility, and consequently the role of the regional organization is here less strong and autonomous. But even so, that role exists, and is not the less decisive and important. Let us consider this point, which bears so close a relation to the provisions of the Act of Chapultepec, the first American instrument to recommend the use of force against aggressors.

The San Francisco Charter says: *Nothing in the present Charter precludes the existence of regional arrangements or agencies for dealing with such matters relating to the maintenance of international peace and security as are appropriate for regional action, provided that such arrangements or agencies are consistent with the Purposes and Principles of the United Nations.* It is evident that nothing in the American system is incompatible with these purposes and principles, and that a good share of them was carried over from our public law to universal public law. It is also plain that our standards of conduct perhaps make concrete and definite advances only when they are precise about it, as when they define the aggressor and condemn war as an international crime. As for the measures for the peaceful settlement of controversies, the point is clear: The United Nations explicitly entrusts such arrangements to regional agreements. But as for coercive measures, Article 53 of the Charter provides that the Council *shall, where appropriate, utilize such regional arrangements or agencies for enforcement action under its authority.* But in the same article it is forbidden to apply coercive measures through regional agreements without authorization of the Security Council. That

prohibition, nevertheless, is closely related to a general and definite exception, set forth earlier in the Charter, in Article 51, which, without being part of the chapter on Regional Arrangements, was drafted by the committee on such topics, at the initiative of Senator Vandenberg, a United States delegate, to break the impasse brought about by the only point of supposed incompatibility between the Charter and the Act of Chapultepec. Article 51 provides: *Nothing in the present Charter shall impair the inherent right of individual or collective self-defense if an armed attack occurs against a Member of the United Nations, until the Security Council has taken the measures necessary to maintain international peace and security. Measures taken by Members in the exercise of this right of self-defense shall be immediately reported to the Security Council and shall not in any way affect the authority and responsibility of the Security Council under the present Charter to take at any time such action as it deems necessary in order to maintain or restore international peace and security.*

What then is the Act of Chapultepec? An offensive and defensive military alliance that pledges the solidarity of the hemisphere in any act of war undertaken by an American nation? No, it is a collective security agreement, made by one region of the world, with a definite purpose: To seek solidarity in the face of aggression. What aggression? Aggression by any State, American or non-American, against an American State, in the form of an attack . . . against the integrity or the inviolability of the territory or against the sovereignty or political independence of an American State, and invasion by armed forces of one State into the territory of another trespassing boundaries established by treaty and demarcated in accordance therewith. . . . The innovation is not even in the definition of the aggressor, but in the solidarity. This results in having the aggression con-

sidered as directed against all the American States, even though only one of them may have been attacked. That is, if an American State, by virtue of an act of aggression, is considered in a state of self-defense, that state of self-defense is also shared by all the American States. And therefore, since those who drafted the Charter of the United Nations carefully foresaw the necessary and proper compatibility between it and a system of law like that of the American regional organization, they did not confine themselves to recognizing the inherent right of individual self-defense but also the inherent right of collective self-defense. New words in universal law, which could be applied only to pledges of solidarity like the Act of Chapultepec, the only one now existing.

But the Act of Chapultepec is so closely bound to and coordinated with the United Nations Charter that in providing for the case of collective self-defense against aggression on an American country it also provides for the measures to be taken against such aggression. And they are essentially the same as those which the Security Council could invoke in accordance with Articles 41 and 42: The withdrawal of chiefs of diplomatic missions; the breaking of diplomatic relations; the breaking of postal, telegraphic, telephonic, and radiotelephonic relations; the interruption of economic, commercial, and financial relations; the use of armed force to prevent or repel aggression. However, they are not considered in two stages as in the United Nations Charter. The Security Council foresees two possible cases: that the first measures taken by it may suffice to make the nation or nations affected by them submit to its decisions; and that it may be necessary to take other more drastic measures once the inadequacy of the first has been demonstrated. The Act of Chapultepec, on the other hand,

considers only one case: aggression having taken place, the American States automatically enter a state of self-defense. Moreover, the corresponding measures, which can be of diverse degree, must all be instantaneous to make this defense effective and counteract aggressive action.

It may be objected that measures of force can only be taken with the consent and the authorization, or under the authority, of the Council. But this is not true under the United Nations Charter. For the Charter accepts the contingency of immediate measures of force, taken by the affected State in the exercise of its right to defend itself, with no time or way for either discussing or debating them in the Council. And the Act of Chapultepec, fortunately, does not go an inch beyond that limitation. The only difference is that the Charter emphatically authorizes collective self-defense as well as individual self-defense, and the Act of Chapultepec calls for collective self-defense whenever an American country is attacked by another American or a non-American country. Thus if anyone in any part of the world believes himself capable of attacking an American State, the Act makes it very clear and proclaims in advance that he also attacks, in identical degree, the rest of the hemisphere. And if it is anyone on our own continent, he knows this and runs the same risk. There is no neutrality in America for any act of aggression.

The Act of Chapultepec, within the modern law created by Article 51 of the Charter, is a collective agreement of self-defense fully compatible with the Charter. But it is more: being a public declaration binding the faith of the States which sign it, it facilitates instead of obstructing the application of the United Nations Charter. For the Act enumerates, not *ex post facto* but as public principles stated in advance

of any contingency, the only conditions under which the American hemisphere is judged to be in a state of self-defense. And it establishes an order in the measures of force to be taken to repel aggression which will permit the Council to examine the justice of the movement at any time. Article 51, which gives all the members of the United Nations the right of self-defense by means of force, is certainly very dangerous, but not in the case of the American continent, and far less after the signing of the Act of Chapultepec. It is dangerous in that a war of aggression could be unloosed under the guise of self-defense and afterward be extended under treaties of alliance which do not have just, clear, and juridical principles or known and limited pledges like those which compose and underlie the American international law culminating in this Act. That is why it can be said that the Act of Chapultepec contributes to and cooperates with the task of the Security Council, and with the purposes and objectives of this international organization, and that it will never be incompatible with it. The new treaty which will give that Act definitive form is, likewise, a statute complementing and regulating Article 51 for a region of the world that declares itself united for defense—irrevocably, not only by the strength of words and the terms of treaties, but by deeds.

And, finally, once having taken the measures which the Act of Chapultepec envisions and concretely defines, the regional organization is strictly obligated to communicate them to the Security Council. Thereupon the latter, far from relinquishing its powers, can at any time take new action which it deems necessary to keep or reestablish peace. It will not be confronted with a fantastic case in which a nation or a continent is attacked without being able to repel aggression

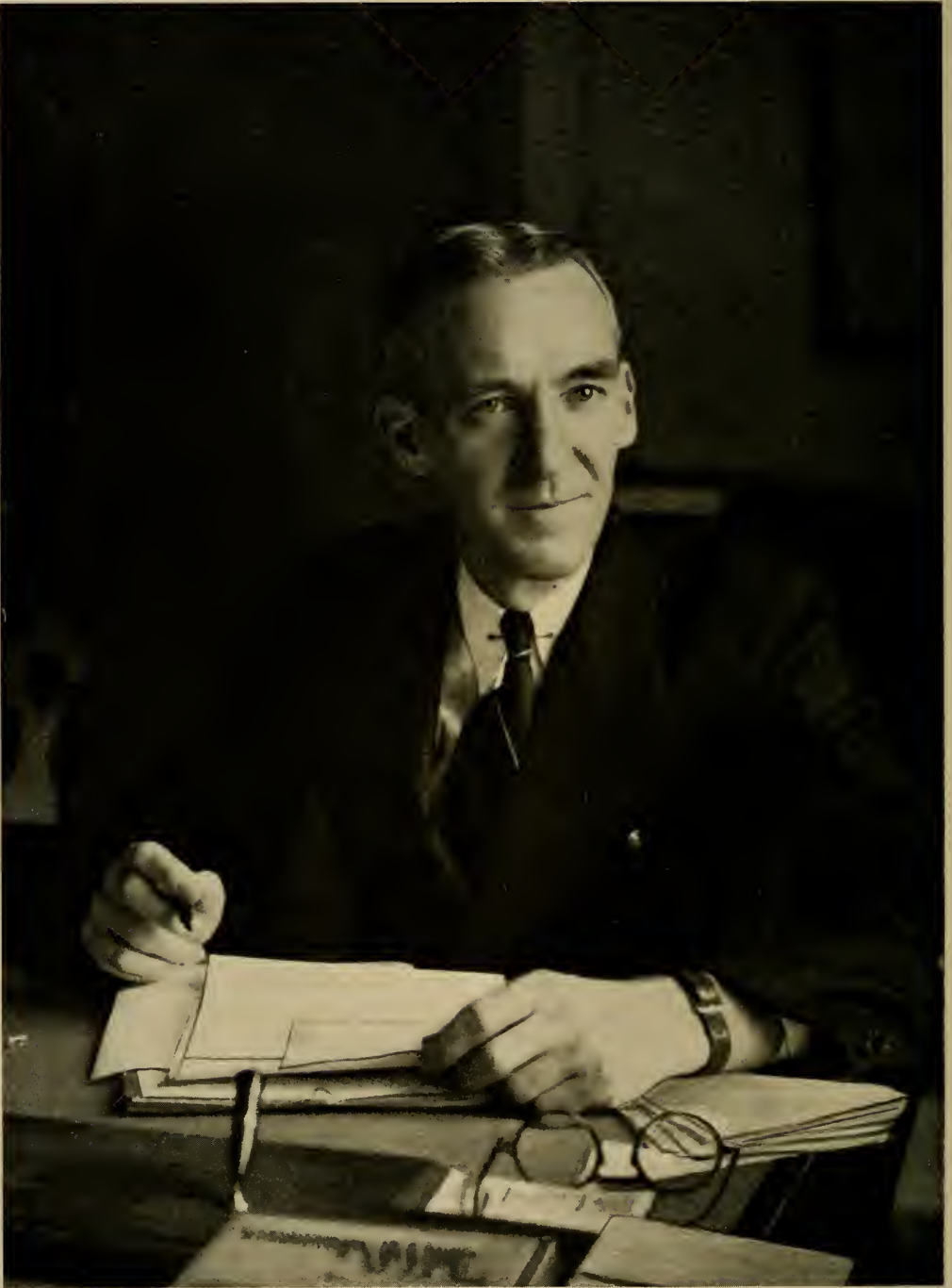
while the Council deliberates or its action is delayed by voting procedure.

Because of the existence of Article 51 of the Charter, the Act of Chapultepec and the definitive treaty which will supersede it are indispensable for American security. The Charter having recognized the right of self-defense and of immediate action by the countries as soon as they are attacked, the American States add that, for political, moral, and geographic reasons, an aggression against any one of them affects the rest equally, endangering the security of twenty-one nations. They believe that these reasons hold good today, as they have always believed from the time of their independence, long before the existence of any world security organization. But this is not a capricious declaration nor does it spring from a regionalistic spirit of isolation from the interests, problems, and difficulties of the rest of the world. For the Act of Chapultepec, following through on the principles of solidarity, made it clear that solidarity is founded on principles of law when it established that aggression on the part of one American State against another, also American, is judged by the same rule of conduct. Thus we have not proclaimed a kind of Holy Alliance against the rest of the world, nor are we moved by petty and selfish interests to defend ourselves from the rest of the globe. Instead we proclaim standards of universal conduct that we apply first to ourselves. Would there be any point or justification in sacrificing those concepts and our own security simply to avoid appearing regionalistic? Can the guarantee, today absolutely decisive, for keeping war away from America affect at all the ends and purposes of the international organization, which seeks world peace and security? On the contrary. On this solid

base the spirit of collaboration of all the peoples of the earth rests more firmly. The only regrettable thing is that there are no systems of law thus perfected on other continents which could also support the development of the United Nations.

The Act of Chapultepec is, until a definitive and substantive treaty is signed, an agreement with provisional clauses. Yet even though it was drawn up and signed under wartime powers, it was never an agreement destined to disappear nor a proclamation of an emergency principle. It contains a declaration of solidarity in the face of aggression which is of all time and for all time. This extends in definitive form the bases of the Monroe Doctrine, which can now be spoken of only in the past tense and as a very remote origin of an American policy. The Act is, moreover, a multilateral declaration of all the American States and not the affirmation of a security policy of only one country, as was the Monroe Doctrine, although the latter's usefulness in its time remains incontestable. But the Act of Chapultepec must be a definitive treaty, a fact recognized in it and later, when the regional agreement was reached in San Francisco, by the United States Secretary of State. The Conference of Rio de Janeiro is convoked¹ for this sole important purpose. The objections which have been formulated as to the compatibility of the Act with the United Nations Charter are, as has been seen, unfounded. And it is clearly most desirable for America to consolidate that conquest, which it is needless to commend, for the nations of the hemisphere have been commending it by their unanimous adherence ever since it was signed.

¹ *This Conference will assemble on August 15, 1947.*



WILLIAM MANGER
Assistant Director of the Pan American Union.

William Manger

Assistant Director of the Pan American Union

A RICHLY deserved honor came to William Manger on July 2, 1947 when, after 32 years of notable service to the Pan American Union, he was unanimously elected Assistant Director by the Governing Board. He took office August 1.

Entering the Union's employment as a clerk in 1915, when he was still in his sixteenth year, he rose from one position to another by self-sacrificing work, by hard study, and by outstanding ability. After office hours he attended classes at Georgetown University, where he received his LL. B. in 1921 and his M. S. in 1923. By this time he was specializing both at the University and at the Pan American Union in the field of international economic and financial relations, and it was therefore logical that on July 1, 1925 he should be made Chief of the Union's Financial Section. The following year he took his Ph. D., likewise at Georgetown.

For nine years Dr. Manger built up the Financial Section, which prepared a number of valuable annual publications and was useful to those concerned with inter-American economic relations through its answers to inquiries and in many other ways. Under Dr. Manger this office also assembled documentary material for inter-American conferences and assisted in drawing up preliminary agenda and regulations for such meetings. Furthermore, the beginning of the Union's public relations section was made here, since Dr. Manger has an affinity for new projects involving intelligent planning and work above and beyond the call of duty.

In February 1934 he became Counselor.

In this office, which he held until he became Assistant Director, he continued to devote a large part of his time, in furtherance of action taken by the Governing Board, to the inconspicuous but essential and highly technical activities involved in preparations for inter-American conferences and in the steps taken to put into effect the resolutions passed at those gatherings.

With many of these conferences Dr. Manger has been closely identified. The first that he attended was the Fifth International Conference of American States at Santiago, Chile, in 1923, to which he accompanied the Director General, returning with him through Central America. Similarly he was a representative of the Pan American Union at the Sixth Conference (Habana, 1928), the Seventh (Montevideo, 1933), and the Eighth (Lima, 1938). He attended, too, the three meetings of Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the American Republics in 1939, 1940, and 1942, as well as the Inter-American Conference on the Maintenance of Peace at Buenos Aires in 1936 and the Inter-American Conference on Problems of War and Peace at Mexico City in 1945.

To the strenuous days and nights in the secretariat of inter-American conferences Dr. Manger is well accustomed. His first assignment was as the secretary of the United States delegation to the Third Pan American Scientific Congress at Lima in 1924-25. In subsequent years he was Secretary General of the following conferences, all held in Washington: the First Pan American Congress of Journalists (1927), the Meeting of the Pan American

Commission on Customs Procedure and Port Formalities (1929), the Pan American Trade-Mark Conference (1929), the Fourth Pan American Commercial Conference (1931), and the Second General Assembly of the Pan American Institute of Geography and History (1935).

A part of the Counselor's office which has been influential under Dr. Manger's guidance is the Club Section. It fills requests from women's clubs and other study groups interested in the American republics. Books and other material are sent on loan, and a comprehensive course of study called the *Good Neighbor Tour*, in ten volumes, has been provided.

Allied with this section is that devoted to motion pictures, which for a nominal charge lends films from its collection on Pan American subjects to schools, colleges, clubs, and other groups.

As counselor Dr. Manger has also had charge of the continental celebration of Pan American Day and of the publications issued by the Pan American Union for distribution from Alaska to Cape Horn in the various languages of the Pan American Union. The letters from schools in remote regions expressing their feeling of continental unity show the effectiveness of this work.

Under Dr. Manger's supervision also have been the public relations of the Pan American Union, including not only press releases and feature articles but also lec-

tures delivered by prominent visitors, the permanent exhibits in the Union's building, and, until recently, the art exhibits shown from time to time.

For a number of years Dr. Manger has given a course at the School of Foreign Service of Georgetown University on Latin American history, and more recently has lectured on inter-American problems. Readers of the *Bulletin* will remember his frequent and valuable contributions. *The Basic Principles of the Inter-American System* and *Pan American Postwar Organization* are among his monographs. From time to time he has delivered addresses before the American Political Science Association, the Foreign Traders Association of Philadelphia, and other bodies.

Dr. Manger was born at Richmond, Virginia, on September 22, 1899. His wife was formerly Anna Kleiser. They have two sons, William Franklin and John Edwin, both students in college.

The many Americans of all nationalities who know Dr. Manger take for granted his executive ability, integrity, friendly helpfulness, and fair-mindedness, since they have been woven into the warp and woof of his many years at the Pan American Union. These friends and acquaintances have no doubt that in his new position of greater influence he will continue to devote all his energies and loyalty to a constructive Pan Americanism and its role in this changing world.

The Second Pan American Book Exposition—A Brief Review

THE Second Pan American Book Exposition, held from May 11 to June 4, 1947 at the Pan American Union, Washington, D. C., presented a vivid panorama of the past eighteen months in the Latin American literary field, including many examples of notable contributions to the sciences, art, and literature. A number of United States firms also participated. The exposition was assembled by the Columbus Memorial Library of the Union, under the direction of Miss Janeiro V. Brooks, Librarian, and was visited by about seventeen thousand persons.

Twenty-five hundred books were generously contributed by one hundred twenty-five sources, including many publishing firms, university presses, several government printing offices, and a number of government agencies of varied nature—ministries of education, statistical offices, national libraries, and an institute of nutrition.

A bird's-eye view of the exhibit showed numerous "collections" of one kind or another, each distinguished by the uniformity of a well-designed cover. Many of these series were in pocket size. Hand-some books, individual in format and illustration, were also abundant. It should be mentioned here that the number of technical books published in Latin America for practical use seems to be decidedly on the increase, to judge by those in the Exposition; some are translations, others not.

Attractive children's books for entertainment or for school use were numerous; *Robinson Crusoe* appeared twice, one edition being especially well illustrated. *Los Hom-*

brecitos de Jo is certainly as beloved as when called *Jo's Boys*.

The Book Exposition took place concurrently with the Assembly of the Librarians of the Americas at the Library of Congress. To the members of this group the Exposition was of special interest. Several of the librarians were represented in the exhibit by books. Among these works were the two-volume *Historia de la República del Perú* (now in its third edition), by Dr. Jorge Basadre, Director of the National Library of that country, and a monograph on *Las Ruinas de Palenque*, by Dr. Ricardo Castañeda Paganini, who directs the National Library of Guatemala.

While the Governing Board of the Pan American Union numbers many authors among its members, only one had a book in the exhibit. This was Dr. Julio Ortega Frier of the Dominican Republic, who recounted the history of the ancient seat of learning of which he was formerly rector in *El IV Centenario de la Universidad de Santo Domingo*. One member of the Pan American Union staff appeared as an author. This was M. Antoine Bervin, whose biography of Louis-Edouard Peugot was sent by the Société d'Editions et de Librairie, Port-au-Prince.¹

The following pages give but a few of the impressions that crowded upon the visitor. A complete list of the books in the Exposition, with a list of authors and publishers,

¹ M. Bervin contributed to the July 1947 number of the Bulletin an article on the Haitian section of the exhibit, in which he modestly refrained from mentioning his own book. The article was entitled *Haiti à l'Exposition du Livre Américaine*.



Photograph by George Hirschman

FROM THE SECOND PAN AMERICAN BOOK EXPOSITION

Above, left to right: *Robinson Crusoe* (Viau, Buenos Aires); *Nuevo Silabario*, by Emma Gamboa (Librería Atenea, San José, Costa Rica); *Libro de Cuentos y Leyendas*, by Javier Villafañe, illustrated by children (National University of La Plata, Argentina); center: *Arquitectura Peruana*, by Héctor Velarde, one of the Tierra Firme series issued by the Fondo de Cultura Económica, Mexico City; below: *México Eterno*, photographs by Hoyningen-Huene, text by Alfonso Reyes (Atlante, Mexico City); *Gouverneurs de la Rosée*, by the Haitian author Jacques Roumain (Henri Deschamps, Port-au-Prince); *La Gloria de Don Ramiro*, by Enrique Larreta, a new edition from Peuser, Buenos Aires.

has been issued by the Pan American Union.²

On the whole, publishers sent a diversified list of books, ranging from Herodotus down to those discussing questions of the moment. There were a number of reissues of standard works by Spanish authors, such as Menéndez y Pelayo's *Historia de los Heterodoxos Españoles*. Well-loved books by national authors, for example *El País de la Selva*, by Ricardo Rojas, were brought out in a fine new dress. Similarly Ángel Estrada y Cía. of Buenos Aires began its Ediciones Argentinas de Cultura with a

² Price \$1.00.

critical edition of José Hernández's *Martín Fierro* by Carlos Alberto Neumann.

There were numerous instances of books written by authors of one Latin American country appearing in another—for instance, Rómulo Gallegos' *Doña Bárbara*, considered a classic story of the Venezuelan plains, and two of his other books have been put out in attractive editions by Peuser Ltda. of Buenos Aires. A Portuguese translation of *Doña Bárbara* came from Editora Guaíra Limitada in Curitiba, Brazil. The same firm issued another famous modern novel, *Huasiungo*, by the Ecuadorean Jorge Icaza. Erico Veris-

simo, the popular Brazilian novelist and essayist, was represented by four books: the new *A Volta do Gato Preto* (in which the author returns to United States), published by the Livraria do Globo, Pôrto Alegre; *Lo Demás es Silencio* (published in English as *The Rest Is Silence*) and *Saga*, issued by Editorial Rosario, Rosario, Argentina, and *Clarisa*, from Rueda in Buenos Aires. A book on Chile by various authorities of that country, Humberto Fuenzalida, Amanda Labarca, Norberto Pinilla, and others, was on the list of Editorial Losada, Buenos Aires. Ediciones Botas of Mexico City sent several books by the noted Mexican writer José Vasconcelos.

United States authors of the past and present appeared in translation in many countries. Among them were James Truslow Adams, Claude G. Bowers, Sholem Asch, Mark Twain, Will Durant, Ralph Waldo Emerson, Nathaniel Hawthorne, Samuel Shellabarger, Helen Keller, Thornton Wilder, Walt Whitman, and Franklin D. Roosevelt, to mention only a few. Europeans who kept them company included such authors as Louis Aragón, Balzac, Barbusse, James Joyce, Anatole France, H. G. Wells, Julian Huxley, Rafael Altamira, Wilhelm Dilthey, Nietzsche—in all, a selection practically as broad as the field of literature. There was a liberal sprinkling of translations from the Russian, since Latin America, like the rest of the world, is taking a lively interest in the Soviets. Pushkin, Dostoyevsky, Turgenev, and Tolstoy were represented. Under the name *Días y Noches* those who know Spanish can read Simonov's story of Stalingrad's defense, which as *Days and Nights* was highly praised in the United States. Several Russian scientific books appeared in Spanish and there were works in a number of other fields, some translated by Presslit, Moscow.

Among the translations sent by United States publishers were *The Masters and the Slaves* (Knopf), Samuel Putnam's accomplished rendering of Gilberto Freyre's *Casa Grande e Senzala*. Mr. Putnam, the first United States citizen to receive a Brazilian literary award, was given the Pandiá Calogeras prize of \$1,000 for his contributions to furthering the knowledge of Brazilian culture in the United States. *Rebellion in the Backlands*, the translation of Euclides da Cunha's *Os Sertões*, is likewise Mr. Putnam's work.

Also from Knopf were several other noteworthy translations. German Arciniegas' *Caribbean, Sea of the New World* (in Spanish *Biografía del Caribe*, Editorial Sudamericana, Buenos Aires) and Fernando Ortiz' *Cuban Counterpoint: Tobacco and Sugar* were both translated by Harriet de Onís and acclaimed by critics in the United States. A novel *Anguish*, written by the Brazilian Graciliano Ramos and translated by L. C. Kapland, widened the American reader's view of a great country.

In connection with translations mention must of course be made of one section of the Exposition that consisted entirely of translations. This was composed of about sixty books in English, Spanish, Portuguese, or French versions sent by Science Service. A grant-in-aid by the Department of State provides Science Service with funds to help defray the costs of translations, to obtain and distribute copies of the translated books to libraries, institutions, and other organizations, and to cooperate otherwise in making the literature of any one American republic available to other peoples on the two continents.

The program supplemented previous support given through other agencies to translations which were largely in the fields of literature, history, the humanities and social science. Under Science Service the program includes books in all fields,

except elementary and secondary school textbooks, although the stress is upon scientific books. Spanish and Portuguese translations of American books, issued by publishers in the other American republics as well as by United States publishers, have received financial aid under this project. Books originally published in Spanish and Portuguese have been made available in English in the United States under provisions for similar aid to United States publishers.

In all, about one hundred fifty books have been translated. "The accent of the present program," says Watson Davis of Science Service, "has thus far been upon the fields of science, medicine, and technology, not, however, to the exclusion of other important fields."

Some of the Latin American firms that sent excellent exhibits specialize in religion, law, science, business administration, or textbooks. One company limiting its field is the Fondo de Cultura Económica of Mexico City. Its specialization is broad, however; it excludes fiction and poetry but deals with most other subjects, especially those of a financial and economic character. The selection of classical and contemporary authors is catholic, and contains solid books from many countries: Colombia, the United States, England, Germany, Brazil, Chile, Ecuador, Cuba, and Peru, among others. The books written in another language have been translated into Spanish. A few of these are: *Social Thought from Lore to Science*, by the American writers Harry L. Barnes and Howard Becker; *The Pillars of Security and Other War-Time Essays*, by Sir William Beveridge; *The American Character*, by D. W. Brogan; *Idea of Progress*, by J. M. Bury; *The Supreme Court of the United States*, by the eminent Charles Evans Hughes; Robert R. Nathan's *Mobilizing for Abundance*; and the ubiquitous *Das Kapital*

of Karl Marx. Books originally written in Spanish include *Este Pueblo de América*, by Germán Arciniegas (Colombia); *Las Ideas Políticas en Chile*, by Ricardo Donoso; *Artes Plásticas Ecuatorianas*, by José Gabriel Navarro; *Las Ideas Políticas en Argentina*, by José Luis Romero; *Pinar del Río*, by Emeterio S. Santovenia; and *Arquitectura Peruana*, by Héctor Velarde. All these authors are very well known indeed.

Three Argentine universities (the Littoral, Cuyo, and Tucumán) sent books and monographs on many branches of learning: the theory and application of higher mathematics, physics, chemistry, engineering, paleontology, economics, ethnology, history, philosophy, rural legislation, and medicine among them. The University of Santo Domingo likewise showed a wide range in its collection, including a contribution on the structure of the atom, a history of feminism in the Dominican Republic, and works on music, philosophy, seismology, poetry, legislation, and other subjects.

The other two universities whose presses contributed to the exhibit were Duke and Pennsylvania. The former sent Watt Stewart's biography of *Henry Meiggs*, *Yankee Pizarro* (well remembered for his railroad-building and other exploits in South America). From the latter came a varied selection, the newest publication being Vincenzo Petrullo's *Puerto Rican Paradox*.

Politics and history were well represented. *Y Después de la Guerra, ¿Qué?* was the provocative title of a book by the Peruvian Aprista leader, Victor Raúl Haya de la Torre; it was published by Editorial P. T. C. M., Lima. Another suggestive title was *3,000 Delegados en San Francisco*. This book by Raúl Aldunate Phillips, a Chilean, was one of those sent by Zig-Zag of Santiago. A serious study called *El Porvenir de las Naciones Latinoamericanas*



Photograph by George Hirschman

COVERS AND ILLUSTRATIONS

Above, left to right: *Proas de España, en el Mar Magallánico*, by Enrique Ruiz Guíñazú, showing one of the many reproductions of old prints (Peuser, Buenos Aires); *Caricaturas de Romera*, a portfolio from Ediciones Orbe, Santiago, Chile; *A la Pintura*, cantata de la línea y del color, by Rafael Alberti, which contains poems and handsome color plates (Imprenta López, Buenos Aires); below: *Tierra de Océano*, a naval history of Chile by Benjamín Subercaseaux, the cover attractive in white and two shades of blue (Ercilla Editions, Santiago, Chile); *Ausencia*, a book of poems by Carlos Obligado of the Argentine Academy of Letters, illustrated by Raúl Mario Rosarivo (Emecé Editores, Buenos Aires); *A Volta do Gato Preto*, by the Brazilian author Erico Verissimo, describing a return visit to the United States (Livraria do Globo, Pôrto Alegre); and *El Viaje de la Primavera*, poems by Leopoldo Marechal (Emecé, Buenos Aires).

ante las Recientes Conquistas de Europa y Norte-América, by Francisco Bulnes, came from Ediciones Fuente Cultural, Mexico.

Argentina contributed two historical works of special interest: the prize-winning *Proas de España en el Mar Magallánico*, by Enrique Ruiz Guíñazú, former Minister of Foreign Affairs (Peuser), and Enrique de Gandía's *Nueva Historia de América; las épocas de libertad y antilibertad después de la independencia* (Claridad). The former is a statement of the Argentine position in the Antarctic with its historical background,

and is very well gotten up, with reproductions of interesting old maps. The latter is a new work by a prominent historian.

A notable new life of Sarmiento, the great Argentine teacher, diplomat, and President, came from the gifted pen of Ricardo Rojas under the title of *El Profeta de la Pampa* (Losada). Editorial Lex, Habana, is issuing the 50th anniversary edition of the complete works of José Martí, Cuba's national hero, and sent the second volume.



Photograph by George Hirschman

INTERESTING BOOKS FROM SOUTH AMERICAN PUBLISHERS

Above, left to right: *Música y Músicos Contemporáneos*, by Aaron Copland, bound in white cloth with a design in bluish green, rust, and gold (Losada, Buenos Aires); monograph on the painter del Prete, by Joan Merli (Poseidón, Buenos Aires); *El Arriero del Sol*, poems by Juan B. Silva Vila bound in calfskin still covered with soft hair (Libertad, Montevideo); *Guía de Bogotá*, by Guillermo Hernández de Alba, illustrated by Jorge Franklin (Voluntad, Bogotá); below: *Portrait of Latin America as seen by her Printmakers*, edited by Anne Lyon Haight (pp. 98 and 99 by permission of Hastings House, publisher); *Tú y yo*, Spanish version of poems by Paul Géraudy (Librería Hachette, Buenos Aires); *Rutas de América*, by Ana S. Cabrera, a book on folklore (Peuser, Buenos Aires).

In the field of history the Government Printing Office of El Salvador contributed to the exhibition three volumes of a helpful work: *Diccionario Histórico-Enciclopédico de la República de El Salvador*, edited by Miguel Angel García.

The Paraguayan Printing Office contributed copies of treaties and other documents.

A large and important compilation by a Guatemalan scholar, J. Antonio Villacorta C., was the *Bibliografía Guatemalteca* (Biblioteca Nacional). The *Índice de la Bibliografía Hondureña*, by Jorge Fidel Durón (Imprenta Calderón, Tegucigalpa), will be valuable to all students of Honduras.

The extensive exhibit sent by the Costa Rican National Press was wide in range: from the Constitution, presidential addresses and government reports to a book on English verbs. All the volumes were attractively bound in light homespun.

Of Rufino José Cuervo's monumental work on the Spanish language, *Diccionario de Construcción y Régimen de la Lengua Castellana* (never completed), the publication of which the Colombian government is subsidizing, Librería Voluntad of Bogotá sent a 76-page installment on *El, la, lo, los, las*.

As in the First Pan American Book Exposition, the books on art in the Second

were noteworthy, although they were not so numerous. The following may be mentioned, although it is difficult to single out a few:

Mexican People, 12 original signed lithographs by artists of the Taller de Gráfica Popular, Mexico City, published in a portfolio by American Artists, New York

De la Cabaña al Rascacielos—From Log Cabins to Skyscrapers, by Mario J. Buschiazio (Emecé Editores, Buenos Aires). Spanish and English are separate.

Portrait of Latin America by its Printmakers, edited by Anne Lyon Haight (Hastings House)

Arte Mudéjar en América, by Manuel J. Toussaint (Porrúa Hermanos y Compañía, Mexico City)

Caringi (Brazilian sculptor), by Antônio Caringi (Sociedade Felipe d'Oliveira, Rio de Janeiro)

Albatros and Poseidón, both of Buenos Aires, contributed monographs in their respective series on art with excellent illustrations in color and in black and white.

Fascinating glimpses of cities and countries were given by a number of volumes composed largely of photographs. Atlante's *México Eterno* (photographs by George Hoyningen-Huene and text by the Mexican savant Alfonso Reyes) was greatly admired. The English edition received a prize as one of the fifty best books of the year 1946. Guillermo Kraft sent *Los Parques Nacionales Argentinos*, which would allure anyone; the Argentine National Commission on Intellectual Cooperation contributed *Buenos Aires*; pictures by Horacio Coppola and text by Alberto Prebisch and Ignacio B. Anzoátegui, which gives an excellent idea of the Argentine capital. Another book on this metropolis was Manuel Mujica Láínez' *Estampas de Buenos Aires*, illustrated with agreeable drawings by Marie Elisabeth Wrede (Editorial Sudamérica).

A charming small book by Guillermo Hernández de Alba—*Guía de Bogotá, arte y tradición* (Librería Voluntad)—lovingly and authoritatively describes the city where

the representatives of the Americas will assemble next January for the Ninth International Conference of American States. One can imagine the delegates regaling themselves with the stories so pleasantly told and so delightfully illustrated by Jorge Franklin between sessions at the capitol and visits to the Quinta de Bolívar, Monserrate or the University.

The Latin American mind is richly endowed with poetic genius, and many examples of that gift appeared in the Exposition. There were a number of anthologies representing various moods and geographical areas. An anthology of contemporary Mexican poets, *Presente de la Lírica Mexicana* (Imprenta Barrie) was compiled by Manuel Altolaguirre, himself a poet of renown. From the press of the National Library of Uruguay came the collected poems of Julio Herrera y Reissig and also a volume by Juan B. Silva Vila, Director of the Library. Gabriela Mistral's first book, *Desolación*, is available from Editorial Tor, Buenos Aires, and an anthology of her writings, chosen by herself, from Zig-Zag, in the Chilean capital. Poetry and painting join hands in Rafael Alberti's lyrical *A la Pintura*, enhanced with color plates (López, Buenos Aires). *Secret Country*, poems by the Ecuadorean Jorge Carrera Andrade, admirably translated by Muna Lee, came from Macmillan, New York.³

Two of the most important books on music in the exhibit were Otto Mayer-Serra's *Música y Músicos de Latinoamérica* (Atlante, Mexico City), a scholarly encyclopedia in two volumes, and Aaron Copland's *Música y Músicos Contemporáneos* (Losada, Buenos Aires).³

It is difficult to choose among the works of fiction represented in the Exposition. There were a number on the interesting list of O Globo, Pôrto Alegre, Brazil. An

³ One of the collection sent by Science Service.

anthology of more than a thousand pages, called *Cuatro Siglos de Literatura Mexicana*, takes the student or happy browser from Netzahualcóyotl (1431-72) down to the 20th century, through poetry and prose. The selection was made by Ermilo Abreu Gómez, Jesús Zavala, Clemente Trujillo, and Andrés Henestrosa. It is pleasant to note that a *History of Mexican Literature*,⁴ that "distinctive tree feeding upon the rich soil of its native genius," translated from the Spanish of Carlos González Peña (University Press, Dallas)⁴ was on a nearby shelf.

At least two other histories of literature were in the Exposition. *La Literatura Peruana* (P. T. C. M., Lima), was written by Luis Alberto Sánchez, an intellectual known throughout the continent, now rector of the University of San Marcos, while Augusto Arias, a prominent Ecuadorean literary critic, is the author of the valuable *Panorama de la Literatura Ecuatoriana* (Casa de la Cultura Ecuatoriana, Quito).

The general level of typography and cover designs in the Exposition was high. A glimpse of a few of the books in the

⁴ One of the collection sent by Science Service.

Exposition that were especially pleasing for their typography and binding may be obtained in the illustrations.

Reference must be made to the handsome edition of the Four Gospels, in a Spanish version direct from the Greek, published by Peuser, Buenos Aires, under the auspices of the Cardinal Archbishop of that city.

By courtesy of the Ambassador of Argentina, Dr. Óscar Ivanissevich, the magnificent volumes of Descole's *Genera et Species Plantarum Argentinarum* were again on view, this time bound in leather.

Among the twenty-five hundred books in the Exposition there was not only something but a great deal for everyone. There was entertainment for young and old, and a wide presentation of the world's thought, experience, and technical skill, through many of the centuries of recorded history, down to the present moment.⁵

Striving with one accord for enlightenment and guidance, the peoples of all the Americas hold communion with each other and with the world at large in the great republic of letters.

⁵ Selected groups of books will be available for loan to libraries.



Sea Lanes and Inter-American Trade

SERGE G. KOUSHNAREFF

Chief, Shipping and Aviation Section, Transportation and Communications Division, Special Services and Intelligence Branch, Office of International Trade, Department of Commerce

THE lanes of travel and commerce connecting the United States with the Central and South American Republics are predominantly sea lanes. The character of the terrain makes overland travel exceedingly difficult, if not impossible, while aviation obviously will never entirely supplant ocean transportation. Bulk commerce moves in ships and shipping is, therefore, a very important factor in bringing together the American republics politically, economically, and financially.

Shipping services and ports of origin and ports of destination are probably of equal importance. In other words, it is not enough to have a ship to carry passengers and goods; there must be adequate facilities to load and to discharge cargo and to provide passengers with elementary facilities to make traveling both efficient and pleasant.

All shipping between the United States and Central and South America can be divided broadly into three areas: (1) traffic between the United States Atlantic and Gulf ports and the East Coast of South America, that is, Brazil, Uruguay, and Argentina; (2) shipping between the United States Atlantic and Gulf ports and the Caribbean, including the north coast of South America; and (3) shipping between the United States Pacific ports and Ecuador, Peru, and Chile, as well as Buenaventura, Colombia. There are also secondary sea lanes such as those between the United States Pacific ports and Argentina, or services between New York and the West Coast of South America. However, for the purpose of this discussion,

they may be considered relatively less important than the services constituting the three major groups mentioned above.

Services between the United States Atlantic and Gulf ports and the East Coast of South America are maintained by some 18 carriers, of which 4 are American companies, 2 Argentine, and 1 Brazilian; the rest are carried on by European carriers, such as British and Norwegian. All these carriers are members of the River Plate and Brazil Conferences and are governed by the freight tariffs promulgated by such Conferences. As a result, freight rate charges are uniform regardless of the individual carrier which accepts the cargo.

On the average, one ship leaves New York for Rio de Janeiro and Buenos Aires every other day, and at least one ship a week sails from New Orleans for these ports; fewer sailings are maintained from Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Norfolk. On the whole, it may be said that shipping facilities are fully adequate to take care of the existing cargo traffic. As far as passenger accommodations are concerned, the situation is not yet satisfactory. However, by the end of July 1947, passenger steamers will be put back into service after their reconditioning is completed.

The Moore-McCormack Steamship Line announces the return of the SS. *Argentina* to her regular New York to Buenos Aires run. The company also states that its remaining two ships, the SS. *Uruguay* and the SS. *Brazil*, will shortly follow suit as soon as they are ready for service. The Grace Line also announces the inaugura-



Courtesy of Moore-McCormack Lines, Inc

GOOD NEWS FOR OCEAN TRAVELERS

The SS. *Argentina*, one of the Moore-McCormack liners that are again sailing from New York to Rio, Montevideo, and Buenos Aires.

tion of passenger service by her new "Santa" ships. It is hoped that available accommodations will be adequate to take care of the increased volume of business and tourist travel.

The Caribbean shipping services are maintained by a number of steamship lines. Nine lines operate ships to and from Cuba. Of these, four are American companies and one is Cuban. These carriers are members of either the Havana Steamship Conference or the Gulf and South Atlantic Havana Steamship Conference.

Five companies maintain sailings in the trade between the United States Atlantic and Gulf ports and Jamaica. Of these, three are American and two British. These carriers belong to the

United States Atlantic and Gulf Ports-Jamaica Steamship Conference.

Services to ports in Venezuela and Colombia are maintained by seven lines, of which five are American, one Dutch and one jointly owned by Venezuela, Colombia, and Ecuador. The last-named line, Flota Mercante Grancolombiana, was established recently. The company owns eight motor ships and operates freight services between New York and New Orleans and ports in Venezuela, Colombia, and Ecuador. This development is indicative of the tendencies of South American countries to develop and maintain national merchant marines. These carriers belong either to the United States Atlantic and Gulf-Netherlands West

Indies and Venezuela Conference, or to the East Coast Colombian Conference.

Mexican ports are served by three companies, of which two are American; and Guatemala and Honduras are served by the United Fruit Company (an American carrier).

Services to Puerto Rico are maintained by four American carriers, constituting the United States Atlantic and Gulf-Puerto Rico Conference, and the Dominican Republic and Haiti are served by seven carriers, of which five are American. These carriers operate under either the United States Atlantic and Gulf-Haiti Conference, or the United States Atlantic and Gulf-Santo Domingo Conference.

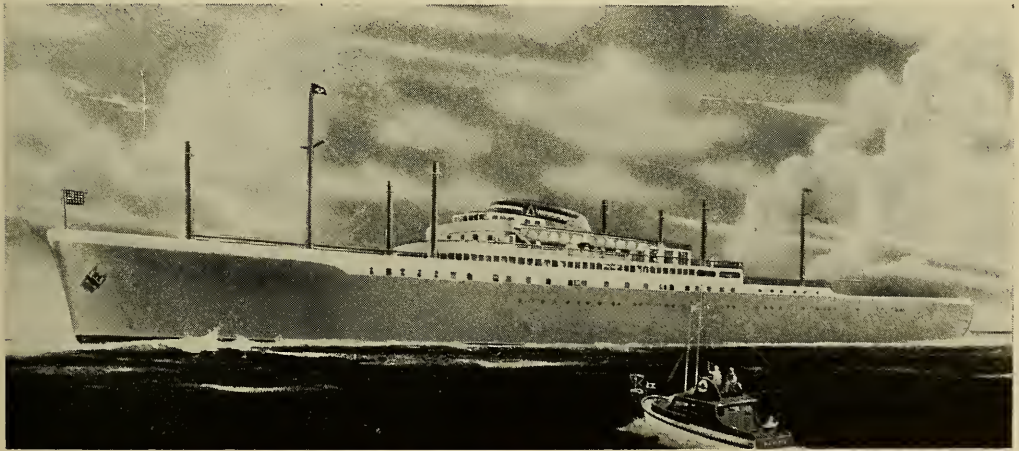
Finally, the Windward and Leeward Islands of the Lesser Antilles are served by the Alcoa Steamship Company (an American carrier), although some of the direct vessels operating out of New York to Rio de Janeiro and Buenos Aires call at Barbados on their way south, and at Trinidad on their way north. The existing Conference, the Leeward and Windward Islands-Guiana Conference, con-

sists of three additional carriers which, in all probability, will begin their services in the near future.

Shipping between the United States Pacific ports and the West Coast of South America is maintained by eleven lines, of which two are American. These carriers belong to the Pacific and West Coast of South America Conference. In addition, the West Coast of South America is served from New York and Gulf ports by several lines, of which two are American, one Chilean, and three European. These carriers operate under the Atlantic and Gulf-West Coast of South America Conference Agreement. On the whole, shipping in this area is quite satisfactory, insofar as frequency of sailings and adequacy of freight space is concerned.

Some additional lines connect United States Pacific ports with Brazil, Uruguay, and Argentina. Also a number of tropical fruit carriers sail regularly between banana-exporting ports and New Orleans, and several small vessels maintain services between the islands in the Caribbean.

As indicated in the foregoing summary,



Photograph by F. A. McDaniel

BOUND FOR SOUTH AMERICA FROM NEW ORLEANS

The Delta Line's new boats are helping to restore passenger and freight service between the Mississippi basin and the East Coast of South America.

shipping in the Americas is an elaborate network of sea lanes over which travel and commerce pass in both directions. Furthermore, because of the type of commodities moved, the importance of shipping will never be less than it is now, even if aviation claims further gains in the future. At present, it is impossible to visualize the movement of bulk cargoes by air, nor does it seem economically sound to ship tanker loads, vegetable oils, or petroleum by plane.

This situation will, moreover, not be affected by the completion of the Pan American Highway and possible development of motor transportation. While some passenger travel will be diverted to either plane or bus and some of the less bulky, high, value packaged cargo may be flown to foreign lands rather than be

shipped by water, the bulk of commercial traffic and the majority of passengers will still be transported in ships.

It may be well to mention here that while the present discussion centers around steamship services between the Americas, total shipping is by no means confined to this traffic. A number of European carriers maintain services between South American ports and Great Britain, Scandinavian countries, and ports in continental Europe. The total volume of this traffic is now much below prewar figures and is chiefly confined to shipments of bulk commodities such as ores, minerals, grains, and fats and oils.

So much for the existing shipping services and their adequacy. What about the ports? After all, it is not enough to have the means of transportation if the cargo



Courtesy of the Grace Line

NEW SHIPS ARE LUXURIOUS

Many of the *Santa* ships having been lost in war service, the Grace Line has launched nine new ones to carry cargo and fifty passengers from New York to ports on the Caribbean and the West Coast of South America.



Photograph by Rebecca Smaltz

GOING THROUGH THE PANAMA CANAL

In 1914 the opening of the Panama Canal made the West Coast of South America easily accessible to the East Coast of the United States.

cannot be unloaded efficiently, or if the port cannot accommodate vessels arriving from abroad. Here the situation is rather unsatisfactory.

In this country, the bulk of cargo is exported through the ports of New York, New Orleans, San Francisco, and Los Angeles. Quite often, notwithstanding the very elaborate port equipment and berthing facilities, some short delays occur before cargoes can be moved from railroad cars into pier sheds and from there to the vessel. However, these delays are not serious, and the exporter or importer has always a choice of handling his shipment through other ports, such as Philadelphia, Baltimore, Galveston, and Houston. In general American ports are adequately equipped for handling merchandise moving to and from other American Republics.

Such is not the picture in Central and South America. With very few exceptions, the ports are unable to handle heavy import and export traffic without great delays and the resultant loss of time to ships and shippers. There are several valid reasons for the existing situation, but these reasons do not alter the fact that there is much to be desired in the way commercial shipments are handled.

It is easy to understand why the volume of merchandise shipped in international commerce is more than double the prewar volume. Curtailment of consumer goods production throughout the world during the war years, coupled with the shortage of shipping space available for commercial shipments, resulted in acute shortages of both necessities and luxury goods. Upon cessation of hostilities, large orders were

placed with American manufacturers for all types of consumer goods, and such orders could not be filled at once owing to reconversion activities in this country and to the great domestic demand for such goods. Meanwhile, orders continued to accumulate in a far greater volume than before the war because of the decreased production capacity of Great Britain and the absence of German production.

When reconversion in this country was accomplished, the orders—both backlog and recent—began to be filled. As a result, a huge amount of goods was shipped at one time and some South American ports were called upon to handle more than twice the volume of goods they handled before the war.

In addition to the overtaxed port facilities, other reasons contribute to the extreme congestion prevailing in South

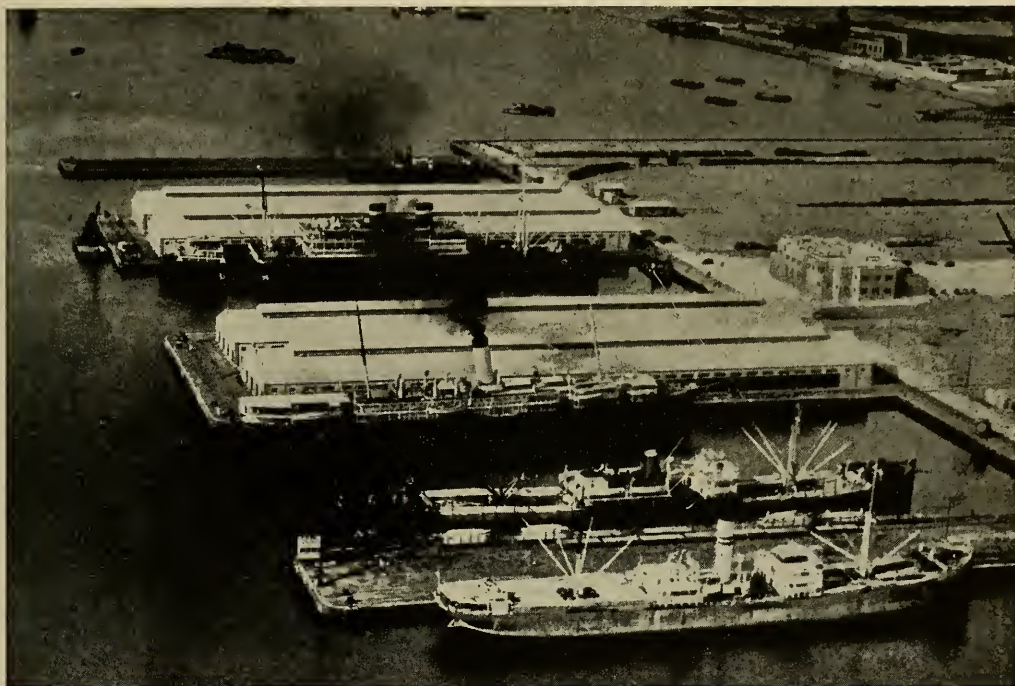
American ports. Among these are the common practice of storing imported goods on the piers for indefinite and sometimes quite prolonged periods of time; inadequate inland transportation facilities, such as lack of railroad connections with the interior, or an inadequate number of trucks for motor transportation; and low labor efficiency. All these factors, combined with the unusually large volume of traffic, create bottlenecks and slow up the turnover of the ships in certain ports.

Several articles have been published recently on the congestion in South American ports. Delays of 30 days and over were reported as a common occurrence in Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, and Venezuela during March, April, and May of this year. Certain steamship operators often send their own port



Courtesy of A. de Marve

BUENOS AIRES, THE GREATEST PORT IN THE SOUTHERN CONTINENT
Through Buenos Aires pour Argentine wheat, corn, and meat to help feed the world.



THE DOCKS AT CALLAO, PERU

Improvements to the docks and harbor at Callao have made it one of the great ports of western South America, serving a country of increasing commercial importance.

equipment to South America in order to speed up the discharging procedure and facilitate ship turnover. But these measures seem to be inadequate and have not changed the situation to any considerable degree.

Even during the war, with its abnormal demand upon shipping and port facilities in South America, the situation was never so bad as it is at present. In Buenos Aires it was always possible to load between 750 and 1,000 tons of bulk zinc ore per day and, with overtime work, even more than 1,000 tons per day. This would indicate that a Liberty ship could be fully loaded within 10 days. Assuming two-way traffic, with vessels carrying capacity loads both ways, a ship could still complete loading and discharging and sail within 20 days.

Of course, those were the days of extreme shipping shortage and, accordingly, every pressure was brought to bear upon all parties concerned to expedite the dispatch of steamers calling at Buenos Aires. It must be concluded that—despite wartime emergencies, lack of advance notice as to the vessel's arrival and departure dates, lack of experienced labor, and other handicaps—wartime operation of the port was much more efficient than it is at present.

To defray at least part of the out-of-pocket expense incurred by steamship operators because of extremely slow port operations in South American ports, the Steamship Conferences introduced a flat emergency surcharge of 25 percent of the existing freight rates. This surcharge went into effect gradually between April and June of this year. However, in some

instances, for example in Buenos Aires, this surcharge proved to be inadequate and was increased to 35 percent as of June 1. The same increase in the surcharge was made in the case of Brazilian ports.

These surcharges are understood to have been introduced as a temporary expedient and will be removed as soon as port conditions improve sufficiently to give adequate service for berthing, discharging, and loading ships. Steamship operators claim that this is the only way in which service can be maintained without an actual loss of money by having the ships lie idle for more than a month at a time. It is logical to assume that traffic will decrease as the abnormal demand for American goods is satisfied and local production becomes more adequate, and that conditions will then improve.

Meanwhile, however, these delays in Central and South American ports are raising the cost of commodities. Aside from the 35-percent surcharge on freight, which in certain instances amounts to \$10 to \$15 per ton, the foreign trader has also to expend more money on heavier and more durable shipping containers. For instance, fiber-board containers will not stand up under prevailing conditions under which the cargo remains for months at a time in open sheds exposed to the elements. On the other hand, a wooden container costs at least twice and often three times as much as a fiber-board container. Moreover, marine insurance rates are considerably higher if warehouse to warehouse coverage is required. In addition to the much longer period of coverage, the underwriters have to protect themselves against considerable losses incurred through pilferage. Losses through pilferage constitute a major type of loss which the marine underwriters are called upon to reimburse. Accordingly, the insurance rates are considerably higher.

Notwithstanding these handicaps, trade with South America seems to be very brisk. A number of businessmen are traveling abroad either by ship or by air, looking up new contacts and renewing old friendships. With Germany out of the picture and Great Britain as yet unable to export nearly as much as it did before the war, it is only natural that, for some years at least, Central and South America will play a very important part in the economic life of the Continent. This factor is fully appreciated by countries like Argentina, Brazil, Chile, and more recently, Venezuela, Colombia, and Ecuador, in trying to develop their national merchant fleets.

Passenger traffic, and more specifically tourist travel, is expected to increase. While the average businessman prefers to travel by air in order to save time, tourists often prefer a leisurely trip on one of the well-appointed passenger liners, either down to Brazil and Argentina, or along the West Coast to Peru and Chile. The time required is somewhere under three weeks each way, and while such an extended vacation is beyond the reach of many persons, a large number of happy vacationists will avail themselves of the opportunity, especially in view of the fact that the voyage to Europe is at present difficult and offers much less attraction than it did before the war.

To sum up, shipping appears to be the principal channel through which foreign commerce flows to and from the individual countries in the Americas. Taken as a whole, the present shipping services seem to be adequate to take care of all the requirements of the foreign commerce, though this does not mean that there is no room for improvement.

Shipping, since the early days of history, closely follows trade. So much so that even in early days, commerce and shipping were always considered as two phases of



Photograph by Jorge Opazo

THE PORT OF VALPARAÍSO

The volume of merchandise now shipped in international commerce is more than double the prewar volume.

the same transaction. The Phoenicians, Romans, Spaniards, Portuguese, Dutch, and English throughout history were traders as well as navigators. They carried their goods to foreign markets, they sold the goods, bought other goods, and brought them back for re-sale in their own countries.

Of course, these functions are more sharply divided in our days of specialization. Nevertheless, no commerce can exist without shipping and conversely no shipping can depend entirely on passenger

traffic. It must have commercial cargoes to operate at a profit.

The present port conditions will prevail for some time, but there are definite indications that several South American governments are doing everything in their power to improve prevailing conditions and cure some of the ills that are responsible for present tie-ups. And with the improved port conditions the ocean rates will be reduced, thereby offering a further impetus toward growth of foreign trade between the Americas.



Haïti et le Panaméricanisme

JOSEPH D. CHARLES

Ambassadeur d'Haïti aux Etats-Unis et Représentant au Conseil Directeur de l'Union Panaméricaine

POUR un pays, il n'y a jamais de l'immodestie à citer l'Histoire, surtout quand les circonstances elles-mêmes en imposent le rappel. Au cours des solennités qui commémorent le Panaméricanisme il semble naturel que la République noire reçoive une attention particulière. De grandes influences déterminantes de la destinée même du Continent se sont réalisées en Haïti.

Christophe Colomb après avoir découvert le Salvador et Cuba arrive en Haïti le 6 décembre 1942; il l'appelle Hispaniola, petite Espagne, et décide d'y établir son quartier général. Le 25 décembre le vaisseau amiral, la *Santa Maria* fait naufrage. La première construction européenne dans les Amériques, le Fort de la Nativité, est érigé avec les débris de la Caravelle sur une colline tout près de la ville actuelle du Cap-Haïtien.

Ce Fort de la Nativité est un symbole; il domine l'Histoire du Nouveau Monde. Il annonce la persécution, l'injustice, l'esclavage, l'extermination de la race indienne. Il annonce aussi la liberté, la rédemption, une civilisation nouvelle, la naissance d'un monde nouveau. Ce Fort de la Nativité est le Golgotha des Amériques; il est un signe de contradiction.

Hispaniola a été la mère des colonies de tout l'Hémisphère. Haïti sera le centre de l'émancipation, l'étincelle qui communiquera le feu de la liberté à tout le Continent. C'est le premier point où l'abolition de l'esclavage est proclamée; c'est le

Extrait du discours prononcé à West Virginia College, le 13 avril 1947.

premier point où se manifeste en gestes de croisade cette solidarité Pan-Américaine que nous voudrions voir élever à la hauteur d'un dogme. Le 7 novembre 1932, au cours d'une impressionnante cérémonie au Palais National à Port-au-Prince, M. Norman Armour, Envoyé Extraordinaire et Ministre Plénipotentiaire des Etats-Unis d'Amérique rappela en ces termes émouvants la participation d'Haïti à l'indépendance de la République aînée du Nouveau Monde:

“Tandis que mon pays tout entier célèbre le 200ème anniversaire de la naissance de Washington, cela a été une source de grande satisfaction pour le peuple des Etats-Unis d'Amérique de se remémorer le concours matériel même donné par le Peuple d'Haïti à la cause de la liberté américaine. Non seulement plusieurs centaines des fils d'Haïti offrirent leurs services et se joignirent à l'Amiral français, le Comte d'Estaing, participant plus tard au combat de Savannah, mais beaucoup d'entre eux qui firent le suprême sacrifice dorment maintenant du sommeil éternel dans mon Pays, gage solennel de l'Amitié qui doit toujours régner entre les deux plus veilles républiques de l'Hémisphère occidental.”

A Caracas, la Capitale du Vénézuëla, sur l'une des plus belles places est dressée une magnifique statue équestre de l'ancien Président d'Haïti, Alexandre Pétion. Pourquoi? Parce que par deux fois l'illustre Simon Bolívar, abandonné, découragé, s'est réfugié en Haïti. Le Président Pétion releva son courage, lui donna des armes,

des munitions, des provisions de bouche, permit à des volontaires haïtiens de joindre sa troupe et réconcilia les officiers qui se mutinaient. Parce que Bolívar écrivit à Pétion pour lui demander l'autorisation de le présenter à son peuple comme le véritable Libérateur, et celui-ci répondit: "Je me sentirai suffisamment récompensé, si vous me promettez d'accorder la liberté aux esclaves de tous les pays où le sort des armes vous sera favorable."

Tous les héros de l'Indépendance Haïtienne, Toussaint Louverture, Jean-Jacques Dessalines, Henri Christophe, avaient réalisé de même le Pan-Américanisme. Ce sentiment continental dont l'origine se confond avec celle de l'Amérique même, comme tout sentiment, participe à la fois de la spontanéité de l'instinct et de l'intelligence de l'idée.

Le Pan-Américanisme est plus fort et plus agissant là où l'on trouve ses racines implantées plus fortement dans le cœur que dans la raison. Le Pan-Américanisme n'est pas un système politique; c'est une croyance faite de foi et d'amour communs; c'est la coopération, la solidarité, l'esprit d'entr'aide mis en action; c'est la religion des peuples frères du Continent américain. La nature nous a fait solidaires les uns des autres, avant même que nous en fûmes conscients.

Aujourd'hui plus que jamais, il est indispensable que toutes les Amériques s'unissent étroitement pour ne représenter qu'une âme et préparer la grande unité du Monde. Car cette unité est la sauvegarde non seulement de notre civilisation, de la liberté et de la paix, mais encore la garantie de la survivance même de l'espèce humaine.



SON EXCELLENCE L'AMBASSADEUR
D'HAÏTI

In Our Hemisphere—IX

Williamsburg's Elder Sisters

IN THE Americas there are five towns preserved as the quintessence of colonial times, towns where today we may journey to the past. Their atmosphere is compounded of the architecture of bygone centuries, of history, of tradition, of romance. One drew its life from silver, one from gold; three have been capitals, great in their day.

Williamsburg, Virginia, was founded in 1699. The other four are its elder sisters: Taxco, Mexico; Antigua, Guatemala; Popayán, Colombia; and Ouro Preto, Brazil (although this is nearly a twin). Each of these Latin American cities is cherished by its respective country; by national law nothing is allowed to mar its appearance. Thanks to stone or brick construction, the four have been generally unscathed by fire; the buildings of the colonial period still survive, except for those ravaged beyond repair by earthquakes.

"The littleness of the stage," says Francis W. Hirst of Williamsburg, "only magnifies the giants who strode across it . . . and the little tidewater capital has a right to remember with pride the days when Virginia's heroic sons, Washington, George Wythe, George Mason, Patrick Henry, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, John Marshall and the rest of that far-famed band, were familiar figures in its streets."

What men walked the streets of Taxco and Antigua, Popayán and Ouro Preto?

Taxco

High in the Sierra Madre of Guerrero State, about seventy-five miles south of

Mexico City, the small Spanish colonial town of Taxco clings precariously to the mountainside. From a distance as you approach it over the Pan American Highway, the jumbled patch of white buildings, church towers, and faded red-tile roofs looks like a city in miniature, as if viewed through the wrong end of a telescope. Then suddenly you are twisting through its narrow tortuous streets, climbing toward the central plaza to gain a truer perspective and sort out your impressions.

But you find that it's impossible to put your finger on any one thing and say, "This is what 'makes' Taxco." For it's an elusive combination of qualities that gives this quaint, terraced town its own peculiar charm.

The climate, for example. The soft, clear mountain air that lends a radiance to the days and a headiness to the nights. The brilliant sunshine that sheds a benevolent warmth as it throws the angular streets into sharp relief.

Then there's the colonial architecture required by Mexican law to preserve the town's antiquity. Balconied adobe houses dripping with flamboyant bougainvillea; arcaded loggias, wrought-iron grilles, shadowing walls, and picturesque fountains scattered over the mountainside. No wonder painters flock here to catch all this on canvas.

The people are another of Taxco's distinctive ingredients. A vendor winding up the steep lane bent low under the weight of his wares. Dark-skinned women chattering happily while they stone-scrub soiled clothes at the public outdoor laundry.



Cannon-Gooden photograph

TAXCO PANORAMA

The guardian towers and glowing dome of Santa Prisca look down over tiled roofs and balconies.

Even the sounds are an important facet of the life here. The hum of a guitar and the song of an itinerant minstrel caroling his *corrido*, a ballad about the latest gossip in the capital. The shouting of small boys as they swarm noisily around a tourist automobile crying a queer mixture of English and Spanish—"Mister, mister, compre mis postcards." The gentle tapping of burros' hoofs on mosaic cobbled pavements. Or is the tapping coming from the tiny shops, where silver- and tin-smiths are turning out the wares for which Taxco is famous?

Perhaps the most characteristic landmark in mile-high Taxco is the twin-towered, rose-colored parish church of Santa Prisca that faces the laurel-shaded central plaza. The elaborate little church

of Churrigueresque architecture, with intricately carved façade and altars, dome of colored tiles, and handsome canvases by Miguel Cabrera, is inextricably linked with the town's past.

Ever since Aztec days, the neighborhood around Taxco has been a rich mining region. The Spaniards conquered the town in 1532 and first settled here in their search for tin and iron to use in making bronze for cannon. In fact, *Taxco* is said to be a Spanish corruption of *Tlachco*, an Aztec ball game for which this vertical territory was named.

But the most colorful period of Taxco's history turns upon the life of José de la Borda, an 18th century millionaire who came from Europe to New Spain during his youth. Presumably of French descent,

he settled in Taxco in 1716 and soon afterward struck it rich in the silver mines. Though he amassed three successive fortunes during his lifetime, he lost them all—through generosity rather than extravagance. To de la Borda the people owed new roofs, provisions in time of famine, advanced labor conditions, the aqueduct that still spans the main road. But the philanthropist's most conspicuous gift was the parish church, dedicated in 1759, on which he spent millions of pesos. "God gives to Borda," he said, "and Borda gives to God."

After Borda's death in 1778, Taxco's boom days were over. The little town relaxed in isolation for over a century until the Pan American Highway opened it to the outside world. Now it is a Mexican national monument, a tourist mecca, and an artist colony. But life there proceeds at the same leisurely tempo. The people go casually about

their business unperturbed by newcomers. And Taxco retains its timelessness unvarnished by modernity.—K.W.

Antigua¹

Santiago, capital of Guatemala for nearly two and a half centuries, was born and died in the throes of flood and earthquake. When the city rose again, it was called Antigua—Old—for there was a new capital.

In September 1541 Doña Beatriz de Alvarado, the widow of Guatemala's conqueror and governor, had been elected to succeed him in governing the kingdom of Guatemala—from Chiapas, now part of Mexico, south through Costa Rica. The

¹ The data in this brief sketch are among the innumerable fascinating facts collected by Lilly de Jongh Osborne, a member of the Guatemalan Academy of History and Geography, during her long residence in Guatemala, and recorded in the invaluable *Four Keys to Guatemala*, by Vera Kelsey and Lilly de Jongh Osborne.



Photograph by Elsie Brown

THE FOUNTAIN OF LA MERCED

Restored in part, the graceful fountain of colonial days is framed by walls shattered long ago by earthquake.

very next night a storm that had mounted through three days was accompanied by an earthquake, which let loose waters from a mountain lake upon Almolonga, then the capital. Doña Beatriz, her ladies, and many other persons were drowned.

The survivors immediately began to discuss a site for a new capital. Their choice fell on the beautiful valley of Panchoy, not far away, upon which the volcanoes of Agua, Fuego, and Acatenango look down. Here on St. Cecilia's Day, November 22, 1541, was founded the city later officially named Muy Noble y Muy Leal Ciudad de Santiago de los Caballeros de Goathemala—Most Noble and Loyal City of St. James of the Knights of Guatemala. It was a city "destined for splendor," in the words of one who knows its history. Soon it took its place with the viceregal capitals of Mexico City and Lima as a center of Spanish luxury and culture. Eighty magnificent churches, impressive public buildings, and homes with every refinement known in the mother country made it a worthy capital of its large territory. In time it came to have eighty thousand inhabitants. It was a gay city, and a musical one, thanks perhaps to St. Cecilia. The church bells rang in turn for hours of each day. There were choirs in the churches and music at home. A university made Santiago a focus of learning.

Of all the famous men who came and went through this crossroads, only two can be mentioned here. The first is Fray Bartolomé de las Casas, "the Apostle of the Indians," who championed their cause with the King of Spain. In Guatemala his great exploit was Christianizing, with three other priests, the fierce part of the country known as the Land of War. This the priests engaged to do in five years if Alvarado would prevent any armed man from entering it during that

period. They lived up to their promise; the Land of War became the Land of the True Peace.

One of the most illustrious residents of Santiago was the conquistador Bernal Díaz del Castillo, who after fighting a hundred nineteen battles in Mexico, Central America and Panama, settled down in Guatemala. Exasperated at the inaccuracies of others, he finally turned author. At seventy he started to write his *True History of the Conquest of New Spain and Guatemala*, a treasury of information. He laid down his pen in 1576, after fourteen years. The manuscript is carefully preserved at Guatemala City as part of the government archives.

Flood, pestilence, and earthquake besieged the city from time to time. Disaster reached its climax in July 1773 when, after a warning shock, the walls of churches, palaces, and houses—practically the whole city—came crashing down. Other severe shocks followed the same year.

This was the end of Santiago as the capital. The seat of government was moved twenty-five miles across the mountains to the present site of Guatemala City.

But Santiago, now known as Antigua Guatemala, or usually just as Antigua, is far from being a ghost town. Some of its inhabitants stayed when the authorities migrated, and so the place again took up its life. Now a number of Americans have bought houses there because they love Antigua and its pleasant climate. Excellent hotels welcome the traveler. Practically all house walls rise only one story, flush from the sidewalk, and give almost no clue through their heavy doors and grilled windows to what may lie behind. Some houses are centuries old, with enormous rooms, several patios, and perhaps a dovecote. Small cupolas seen rising here and there over the rooftops are

colonial chimney pots, serving vast kitchens.

La Merced, latest of the great churches to be built, still stands in its sturdy way not far from the main square. There, across the luxuriant trees and flowers, the long Palace of the Captains General and the Cabildo face each other, revived from

their destruction. The Indians hold their market by the towering arches of what was once the Jesuit church, and in another ruin a weaver and his family ply their old trade. Every few blocks rise the remains of some cloister or lofty house of God, part of the vaulting, delicate moldings, and carved capitals still intact.



Drawing by Luis Jardim from *Bandeira's Guia de Ouro Preto*

Ouro Preto

"Under the blazing mountain sun, there is a smiling simplicity and the charm of the past for those who are sensitive to history." So wrote a Brazilian of Ouro Preto, which lies far inland from Rio de Janeiro, about sixty miles from Belo Horizonte,

the new city that superseded it in 1897 as capital of the State of Minas Gerais.

Founded upon the local discovery of gold in 1698, Ouro Preto reveled in riches even before its substantial houses and churches were built. Between 1725 and 1750 the greatest amount of gold was

obtained—*ouro preto*, the black, almost pure, gold from which the place took its name. It was in 1733 that a great procession took place. *Fame*, who led the dancers, is reported to have worn a headdress of diamond flowers with a cluster of plumes. On her breast was embroidery of gold and precious stones, with a raised brooch of diamonds; her white silk robe was covered with gold flowers and from the sides sprang wings of white feathers touched with gold leaf.

In 1738 the city began to build its Governors' Palace (now the School of Mines) with the hard stone from a nearby mountain, and went on to devote its wealth to the thirteen fine churches that crown its hills, to its famous wall fountains, to its solid and ornamental bridges, and to its dignified homes. But the city is far from having the icy regularity that blocks of stone sometime imply. Its streets wind about the hills, its church towers are often round, at least one church has a curved façade. The architecture is an offshoot of the Portuguese baroque, simple, but with many gracious curves. Churches and houses alike are set about with the green of palms, bananas, and orange and coffee trees; roses overflow the walls.

For the beauty of many of its church interiors Ouro Preto is indebted to a famous son, the sculptor and architect Antônio Francisco Lisboa, generally called O Aleijadinho²—The Little Cripple. His father was a Portuguese architect, his mother a slave. For nearly half of his eighty-four years he suffered agonizingly with a disease that caused the loss of his toes and almost all his fingers. He toiled painfully with a chisel strapped to his wrist, assisted by three devoted slaves with whom he divided his wages.

² Pronounced *Ah-lay-jah-deén-yo* (the *j* is like *z* in *azure*.)

The soft gray soapstone of the locality was easy to work, and in this and in other material he carved graceful fonts, decorations for church doorways, and many altars. The Virgin and Child, saints, prophets, flowers, fruit, and foliage came from his hand. One entire church is said to be his design. Other towns in Minas Gerais also boast his work, but he never left the Province. He died in 1814. "All his work has a sanity, robustness, and dignity such as no other Brazilian artist has showed," says Manuel Bandeira.

Toward the end of a century after Ouro Preto's gold was first discovered it began to run out. Not so the spirit of its citizens. José Joaquim Maia, a young Brazilian, approached Thomas Jefferson, then Minister to France, for encouragement in founding a republic, writing him: "We have decided to follow the striking example which you have just set us, and therefore to break our chains and renew our liberty." Maia transmitted some of his enthusiasm to his friends in Ouro Preto and in 1789 they set themselves to plot the overthrow of the government, showing their spiritual kinship with the patriots of Williamsburg. The plot was discovered, the conspirators arrested. Tiradentes, the leader, was executed; he is now a national hero. Like O Aleijadinho, he was a son of Ouro Preto. The others, including Tomás Antônio Gonzaga, were severely punished. The arrest took place just a week before Gonzaga, a magistrate and also a poet, was to have married the lovely Marília, to whom he had written some delightful lyrics. He died in exile in distant Mozambique.

Marília's name was given to a bridge on which her suitor had been accustomed to linger at sunset. On the benches within its curved sides many other swains have doubtless tarried, repeating to themselves the musical words in which Tomás An-

tônio told his sweetheart that the sight of her made his heart stand still.

Popayán

Between the central and western of the three mountain ranges that run north and south through Colombia lies the beautiful Cauca Valley, eight hundred miles of rich soil and flourishing crops. At the southern end of this valley, near the headwaters of the Cauca River, is the city of Popayán. Its square blocks of low buildings, interspersed with churches, form an even checkerboard of town set in a gently rolling countryside of green.

There is an air of dignity about Popayán, which is so steeped in tradition that it seems to hold itself aloof from modern life. Yet closer inspection reveals such distinctly modern touches as consumers' cooperatives. Mellowed by age, the town exhales an atmosphere of contentment that is spiritually refreshing.

Men on horseback still ride through its tranquil streets past flower-filled balconies. Richly grilled façades hide sparkling fountains and sunlit patios. And the peaceful plazas seem far removed from an atomic age. Popayán's quiet beauty is also found in the ancient University of Cauca, a seat of modern learning, and in its old churches. The bells of one—San Francisco—are known as "the voice of Popayán."

In spite of a latitude of two degrees, Popayán and the fields around it are forever cool and fresh, like a pleasant day in early May, since the valley here is nearly a mile high. But Popayán is not famous for its balmy air and splendid sunsets, nor for its short sharp thunderstorms. Popayán is a city of history.

That history is a long one, for Popayán is one of Colombia's four oldest cities, older even than Bogotá. Seventy-one

years before the first boatload of Englishmen landed at Jamestown, a little band of Spanish explorers under Sebastián Moyano de Belalcázar halted in this lovely valley. There they founded in 1536 the settlement which grew into the city of Popayán. The adventurous Spaniards were making their way overland from Pizarro's headquarters in Peru. In the course of their laborious journey through difficult country they had already established the beginnings of Quito and Guayaquil in what is now Ecuador, and Cali in Colombia.

Belalcázar liked Popayán best of all these new places, and built himself a house there. But Belalcázar was not a stay-at-home. Two years later we find him leading another expedition out of Peru. This time he went even farther north, looking for El Dorado, the fabulous golden man so many Indian tribes had been telling him about. On this second and longer expedition, Belalcázar pushed ahead to the north and east and climbed up to a high plateau in the central range of the Andes. There in 1539 he came upon a



Photograph by Kathleen Walker

A TWO-LEVEL STREET IN POPAYÁN



BELALCÁZAR

The Spanish conquistador looks down in bronze upon the city of Popayán, which he founded in 1536.

little colony of Spaniards. Gonzalo Jiménez de Quesada and his men had come down from the north the year before, and had set up the village which later became Colombia's capital city, Santa Fé de Bogotá.

Belalcázar was a few months too late to have the honor of founding Bogotá. But at Popayán he had no rival, and there he now looks down, day and night, upon his city of history. Sharply silhouetted against the clear tropical sky, high on a hill at the edge of the quiet town, is a large equestrian statue of the great explorer, done in bronze by Vitorio Macho.

The village that Belalcázar had founded soon grew into a place of importance.

Through colonial days it was a flourishing station on the overland trade route from the Caribbean port of Cartagena southward to centers of wealth in Ecuador and Peru. Many Spanish settlers came to this far-off valley to found their homes. Their descendants are proud of their mahogany and tortoise-shell heirlooms and their centuries-old churches with images decked in jewels and gold. But even more they are proud of the men who have gone forth from those peaceful home patios.

Out of this one small city, scarcely larger than Northampton, Massachusetts, or Cheyenne, Wyoming, have come scores of Colombia's greatest leaders. Camilo Torres, martyr hero of the struggle for independence, came from Popayán. So did Francisco José de Caldas, astronomer and botanist, who did so much to promote the study of Colombia's natural history before he too was shot for his patriotic activities. Seven of the nation's presidents, and many more bishops, orators, and generals, were bred in Popayán.

Literary men almost without number have gone to Bogotá or to foreign capitals to shed glory upon this secluded highland town. One of the most widely known was Guillermo Valencia, poet, scholar, and diplomat, whose death in 1943 was mourned by many thousands of Colombians and by other thousands abroad. Guillermo Valencia is still a vivid presence in his native city, where his home is kept open as a memorial—a wide two-story house furnished in the ample old Spanish style, with every wall and table adding something to the story of a long and fruitful life.

The Philatelic Exhibition

PUBLIC recognition of the magnitude of stamp collecting as a cultural hobby and as a business was dramatically demonstrated at the Centenary International Philatelic Exhibition. More than a quarter of a million people visited the three exhibition floors of Grand Central Palace in New York City during the nine-day session May 17-25. They viewed stamp gems with an estimated catalogue value exceeding fifty million dollars.

The occasion was the centennial celebration of the first United States adhesive postage stamps issued in 1847. The centenary of the first stamps of Great Britain and Brazil, issued in 1840 and 1843 respectively, occurred during the years of the recent World War. The celebration of the three historic events was therefore

merged into one gigantic demonstration in which the stamps of Latin America played a prominent part.

The Philatelic Section of the Pan American Union prepared a comprehensive exhibit of 288 specially designed display sheets. Early and late issues of all the twenty-one Governments were represented. Each sheet carried annotations giving either the cultural background of the pictures shown on the stamps, or technical philatelic data. The display was supplemented with some outstanding items furnished to the Union by private collectors, including Morton O. Cooper, Walter S. Fishel, Dr. Clarence W. Hennan, Robert Mitchel, Saul Newbury, and Howard A. Robinette.

In the Pan American Union display



Courtesy of Stamps

PAN AMERICAN BOOTH AT THE PHILATELIC EXHIBITION

many stamps of special significance showing the interlocking of hemispheric interests and the Inter-American System were given prominence. Topical showings of animals, national agricultural products, industries, religious culture, and Red Cross activities of the several countries attracted wide attention.

Publicity was also given to the Philatelic Service offered by the Union. This was begun in 1940 when fifteen different Governments commemorated the 50th anniversary of the Pan American Union through the issuance of special postage stamps. The availability of these issues through the Union gave rise to a broad demand on the part of the philatelic public for a more comprehensive service. To meet this demand all of the member Governments were invited to send allotments of their new postal issues to the newly established Philatelic Section in Washington for sale at face value to

collectors and dealers. The announced plan met with high acclaim in the United States, and several member Governments have since given it their whole-hearted support. Others have intermittently furnished issues. Sales of the stamps received and of publications on their cultural subject matter have shown a remarkable advance. The opportunity to purchase stamps of several governments in a single order with one remittance has constantly increased the public demand for more Latin American postal issues and associated publicity. The possibilities for the Section are unlimited once all the member Governments participate.

Interest in Latin American stamps was patent in the large number of people who paused to study the Pan American Exhibit at the Centenary Exhibition. Albert F. Kunze, Chief of the Union's Philatelic Section, was kept busy answering questions on many national subjects suggested by the stamp designs, including tourist attractions, agriculture, business investments, imports, scholastic opportunities, and other practical topics which at first glance appeared to have little if any connection with philately. The Union's representative addressed audiences on Latin American historical and cultural subjects in the lecture hall of the Grand Central Palace on several occasions. The celebration, attended by philatelic visitors from all parts of the United States as well as many countries overseas, afforded him many excellent opportunities to meet official foreign government delegates, dealers, and collectors and discuss with them plans for broadening the philatelic service of the Union.

In recognition of its participation in the Centenary Celebration, the Pan American Union received one of the special plates awarded at the exhibition.



RECOGNITION AWARD

Haviland plate received by the Pan American Union for participating in the Centenary International Philatelic Exhibition. It shows the New York skyline and replicas of the 5- and 10-cent 1847's flanking the seal of the United States, with the New York seal at the bottom.



Spanish Page

Soldado Libre

¡Ya no volveré al cuartel,
suelto por calles y plazas,
yo mismo, Pedro Cortés!

Yo mismo dueño de mí,
yo por fin libre de guardias,
de uniforme y de fusil.

Podré a mi pueblo correr,
y gritar, cuando me vean:
¡aquí está Pedro Cortés!

Podré trabajar al sol
y en la tierra que me espera,
con mi arado labrador.

Ser hombre otra vez de paz;
cargar niños, besar frentes,
cantar, reír y saltar.

¡Ya no volveré al cuartel,
suelto por calles y plazas,
yo mismo, Pedro Cortés!

NICOLÁS GUILLÉN

De Poesía Infantil, Selección, Prólogo y Notas de Fernando Luján; ilustraciones de Francisco Amighetti. San José de Costa Rica, 1941. Nicolás Guillén es cubano, nacido en 1904.

Women of the Americas

Notes from the Inter-American Commission of Women

Colombia

THE Women's Union of Colombia, together with the Department of Cultural Extension, has begun a series of women's conferences to instruct and interest women in their problems and rights. Señora María Currea de Aya, Colombian delegate to the Inter-American Commission of Women and President of the Women's Union, informs us of the success of these meetings. At the second one she touched on subjects related to our organization. She also stressed the need for Colombia to put itself in tune with other countries which have granted political rights to women in accordance with the United Nations Charter.

Peru

The date for the Second International Congress of Women Lawyers which is to be held in Lima, Peru, has been postponed to November 18-20 of this year.

This Congress was organized under the auspices of the Peruvian Federation of Women Lawyers. The Planning Committee comprises the following: Dr. Susana Solano, President; Dr. Rosa D. Pérez Liendo, Vice-President; Dr. Virginia León de Izaguirre, Treasurer; Dr. Sara María Sánchez and Dr. Raquel Guerra Távara, Secretaries; Dr. Laura Caller, Public Relations Officer; and Dr. Matilde Pérez Palacio, Dr. Carmela Aguilar, and Dr. Manuela Neyra, Coordinators.

The topics to be considered at the Congress are: constitutional law; the political

rights of women; administrative law; post-war problems; civil and procedural law; commercial law; laws affecting working women and children; the economic equality of women; reclamation of prostitutes; immigration, nationality, and citizenship; social security; comparative law; and legislation on children and education.

Cuba

For years the Women's Civil Defense Service in Cuba, part of the Ministry of National Defense, has rendered homage to the country's outstanding women on the patriotic anniversary May 20. This year it offered tribute to the illustrious Ana Betancourt de Mora and published an interesting pamphlet containing an outline of her life. Besides being a great patriot, Ana Betancourt was a famous pioneer of feminism. In advance of her times, on April 10, 1869, she asked the Assembly of Guáimaro to grant political rights to women.

United States

The General Federation of Women's Clubs, of which Mrs. LaFell Dickinson was the outgoing President, held its convention at the Hotel Commodore in New York from June 23 to June 28 of this year. Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt and Señorita Minerva Bernardino, Chairman of the Inter-American Commission of Women, were guests of honor of the Federation on the evening of June 24.

Pan American Union Notes

THE GOVERNING BOARD

Inter-American Conference for the Maintenance of Continental Peace and Security

PART II of the Act of Chapultepec, drawn up at the Inter-American Conference on Problems of War and Peace, held at Mexico City in 1945 and signed by all the American republics, recommends "that for the purpose of meeting threats or acts of aggression against any American republic following the establishment of peace, the Governments of the American republics consider the conclusion, in accordance with their constitutional processes, of a treaty whereby such threats or acts may be met . . ."

The Brazilian Government has fixed

August 15, 1947, for the opening session of this conference, to be held at Rio de Janeiro, and has requested the Governing Board of the Pan American Union to issue the corresponding invitations to other American Governments.

To facilitate the work of the Conference, the Governing Board, after its meeting on June 27, 1947, submitted to the Governments members of the Union three fundamental points, selected on the basis of the eight projects submitted by different governments, and was to consider later the instructions sent to the respective delegates. These projects, with an analysis and a comparative compilation, appeared in a volume issued last year by the Pan American Union.



SCENE OF PENDING CONFERENCE

Delegates will gather in the Brazilian capital on August 15 to discuss hemisphere defense.

Pan American News

President Dutra of Brazil meets his neighbors

President Dutra of Brazil recently held historic frontier meetings with the Presidents of neighboring countries to the south.

On May 21 of this year President Dutra met President Perón of Argentina at the international bridge between Uruguaiana, Brazil and Paso de los Libres, Argentina, and in a colorful ceremony the two Presidents officially opened the bridge.¹ Eight battalions of fusiliers of the Brazilian Army stood at attention at the Argentine end of the bridge and the Fourth Infantry Regiment of the Argentine Army stood at the Brazilian end. After the playing of the national anthems of both countries, Presidents Perón and Dutra, each escorted by troops from the other's country, walked to the center of the bridge and cut the tape stretched across it. They then released 1500 pigeons painted in the Argentine and Brazilian colors. A tablet commemorating the opening was unveiled. Later in the day the Presidents laid the cornerstone for the auditorium being given to the city of Paso de los Libres by Brazil and opened the playground that is being given to the city of Uruguaiana by Argentina.

During the course of their meeting the Presidents discussed the regulation of trade over the international bridge, the Salto Grande water-power projects and the power-producing and tourist-attracting possibilities of Iguazú Falls.

On the morning of May 22 President Dutra went to Artigas, Uruguay to meet

that country's new President, Dr. Tomás Berreta. The next day Presidents Dutra and Berreta went to the temporary bridge that links Brazil and Uruguay over the Quarai River and signed an agreement providing for a permanent international bridge at that site. In a discourse delivered in Artigas, President Dutra said: "Over the waters of the Quarai we are going to build what we could call a new bridge of friendship. In future days other men will cross this frontier, and will remember that in May 1947 we met here not so much to connect the banks of a common river, as to symbolize in stone our common ideals of cooperation and of good neighborliness."

Pan American Sanitary Bureau meeting

The Executive Committee of the Directing Council of the Pan American Sanitary Organization held its first biennial meeting in Washington, from April 28 to May 3, 1947. The countries chosen by the XII Pan American Sanitary Conference at Caracas to form the present Executive Committee were Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Costa Rica, Cuba, Mexico, and the United States. The following representatives attended the meeting: for Argentina, Dr. Alberto Zwanck; for Brazil, Dr. Heitor Fróes; for Chile, Dr. Nacianceno Romero; for Cuba, Dr. Pedro Nogueira; for Mexico, Dr. Miguel E. Bustamante; and for the United States, Dr. Thomas Parran (alternates, Dr. James A. Doull and Dr. L. L. Williams, Jr.). The Pan American Sanitary Bureau was represented by Dr. Fred L. Soper, Director; Dr. John R. Murdock, Assistant Director; and Dr. O. Vargas, Acting Secretary.

¹The bridge was unofficially opened to traffic in October 1945. See BULLETIN February 1946, p. 100.

In addition to the opening and closing sessions, eight plenary meetings were held. Dr. Thomas Parran was elected Chairman; Dr. Alberto Zwanck, Vice-Chairman; and Dr. Fred L. Soper, Secretary. Two working subcommittees were appointed, one to study the finances and budget of the Bureau and one to draft a new constitution.

In its final report, the Executive Committee recommended that the member governments duly authorize their respective delegates to the meeting of the Directing Council to be held in Buenos Aires during the last half of September 1947 to sign the new constitution and approve an increase in the quotas from the present rate of \$0.40 to \$1.00 per thousand inhabitants. Other recommendations were that immediate attention be given to the problem of obtaining suitable quarters for the Bureau; that the program of the meeting of the Directing Council include the relations of the Sanitary Bureau with the World Health Organization and revision of the Pan American Sanitary Code; and that Canada be invited to send a representative to the Directing Council meeting. It was also proposed that the name "Pan American Sanitary Organization" be changed to "Pan American Health Organization," and the name "Pan American Sanitary Conference" to "Pan American Health Conference," the name "Pan American Sanitary Bureau" being retained.

The Directing Council will be composed of a delegate from each of the American nations.

Communist Party outlawed in Brazil

Brazil's Supreme Electoral Tribunal, which supervises elections and political parties, handed down a momentous de-

cision on May 7, 1947. By a vote of three to two it declared the Communist Party to be illegal in Brazil. "The Communist doctrine is absolutely contrary to the concept of democracy set forth in the Brazilian Constitution," said Justice Candido Lobo, when voting in favor of outlawing the Party.

The decision is particularly significant because the Communist Party in Brazil was one of the strongest in the Western Hemisphere; in elections held since the Party regained legal status in 1945, Communists have won eighteen seats in the national Congress, eighteen seats in the City Council of Rio de Janeiro, and sixty seats in state legislatures.

Simultaneously with the announcement of the Tribunal's decision, President Dutra ordered a six-month suspension of the Communist-supported Brazilian Workers Confederation and all labor unions connected with it, on the grounds that they were causing friction and disorder among the workers and cutting down their output. Government intervenors will administer these unions until new labor elections are held.

On May 9 Brazilian police reported that the taking over of about 5,000 Red Party headquarters, branch offices, and cells had been completed without incident. Luis Carlos Prestes, the Party's Secretary General, announced that the Party will appeal the decision to the nation's Supreme Court.

Revised Dominican Constitution

The new constitution of the Dominican Republic as published in the *Gaceta Oficial* early this year is without major changes.

One new feature is that the president must have resided in the country for the five years immediately preceding his election rather than for an aggregate of

twenty years, but election to a five-year term by direct vote remains unchanged.

The president is also given the right to suspend excise taxes established by municipal governments when they are not in keeping with the general economy of the country. One or more justices of the peace, instead of mayors, is named for each community by the Senate rather than by the President, but these justices are subject to transfer by the Supreme Court.

The monetary structure is enlarged in this revised document which gives the right to mint money to a single, autonomous agency. Its capital is the property of the State, and its currency must always be fully backed by gold and other real security, in the proportion provided for under the law and with unlimited liability of the State. The circulation of foreign money will continue to be controlled by law, and the above-mentioned agency will circulate coins only in replacement of an equivalent amount in notes. The same agency will be charged with the regulation of the monetary and banking system of the nation, its governing body to be a Monetary Commission, the members of which will be designated and can only be removed in accordance with the law. All changes in the legal aspects of currency or banking require the approval of two-thirds of all the members of both houses, unless initiated by the Executive Power at the request of the Monetary Commission or with a favorable vote of this body. The former clause prohibiting the appearance of the likeness of any person on legal tender has been omitted.

Mexico and the United States join in fight against foot-and-mouth disease

With the approval late in March of an initial \$9,000,000 appropriation for con-

trol and eradication of foot-and-mouth disease and rinderpest, the United States entered in earnest upon a program of mutual aid with Mexico to save the Mexican cattle industry and to prevent the spread of the disease to the United States.

Oscar Flores, Mexican Under Secretary of Animal Industry, is director of the project with Dr. M. S. Shahan of the U. S. Department of Agriculture as co-director. An administrative board is made up of three Mexican and three United States members, and technical experts from both countries are actively participating in the campaign.

The current epidemic is believed to have started in Veracruz in November of last year, but before it was accurately diagnosed the disease had spread into eight Mexican States. The Mexican Government immediately divided the country into three zones. The first zone took in all known cases of the disease, while the second acted as a buffer area. The third zone was completely free from the disease. Infected or exposed animals in the first two zones were to be destroyed and the owners compensated, but the great number in this classification made impossible such action.

Thus, after a survey had been made at the request of the Mexican Government, the Mexican-United States Agricultural Commission met in Washington early in March, and the necessity for joint action was made clear. At this meeting, the structure of the joint office was determined, and, at a later meeting, it was decided that the two countries should approximately halve the costs involved.

The fact that the disease had gained a substantial foothold before it was correctly diagnosed plus the technical aspects of slaughtering and burying large numbers of cattle as well as disinfecting the territory have made the task of the joint office

extremely difficult. The very nature of the disease, since the virus maintains a prolonged virulence, is a severe handicap; furthermore, there are many potential agents of transmission. The difficulty of controlling wild animals, such as deer and pigs, which are susceptible to the disease is an added hazard.

As a further blow to Mexican agriculture, already disrupted in the dairy and meat industries, large numbers of oxen which are the chief factor in land cultivation have had to be destroyed because of the infection. These have in some degree, however, been replaced by mules.

In approximately the first four months of the known existence in Mexico of the foot-and-mouth disease, about 93,000 animals of all types were destroyed, and the rate of slaughter is being increasingly stepped up.

The current strategy is first to mop up the scattered centers of infection outside the main zone so as to prevent further spread of the disease and then to marshal all forces for a concentrated attack on its main stronghold.—B. J. D.

Income tax in Costa Rica

For the first time this year all citizens and enterprises of Costa Rica earning over 5,000 colones¹ gross are subject to a graduated income tax. The tax is levied on net income, from whatever source, in an ascending scale: from 1 percent on any amount up to 1,000 colones, to 5 percent on 15,000 colones, to 15 percent on everything over 500,000. Net income is considered to be gross less overhead, depreciation, insurance, bad debts, and bonuses. Not subject to taxation are cash inheritances, insurance benefits, lottery winnings, and income from sale of property at a loss. The following are totally ex-

¹ 1 colon equals \$0.17 U. S. cy.

empted: the Treasury, national banks, Social Security Fund, municipalities, diplomatic and consular officials, Chambers of Commerce, officially recognized labor unions, charitable institutions, schools, and the Catholic Church.

Anti-inflation measures in Brazil

Large amounts of paper money were issued during the administration of President Getulio Vargas and the resulting excess of circulating currency in Brazil has loomed large among the causes of the alarming rise in the cost of living. Senhor Corrêa e Castro, the Minister of Finance, is taking a very direct means of getting rid of some of this money. He recently supervised in person the incineration of 100,000,000 cruzeiros and declared that he intends to have a like amount destroyed each month.

Another important step in the anti-inflation campaign was a decree issued early in April requiring import licenses on certain articles that are regarded as non-essential. This restriction is intended to result in the importation of more raw materials and equipment that will promote the development of the country's domestic industries, thus increasing the supply of moderately-priced goods. Commodities now requiring import licenses include such items as precious stones, art objects, jewelry, perfumes, toilet articles, shoes, wallets, purses, and hats.

Agricultural development in Ecuador

Alarmed at the decline in cotton production during recent years, the Ecuadorean Ministry of Economy is taking steps to revitalize the cultivation of this important crop, which was once a flourishing product in the nation's economy. The Ministry has established a General Committee of Agricultural Development in the Province

of Manabí, where more than ninety per cent of Ecuador's cotton is grown.

For almost a century, cotton was raised on a limited scale to supply only household needs. But in 1930 it began to assume importance as a major agricultural product. By 1939, Manabí produced around 200,000 quintals of the fiber, supplying local textile factories, with enough left over for export. However, from the beginning, production was badly organized. Because of the absence of disease-control and the lack of scientific methods, in 1940 production began to fall off. Though the area under cultivation has not decreased, a hectare that formerly yielded 15 quintals now yields scarcely four quintals. This year's total production is expected to reach a new low of 100,000 quintals.

A second phase of the Ministry of Economy's agricultural development project in Manabí will focus on the cultivation of plants to provide vegetable oils for export. Manabí offers splendid climatic conditions for cultivation of palm-nuts, sesame, peanuts, etc. According to the Ministry's estimates, this province can easily produce vegetable oil products at the rate of 500,000 quintals annually. Extensive road construction throughout Manabí Province is an essential part of the plans. The Government also hopes to bring foreign agricultural experts to Ecuador to help solve the problems of the Manabí farmers.

The new committee, which will promote the development of scientific agriculture by all possible means, will be composed of seven members: the President of the Society of Agricultural Centers, the Provincial Director of Agriculture, the Manager of the Provincial Bank of Manabí, a representative of the National Irrigation Fund, the Manager of the Portoviejo Cotton Cooperative, and two agriculturists appointed by the Ministry of Economy.

Agriculture in Central America— recent developments

The small farmer is the backbone of El Salvador's essentially agricultural economy. For top production he must have up-to-date equipment and must know how to use it.

This was the reasoning of the country's Congress in decreeing, in December of last year, that the Ministry of Agriculture buy machinery and fertilizers and make them available to small land-holders. Fertilizer is to be sold at cost, machinery rented or sold for cash or on short-term credit. Instruction in scientific methods by Ministry representatives goes with every purchase.

Experiments in the cultivation of temperate-zone fruits, such as grapes, apples, and seedless oranges, are the first project of the new agricultural experimental station opened this year in the fertile northern Chalatenango district of El Salvador. Foreign experts in soil and forestry have been invited to give their opinion on the project.

Fifteen hundred farm families from El Salvador will have an opportunity to demonstrate Central American unity by settling on lands in central Guatemala. The invitation came from the President of Guatemala at a recent conference on political unity.

The Governing Board of the Central American and Mexican Coffee Federation meeting in San Salvador some months ago recommended to exporters that they should not release stocks of coffee on hand during price drops which are known to be the result of profiteering. They also approved joining kindred organizations in Brazil and Colombia to encourage cooperation among technicians in the cultivation and marketing of coffee. The representative from Guatemala urged that a

delegation from the Federation be sent to Colombia to discuss with its coffee organization methods of cooperation along lines of common policy. All the countries of this area are producers of mild coffees.

Caribbean climatological survey

In connection with the Caribbean climatological survey announced early this year by the United States Weather Bureau, upon receipt of a transfer of funds from the Department of State through the Interdepartmental Committee on Scientific and Cultural Cooperation, a specialist recently left the United States for duty in that area.

The program in brief will be to determine what climatic information is already available, in the form of manuscript or published data, and to ascertain what governmental or other agencies are or would be interested in having such pertinent data presented in consolidated form.

It is planned to arrange for the compiling of information from all available sources and publish it locally as well as to encourage the establishment of new weather stations in regions where they are now lacking.

Published climatic data in convenient form will have beneficial effects on the economies of the countries involved, especially in the fields of agriculture, transportation, water power, and irrigation.

Guatemalan information regulations

New regulations have been issued in Guatemala to govern all forms of information dissemination. The expressed purpose is to keep pace with technological advances in the presentation of news to the public, through radio as well as printed material.

Presidential statements may never be

quoted unless an approved text of the speech has been supplied by a Government office or unless the quotation is from some pamphlet registered with the Post Office or from an accredited literary work. Likewise, the Minister of Foreign Affairs speaking on international topics and the Interior Minister discussing domestic issues cannot be cited without such an official transcript as the source.

Newspapers are obliged to publish clarifications, corrections, explanations and refutations which are directed to them by authorities, officials, public employees, corporations, and all actual or legal entities which consider false or misleading statements which have been attributed to them in the press. Stiff penalties are provided for failure to comply with these requirements. Similar regulations hold true for material that is broadcast. Authors are generally liable, but, in cases when they are not, the editor or station manager is held responsible.

When radio broadcasts not regularly scheduled are to be made referring to the domestic or foreign policy of the country or to action of the Government or its members, the nearest government broadcasting station must be advised two hours in advance or a recording must be submitted within twenty-four hours after the broadcast.

Any potentially damaging information concerning private lives, the defense of convicted criminals, false or adulterated news concerning actual happenings which might create unrest in the Republic, and information which might cause fluctuations in prices, unless these data come from abroad from a recognized news agency, are all forbidden.

Copies of all printed material must be submitted to the proper authorities for examination, and both newspapers and radio stations are required to maintain

files of copy and scripts used during the preceding six months.

Criticism of other countries and their representatives is governed by a reciprocal policy. Countries which allow conjecture regarding the Guatemalan government and its accredited diplomats may in turn be discussed.

Rudolf Dolge honored by Venezuela

Early this year a group of Caracas residents gathered in the elegant Hotel Ávila to honor a citizen of the United States who had been quietly making friends in Venezuela for himself and his country long before it became fashionable to be a "good neighbor." Fifty years before, Rudolf Dolge, now seventy-seven, arrived in Venezuela as "American industry's first commercial ambassador."

Until his retirement in 1932, Mr. Dolge

was at various times Special Commissioner for the National Association of Manufacturers, General Manager of the Orinoco Company, and Venezuelan representative of the Standard Oil Company of California. He also has represented his government as Secretary of the American-Venezuelan Mixed Claims Commission in 1903 and as Consular Agent of the United States.

But Mr. Dolge's activities have not been confined to business and official interests. He has devoted half a century to building up a large library on Venezuela. In recognition of his valuable work in bibliographical research, the Constituent Assembly of Venezuela passed a resolution of gratitude on the fiftieth anniversary of his arrival. He also founded the Venezuelan branch of the Pan American Society, of which he is now President Emeritus. And it is due in large measure to his efforts that



TRIBUTE TO A GOOD NEIGHBOR IN CARACAS

Rudolf Dolge (holding scroll) poses with some of the friends who honored him at a luncheon celebrating his arrival in the Venezuelan capital fifty years ago.

a statue of Henry Clay was erected in the Venezuelan capital.

The large attendance at the fiftieth anniversary luncheon given for Mr. Dolge in Caracas is an indication of the esteem in which he is held there. Among those present were Dr. Carlos Morales, Minister of Foreign Relations; Dr. Andrés Eloy Blanco, President of the Constituent Assembly; the Honorable Frank P. Corrigan, United States Ambassador; many deputies and diplomats; members of the Pan American Society, and the Director of the Academy of History.

Mr. Dolge responded to the speeches of his friends by contrasting the Venezuela of today with the Venezuela of his arrival fifty years earlier. He pointed out that the technocracy and atomic energy of the modern age in which we live should be applied to progress and the welfare of mankind. "I realize that I am reaching the end of my journey," he said, "but I hope to remain faithful to my father's motto: 'Always forward,' and to continue to contribute my small part to the good will and friendship between my fatherland and my adopted country—the United States of Venezuela."

Panamanian Cultural Center in Chicago

The recently formed Union of Panamanian Students has created a Panamanian Cultural Center, which is located in the Laboratory School of the University of Chicago. Its purpose is to give the American people a fuller understanding of the culture of Panama, according to a letter recently received from Raúl Aponte, a Panamanian student.

During the past year the Union has held three workshops, two in Iowa and a third one at the Laboratory School in Chicago. These workshops have been made possible

because of the leadership of the Union's Committee on Education, the cooperation of American educators, and the work of Mrs. Elinor D. Robson, Spanish teacher in the Laboratory School. Mrs. Robson has been so helpful during the last five years in making university study in the United States possible for young Panamanians that the Government of Panama has bestowed upon her the Order of Vasco Núñez de Balboa.

The teachers of the Laboratory School are trying to explore the possibilities of the workshop technique as a means for the teaching of a foreign culture, with Panama now being used as an example. During the day of the workshop, Panamanian students present to a selected public—so far teachers and community leaders—aspects of the culture of their country. In a session later in the day the participants show how much they have learned. The objective is to develop understanding of the country and its relationship to the future of the United States and the rest of the world.

Workshop for rural schoolteachers in Guatemala

A workshop for rural schoolteachers sponsored by the Inter-American Educational Foundation in cooperation with the Guatemalan Government opened at the Regional Rural Normal School No. 1 in La Alameda, Guatemala, on April 9, 1947. This was the second such workshop to be held there, and during the course 100 teachers under the guidance of United States experts assisted by Guatemalan specialists discussed the many problems to be met in rural education and studied methods of improving it. The suggested methods were tested by actual experience in the practice school of the Normal institution.

American University scholarships

A new series of scholarships to enable South American students to do graduate work in the United States has been established by Dr. Mauricio Hochschild, Bolivian tin-mine operator, with the cooperation of General Harold L. George, president of the Peruvian International Airways and former chief of the Air Transport Command.

Dr. Hochschild has made a grant to the American University in Washington covering two years' tuition and living expenses for three students, and General George's company has agreed to provide free transportation for the students between their homes and Washington.

The first three students are to be selected from applicants from Peru, Chile, and Bolivia and are scheduled to begin the fall term in the American University's School of Social Science.

Dr. Hochschild has announced that he plans to increase his grant each year to include students from additional South American countries and other universities in the United States.

Secondary education changes in Peru

The high school boys and girls of Peru are probably breathing a sigh of relief these days. The President has decided that the program of studies they have been carrying is too heavy, and has issued a decree setting forth new, simplified programs for the five-year secondary school course. "It is the duty of the Government," he said in the introduction to the decree, "to organize education in such a way that studies can be carried on efficiently and without injury to the health of the student or the free and well-balanced development of his personality."

No doubt what the students like best about the new plan is that there will be no more homework. They will have to go to school 38 hours a week (five 7-hour days and one 3-hour day), but this will include nine hours of supervised study and when they go home their time will be their own. They will have 26 weekly hours of nationally-prescribed classes and three hours of activities planned by their particular *colegio* (high school). The three hours planned by the individual *colegios* will be used to give the students any extra educational advantages for which they happen to be equipped.

Any schools without enough funds to put the new program into effect will be given special help by the Federal Government.

Guggenheim awards

Apart from the series of Guggenheim Fellowships for Latin Americans to be granted in July of this year, three of the 1947 awards already announced went to fellows in the Latin American field. The winners are:

Dr. Sherburne Friend Cook, Professor of Physiology at the University of California in Berkeley, for studies of factors inducing population changes in certain areas of Mexico in pre-Conquest times.

Mr. Robert Hayward Barlow, Instructor in Náhuatl at the National School of Anthropology in Mexico City, for studies in Mexico of the history of Moctezuma's Empire.

Dr. José Juan Arrom, of Cuba, who is Assistant Professor of Spanish at Yale University, for study in Latin America of Spanish American drama and its relations with other literatures.

The John Simon Guggenheim Foundation was established as a memorial by the late United States Senator Simon Guggen-

heim and his wife three years after the death of their young son in 1922. For the past twenty-two years, its world-wide fellowship fund has enabled scholars and artists of outstanding ability to further their work.

Nursing scholarships in Ecuador

With the double purpose of assuring would-be nurses a means of education and stimulating interest in training for state health activities, the Ecuadorean Minister of Social Welfare and Sanitation has recently been authorized to grant scholarships in the National School of Nursing at Central University in Quito. The scholarships cover all expenses and tuition for the regular three-year course. After graduation, recipients are required to work for the Ministry for an additional three-year period. They will be responsible to the General Office of Sanitation, which will place the nurses and determine their salaries.

If those receiving scholarships do not finish their studies, they must reimburse the Government for all expenses of their instruction. And if they finish their course, but do not fulfill their obligations to serve the Ministry, they must reimburse the Government for each month of service they fail to complete.

Vocational education plan in Panama

The Panamanian Minister of Education has announced a new training course for students in the last two years of all high schools (*liceos*) in Panama.

The course, begun on an experimental basis, will be under the supervision of the Minister and, by agreement, the Director in Panama of the Inter-American Educational Foundation, Inc. Two professors

have been sent to the United States to observe similar programs in Florida.

Twenty-five students in each school will be carefully selected on the basis of backgrounds and aptitudes. In the morning they will attend regular classes; in the afternoon they will acquire occupational training. For this training they will go to factories, offices, and shops where they will gain actual experience in the fields in which they are interested, with supervision from technicians supplied by both the Ministry of Education and the Inter-American Educational Foundation. The supervision will continue beyond graduation for those who wish to remain at their jobs.

If this plan is successful it will be extended to include all students in the last two years of high school, regardless of their intentions concerning further formal education. From the operation of the plan, educational administrators hope to obtain information which will help them in their over-all design to emphasize the practical aspect of education in Panama.

Carnegie grant for study of Latin America

Recognizing the need in this country for comprehensive study of Latin America at the college level, the Carnegie Corporation of New York announced on June 15 an experimental five-year educational program to be carried out under a \$250,000 grant. The plan is a departure in this field in that it will be developed through four permanent university study centers. Each will embrace well-rounded area programs covering the territory south of the Rio Grande.

Under the project, the University of North Carolina will concentrate its studies on Spanish South America, the University of Texas on Mexico, Tulane University

on Middle America, and Vanderbilt University on South America, emphasizing Brazil. The cooperating universities, which have already laid the groundwork for their centers, will receive \$11,200 annually to provide a stronger undergraduate curriculum, broader facilities for graduate work, and expanded library resources. The rest of the Carnegie Fund grant (\$26,000) will be devoted to coordinating the work of the four centers through an inter-university committee, annual conferences, cooperative summer schools, and exchange of teachers and information.

Dr. Sturgis E. Leavitt, secretary of the preliminary conference for the program, pointed out that in so wide a field as Latin America, no one university can be expected to do the job alone. Therefore joint planning and pooling of resources seems the logical answer to meet the need for trained personnel in industry, foreign service, religion, and teaching.

Chilean Technical University

In a move to stimulate technical progress in Chile, a Presidential decree in April created a State Technical University as a branch of the Ministry of Education. The new University will embrace a number of educational institutions already set up under the General Office of Professional Instruction. To be known as "University Schools," these will include the School of Industrial Engineering and the technical courses of the following institutions: the Vocational School, the Schools of Mines of Antofagasta, Copiapó, and Serena, and the Industrial Schools of Concepción and Valdivia.

A commission made up of administrative representatives of the University Schools as well as of representatives from Chilean technical and engineering organizations will draw up an organic statute

to define the University's organization. To carry out the State Technical University's functions, the Directors of the various University Schools will form a Consultative Board.

Since no special funds are provided, expenses for the new project will be met from the general funds set aside in the Budget for Professional Instruction. The General Office of Professional Instruction will name commissions to revise programs of study at the University Schools and correlate them with the plans of the new University.

According to the decree, the State Technical University's functions will be:

- a) To stimulate technical instruction.
- b) To develop the technical aspects of production through technology and engineering.
- c) To make the greatest use of the country's human and natural resources.
- d) To grant diplomas and degrees, authorized by the Ministry of Education, to students in this field.
- e) To work closely with industry and contribute to its progress.
- f) To establish interchange and cooperate with universities of this kind both inside and outside the country.

Help for the cooperative movement in Peru

"Cooperatives," said an editorial writer in *El Peruano*, Peru's official paper, "represent one of the most successful attempts at social and economic cooperation being made in the world today." In order to stimulate their formation in Peru, the Congress of that country has passed a law requiring all manufacturing, agricultural, mining, and commercial enterprises that employ fifty or more persons to help their workers to organize consumers' cooperatives. These cooperatives will enable workers throughout the country to obtain essential commodities at wholesale prices.

The cooperative movement has been

very successful in Peru's coastal valleys and other sections of the country where it has been tried. One hundred cooperatives have already been recognized by the Government.

Fighting occupational disease

Aware that occupational diseases are a serious menace to industrial growth, the Peruvian Government is taking vigorous steps to combat the problem. Under Law 10833, signed by the President in March, the Public Health Ministry's Industrial Hygiene Department is charged with the task of inaugurating measures of control and prevention of pneumoconiosis, silicosis, and other lung diseases common among mining and metallurgical workers.

Department officials will carry out periodic mine and plant inspections to investigate employees' working conditions. They will make suggestions for new and improved industrial installations to protect workers. Finally, they will educate the workers as to the dangers involved and teach them preventives.

Control procedures will start at Cerro de Pasco, Yauli, Morococha, and other Departments in Central Peru where the mining industry and working population are concentrated, and then gradually be extended to other mining regions. To offset the costs, a percentage of the pay roll of every company employing thirty or more workers will be contributed beginning within sixty days from the time the law is promulgated.

Peru's mining population is on the increase because of the country's growing industrialization. Yet the large number of cases of pneumoconiosis have demobilized many of the workers and created a social problem. By these new measures the government hopes to guard the public welfare.

Sunday courses for Bolivian workers

Acting on the theory that after bread education is the most vital need of the people, the Women's Civic League of Bolivia, with the cooperation of the Ministry of Education, has organized Sunday courses for workers. They will include reading and writing, elementary arithmetic, the geography and history of Bolivia, English, Spanish, religion and ethics, and fundamentals of civil and criminal law and of social legislation. Dr. Manuel Elías Paredes, the Minister of Education, speaking at the opening ceremony, said the courses should help to raise the educational level of workers and thus protect them from economic and political exploitation.

Bill of Rights for Argentine workers

On February 24, 1947, President Perón of Argentina issued a proclamation setting forth what he considers to be the ten basic rights of workers.

First on the list is the right to work. "Work," said Peron, "is the indispensable means of satisfying the spiritual and material needs of the individual and of the community, the source of all the progress of civilization . . . therefore the right to work must be protected by society." Next come the right to a fair remuneration, the right to education and training, the right to good working conditions, and the right to the preservation of health. In connection with this last, Perón asserted that "the care of the physical and moral health of individuals must be one of society's principal and constant concerns."

Perhaps the most interesting of all is the "right to well-being," which Perón defines as the right to adequate food, clothing, and homes—the right of workers to satisfy their own needs and those of their families

"without undue distress." Other fundamental needs of workers in the eyes of Argentina's President are the right to social security, the right to the protection of their families, the right to advance in the world, and the right to unite in order to defend their interests.

We see by the papers that—

- An expedition of 70 American scientists, sponsored by the United States Army Air Forces, the National Geographic Society, and the Bureau of Standards, went to Bocaiuva, *Brazil* (400 air-line miles northwest of Rio de Janeiro) to study the total eclipse of the sun on May 20, 1947. The scientists spent almost a year preparing for the event, and took tons of equipment to Bocaiuva. Among their objectives were measurements of the power, nature, and source of cosmic rays, and studies of the shift in the apparent position of stars as their light passes the sun. Clouds, which threatened to foil all the plans of the expedition, fortunately cleared away just a few minutes before the eclipse. Brazilian and Finnish scientists also made observations at Bocaiuva. Observers from Sweden, Argentina, Uruguay, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Russia, and a group of American scientists from Brown University stationed themselves at Araxa, 260 miles southwest of Bocaiuva, and Italian, French, and Brazilian scientists observed the eclipse at Bebedoura in the northern part of the State of São Paulo.

- A sumptuous new tourist hotel along Waldorf-Astoria lines is planned for Caracas, *Venezuela*, at a cost of ten million bolívares (\$2,985,000 U. S.), to be financed jointly by Venezuelan and United States capital. The Inter-Continental Hotel Company, a subsidiary of Pan American Airways, will build the hotel in the Venezuelan capital.

It will be the first of a chain planned for Latin American cities, including Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo, Montevideo, Buenos Aires, and Santiago.

- A streamlined 11-story hospital for *Brazil's* government workers was opened in Rio de Janeiro in May of this year. It is one of the largest and most modern in the country. The hospital's wards, operating rooms, and clinics have been fitted out with the last word in medical equipment.

- Two emergency schools which were constructed in *Mexico City* earlier this year through private initiative have been turned over to the Department of Public Education. The problem of the lack of adequate school facilities is in part being solved by this private cooperation with the Federal Government.

- Marking the second anniversary of the death of President Roosevelt, a commemorative air mail stamp bearing a likeness of the late President was issued in *Guatemala*.

- Reports have been received from *Peru* of the death of millions of pelicans and other sea birds as a result of starvation caused by shifting oceanographic currents. This mortality was predicted at the Eighth American Scientific Congress in 1940 and in an article in *Liberty* magazine, October 12, 1946, by Mr. William Vogt, Chief of the Conservation Section of the Pan American Union.

- At the invitation of the *Cuban* Government, a group of students from the *Mexican* Military Medical School made a tour of Cuban hospitals and civilian and military sanitary installations, and attended scientific conferences dealing with tropical diseases.

- May 4 marked the eleventh year of operation for the *Venezuelan* airline, Línea

Aeropostal Venezolana. Since it was taken over from the French in 1935, the nationalized company has completed 83,743 trips, has flown 25,000,000 miles and 63,867 hours, and has carried 256,577 passengers. In its technical departments and maintenance, cargo, and passenger sections it now employs some 1,400 people.

- An important air agreement has been signed between *Argentina* and the *United States*. In signing this agreement, Argentina gave up its insistence on the principle of the division of air traffic and accepted the principle of free competition. The routes to be allocated to Argentine and United States airlines under the treaty are to be worked out later. This was the 30th air agreement that the United States has negotiated with other countries.

- The Boy Scouts of Osorno, *Chile*, are helping to cut down traffic accidents in their town. A growing number of tragedies has pointed up the danger at railroad crossings, especially during those hours when there is no railroad watchman. Now the Boy Scouts have volunteered to take over these posts each day in their new safety drive.

- In January of this year a British plane belonging to South American Airways made the first direct flight between Lima, *Peru* and London. The flight, which took 48 hours, inaugurated the company's new regular service between the two countries.

- Ground is being broken at São Jose dos Campos, 50 miles from Rio de Janeiro, for a huge *Brazilian* aviation center which will train young men for government and private flying. The Government expects to spend between 12 and 16 million dollars on this project by 1951. The students will be selected by rigid tests and will have to agree to serve the Air Ministry for at least two years after graduation. No tuition will be charged. The faculty will

consist at first of United States instructors, but as the school turns out qualified graduates, Brazilians will gradually replace Americans on the staff.

- Retail sales of automobile tires in *Colombia* were freed of certain permit requirements by a law of February 1947, but the law did not remove them from price and export control.

- By winning the Pandiá Calogeras Prize of \$1,000, Samuel Putnam has become the first citizen of the *United States* to receive a *Brazilian* prize in letters. This award was made to Mr. Putnam because of his efforts to further the knowledge of Brazilian culture in the United States, particularly through the translation of such works as Euclides da Cunha's *Os Sertões* (Rebellion in the Backlands) and Gilberto Freyre's *Casa Grande e Senzala* (The Masters and the Slaves).

- Six women students in the Retailing Department of the Rochester (New York) Institute of Technology are affiliated this summer with a large chain of stores in *Mexico* and are studying first-hand foreign reaction to United States goods and general consumer demands. At the same time, the students have an opportunity to investigate Mexican production of textiles, glass, silver, pottery, and leather goods with a view to retailing them in the United States.

- Plans for the construction of a new railroad from Matías Romero, Oaxaca, *Mexico* to the Guatemalan border are now under way. This projected line will open up an important agricultural and timber zone as well as make connections with a heretofore isolated section of Guatemala.

- The Twin Cities are using the progressive approach to the teaching of Spanish. Every Monday evening, members of the *University of Minnesota* Spanish staff meet

with instructors from neighboring schools and colleges in Minneapolis and St. Paul for a seminar—conducted in Spanish—to streamline classroom procedure. As a result of these weekly gatherings, organized

by Dr. James A. Cúneo, many new and practical methods have been worked out. Games, songs, and periodicals are some of the tools used to make the study of Spanish stimulating as well as informative.

NECROLOGY

RAUL LEITÃO DA CUNHA.—Brazilian physician and professor. Born in Rio de Janeiro in 1881. Received M. D. degree in 1903 from the School of Medicine of Rio de Janeiro. Served for many years as a professor on the staff of this School of Medicine and was its Director from 1931 to 1937. Among the other positions he held were: Director General of Municipal Public Instruction in Rio de Janeiro, 1919–20; Director of the Sanitary Bureau of the Federal District, 1920–1926; member of the National Council of Education, 1931–1946; Brazilian representative to the Sixth Pan American Sanitary Conference at Montevideo, 1930; Deputy of the National Assembly, 1933–34; Rector of the University of Brazil, 1935–1945; and Minister of Education and Health, 1945. Member of many learned societies, wrote a number of highly technical books on medical subjects. Died March 4, 1947 in Rio de Janeiro.

SIMÓN ITURI PATIÑO.—Bolivian industrialist, banker, and diplomat. Born in Cochabamba in 1868. Attended Colegio Nacional of Cochabamba. Started purchasing tin mines in 1879 and rose to become the fabulously wealthy "Tin King of Bolivia." Was the founder and

sole owner of Banco Mercantil and held large interests in Isoboro colonizing company and Machacamarca-Uncía railway. Organized Patiño Mines Enterprises Co. in the United States in 1914. Established Fundación Patiño for promotion of cultural and university activities. Minister Plenipotentiary to Spain from 1922 to 1926, and to France from 1927 to 1939. Died in Buenos Aires, Argentina on April 21, 1947.

AFRÂNIO PEIXOTO.—Brazilian physician, professor, and writer. Born in Lençóis, State of Bahia, in 1876. Received degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1897 at Faculty of Medicine of Bahia. Held a long series of offices in the public health service and the Faculty of Medicine of Rio de Janeiro. Among his outstanding technical writings are *Novos Rumos da Medicina Legal*, *Psicopatologia*, and *Criminologia*. He also wrote many novels (including *A Esfinge*, *Fruta do Mato*, *Sinhazinha*, and *Maria Bonita*), essays, and critical literary studies, as well as countless articles for Brazil's leading journals. Member of the National Academy of Medicine, the Brazilian Academy of Letters, and many other learned societies. Died in Rio de Janeiro on January 12, 1947.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE PAN AMERICAN UNION, WASHINGTON, D. C.

BULLETIN OF THE PAN AMERICAN UNION

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BULLETIN OF THE

Pan American Union



LAKE TITICACA

SEPTEMBER

/ / / / /

1947

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THE PAN AMERICAN UNION, now 57 years old, is an international organization created and maintained by the twenty-one American Republics: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, the United States, Uruguay, and Venezuela. Originally known as the International Bureau of the American Republics, it was established in 1890 in accordance with a resolution passed April 14 of that year by the First International Conference of American States, which convened at Washington in October 1889. April 14 is celebrated annually throughout the Americas as Pan American Day.

The work of the Union was greatly expanded by resolutions of the Second Conference, held at Mexico City in 1901-2; the Third, at Rio de Janeiro in 1906; the Fourth, at Buenos Aires in 1910; the Fifth, at Santiago, Chile, in 1923; the Sixth, at Habana in 1928; the Seventh, at Montevideo in 1933; the Eighth, at Lima in 1938; and by other inter-American conferences. The creation of machinery for the orderly settlement of inter-American disputes is one of the outstanding achievements of the Pan American system, but more important still is the continental public opinion that demanded such procedure.

PURPOSE AND ORGANIZATION

The purpose of the Pan American Union is to promote friendship and close relations among the Republics of the American Continent and peace and security within their borders by fostering constructive cooperation among them. The Union is supported by annual contributions

from all the countries, in amounts proportional to population, and its services are freely available to officials and private citizens alike. Its affairs are administered by a Director General and an Assistant Director, elected by and responsible to a Governing Board composed of one member from each American Republic.

ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS

The administrative divisions of the Pan American Union are organized to carry out the purposes for which it was created. There are special divisions dealing with foreign trade, statistics, economics, intellectual cooperation, music, juridical matters, agricultural cooperation, travel, and labor and social information. All these divisions maintain close relations with official and unofficial bodies in the countries members of the Union. The Columbus Memorial Library contains 138,500 volumes and 2,400 maps. The BULLETIN of the Pan American Union, published monthly in English, Spanish, and Portuguese, is the official organ of the institution. For a list of other publications of the Union, see the inside back cover.

PAN AMERICAN CONFERENCES

The Pan American Union also serves as the permanent organ of the International Conferences of American States, usually referred to as the Pan American Conferences. In addition to preparing the programs and regulations, the Union gives effect to the conclusions of the Conferences by conducting special inquiries and investigations and by convening or arranging for special or technical conferences in the intervals between the International Conferences.



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URUGUAY (Courtesy of the National Tourist Bureau of Uruguay)





Wide World Photos

THE QUITANDINHA HOTEL, PETROPOLIS, BRAZIL

In this mountain resort the Inter-American Conference for the Maintenance of Continental Peace and Security is meeting.

BULLETIN OF THE PAN AMERICAN UNION

VOL. LXXXI, No. 9



SEPTEMBER 1947

Making Friends with Our Neighbors

LEONARD ROSS KLEIN

IN nearly every Latin American country there is at least one place where distinctions among groups and parties are ignored and where members of every class meet on equal terms. This place is a co-operative undertaking of nationals of another American republic and United States citizens. During the war when a knowledge of English became a business and a cultural necessity, and some understanding of the American manner of living, thinking, and doing became a necessity to many South and Central Americans from all social strata, bi-national cultural centers sprang up, in which English was taught and the United States cultural heritage presented and explained. American residents came to study Spanish and Portuguese, just as the nationals came to learn English.

Staffed in part by United States citizens through assistance from this country, but controlled by boards of directors composed largely of nationals, the centers are, in the true sense of the word, co-operative and

thoroughly penetrated with the spirit of democracy. Every level, class, and condition of society meet in the classrooms, in the reading rooms, and at the functions promoted by the center. Exemplifying American simplicity, the activities of the centers are characterized by friendly informality.

Interest in the United States has found a focal point to grow and develop. Information regarding American culture, traditions, and customs is readily obtainable for those who are interested, and an opportunity is provided for nationals to know and make friends with people from the United States, and *vice versa*.

Taking the movies as a literal representation of American life, many Latin Americans had concluded that the average American was a pleasure-mad, tippling, immoral, whimsical zany, which opinion was often supported by some of the tourists they had seen. In the centers they come to know Americans as people and as friends. A professional man has expressed himself

in this regard: "We had always admired the mechanical genius and the technological achievements of the American people, but our idea of the individual American up to the time of the war was that he was a materialist, interested only in money-making and fast living. Now we know him as a friend with interests not very dissimilar from our own and with a cultural heritage peculiarly American."

As far back as 1927 a group of interested Argentines, which included outstanding intellectuals and leaders in various fields of endeavor, together with resident business and professional men from the United States, met to found the first bi-national cultural center involving the United States. Most of the Argentines in the group had studied in the United States, or had traveled extensively here, and were eager to promote a stronger cultural relationship between their country and the United States. Calling their organization the *Instituto Cultural Argentino-Norteamericano*, they dedicated it to the avowed purpose of contributing to a better understanding and a closer cooperation between Argentina and the United States. At the beginning undertakings were modest. The young organization held meetings, sponsored lectures, started a library, and began English classes with volunteer teachers. Gradually enrollment in English classes increased and membership expanded.

Today ICANA, as it is popularly called from its initials, owns its own spacious quarters in downtown Buenos Aires, maintains a library of 5,000 volumes, chiefly in English, and has an administrative staff of 20 persons, over 60 teachers, and an enrollment of 4,000 students.

Originating in similar friendly association of local citizens with American residents, United States cultural centers were founded spontaneously in several other countries. Before the war there were

eight centers in the major capitals. Although the United States delegation to the Conference on the Maintenance of Peace at Buenos Aires in 1936 reported that "the United States was convinced that the maintenance of peace requires not only the existence of machinery for the settlement of international disputes but also the existence of a will to use that machinery; and it was believed that the promotion of cultural relationship was one of the most practical means of developing in the American Republics a public opinion which would favor and support a rule of peace throughout the Western Hemisphere," still no assistance was given these cultural organizations by this country until World War II pointed up the vital necessity of hemispheric solidarity.

On application from the centers, first the Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, and after July 1943 the Department of State provided the services of American administrators and teachers, cultural materials such as books, magazines, and recordings, and small cash grants to help defray local operating costs. From the very beginning the centers were in a large degree self-supporting. The larger centers now pay all local operating costs out of local income; the average income for all centers is sufficient to pay 91 percent of total local expenditures.

At the present time, twenty-seven independent and forty-four branch centers play an active part in the cultural life of as many Latin American cities. A typical large center occupies a building of ample proportions near the central section of the city; attractive furnishings and an air of friendly cordiality characterize its quarters, which include reception rooms, an auditorium, a library, a reading room, a lounge, and several class rooms. Very often an attractive patio and well-tended grounds complete



Courtesy of Department of State

A CULTURAL CENTER

Lectures on a wide variety of topics relating to American life, culture, and civilization form a regular feature of the activities of cultural centers.

the setting. At all hours of the day interested nationals use the center's facilities in seeking information from books on the United States, in consulting Americans on the staff, and in attending English classes.

The overwhelming desire to learn American English draws ever-increasing numbers to the centers. Some come because English is a necessity in their business or professions, and others because they want greater enjoyment from American movies, magazines, and radio programs; still others seek to appreciate more fully our culture and civilization. In many cases the knowledge of English is a valuable social accomplishment and often it provides a key to a richer life. This universal demand has resulted in the enrollment of many varied groups—

from pre-school youngsters to adults of many occupations and professions—from elevator operators to cabinet ministers. High technical standards of instruction combined with modest rates have brought them all together in the same class rooms. The democratic practice of providing scholarships for poor but earnest, promising students serves to broaden the social base even more.

Since the students are, on the whole, busily engaged in earning a livelihood, most of the language classes are held after working hours, in the late afternoon and evening. In spite of the fact that the average student is besieged by the cares of an already busy life, he applies himself to the study of English with an earnestness that would warm the heart of the most indifferent teacher.



Courtesy of Department of State

PRACTICING ENGLISH OVER A CUP OF TEA

The Cultural Center in Rio sponsors a regular Saturday-afternoon gathering for students of English conversation.

Contrary to expectations, the demand for English classes did not diminish with the end of the war; instead, enrollment and attendance have continued to mount steadily. In August 1946, the cumulative enrollment for the year was 3,932 in Buenos Aires, 4,858 in São Paulo, 3,116 in Rio de Janeiro, 3,094 in Lima, and 2,520 in Caracas—in each case higher than in any previous year. At the same time requests for special classes have multiplied. Besides eagerly-followed radio and newspaper lessons, the centers have been called on to provide a wide variety of classes. In Guatemala a daily class was begun in the President's official residence for the President's general staff and another at the center for the President of the National Legislative Assembly and a group of Senators. So many Brazilian army veterans from the Italian war theater wanted

to study English and learn about the United States that it was necessary to organize two special classes for them in São Paulo. They were supplied with maps, texts, weekly movies, and a bi-weekly discussion forum. To satisfy the feminine interest, the center in Concepción, Chile, founded a "woman's hour" in which, besides English, the students consider such subjects as child psychology, the adolescent, the place of the home in the happiness of the family, interior decoration, and American cooking. American magazines, including *Hygiene*, *Progressive Educator*, *American Home*, and *Parents* form part of the required reading for the course. The Rio de Janeiro center offers, as a supplement to its English classes, a regular series of lectures on aspects of American life in which everything from public health to domestic arts is discussed.

Every summer most of the centers offer two well-attended special classes—an intensive course in English for those who have more free time to study during vacation periods, and a seminar, or workshop course, for national teachers of English. Both courses have been greeted with marked success and have produced gratifying results.

The summer seminars, aided by the Department of State, the Inter-American Educational Foundation, and the United States Office of Education, grew out of the desire of the national teachers of English to strengthen their knowledge of English and to improve their methods of language teaching. From the start the program counted on the support and collaboration of the national Ministries of Education, which in many cases urged the teachers to attend, and gave official recognition to the courses. Intensive work in American pronunciation and phonetics, grammar and composition, teaching methods, and American literature is given. This is supplemented by a lecture series, round-table discussions, showings of edu-

cational films, conversation groups, social activities, and gifts of books and teaching materials. Through a program sponsored by the United States Office of Education in the past few years, the most outstanding students of a number of the workshops were awarded three-month travel grants in the United States, where they were given the opportunity to observe methods and to teach under supervision in American secondary schools. Through cooperation with such programs, the centers have assisted in improving English instruction in the public schools of the other American republics.

To assist in the exchange of persons program of various private and government agencies of the United States, local scholarship and fellowship selection committees have been formed, generally in connection with the local cultural centers. The Committees act as clearing houses for information on scholarships offered, receive applications, arrange for testing applicants' knowledge of English, evaluate qualifications, and screen applicants. Some grants provide for specialized studies in various

COLOMBIANS READING UNITED STATES MAGAZINES

Books and magazines help
give our neighbors to the south
a true picture of the United
States.



Courtesy of Department of State

fields, others offer training and practical experience in industry or in certain government agencies. With their knowledge of local conditions and their opportunity for making thorough local investigations of conditions, the committees assist in an efficient selection of candidates for training in the United States.

As an integral part of its program of cultural interchange, each center maintains a library of books in English and in Spanish, Portuguese, or French, as the case may be. The library implements the activities of the center in helping to promote a comprehensive and sympathetic understanding of the United States among the nationals of other countries, and at the same time to interpret those countries to Americans traveling or residing abroad. Efforts have been made to model the center library practices as nearly as possible along the lines of those of the United States public library, which strikes many patrons as an innovation.

The library collections vary from 2,000 to 10,000 volumes, and, in many instances, are the best patronized libraries in their respective cities.

One of the most valuable services offered by a center library is its reference facilities. A constantly growing reference collection provides information on many aspects of American life and permits a trained librarian to answer readily reference questions on the United States. A few of the larger centers offer an intensively used spot-reference service, which furnishes answers to many reference questions daily. For example, the library of the União Cultural Brasil-Estados Unidos of São Paulo reports answering monthly an average of 12,000 reference questions about the United States.

Lectures on a wide variety of topics relating to American life, culture, and civilization form a regular feature of the

activities program of cultural centers. Students and other travellers returning from the United States give their impressions, outstanding local intellectuals and public leaders are invited to discuss subjects of appeal to center audiences, and visiting Americans deliver talks concerning their special fields of interest, such as, for example, a series on American history and civilization by Dr. Frank Tannenbaum, professor of history at Columbia University, and talks on the theater by Orson Welles.

This year outstanding figures are being sent to cultural centers as visiting lecturers for periods ranging up to six months. During their assignment the visiting lecturers will conduct classes, give lectures, and establish contacts with national leaders in such a way as to make the centers focal points for interest in their respective specialties. Among the lecturers assigned are such persons of standing as Dean Robert G. Caldwell of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in political science, Mr. Aaron Copland in music, Professor Kenneth J. Conant of Harvard University in architecture, and Professor Arthur S. Aiton of the University of Michigan in history.

Informal lectures followed by questions from the audience—the open forum, introduced to South American audiences by cultural centers—have attained considerable popularity. In Caracas bi-monthly discussions of aspects of American life under the sponsorship of the center have claimed a unique position in the cultural life of the capital. Several centers offer weekly radio broadcasts; for instance, the Concepción, Chile center sponsors a fifteen-minute period of information and music, and the Rio de Janeiro center, in cooperation with the Ministry of Education, provides a weekly educational program.



Courtesy of Department of State

CHOOSING AN ALBUM FROM THE CULTURAL CENTER'S RECORD LIBRARY

This girl is one of many South Americans who learn about American music in the cultural centers.

Music plays an important role among cultural center activities with frequent concerts and recitals, featuring both national and United States musical talent. Recently the Chilean National Symphony Orchestra, Eugene Ormandy conducting, played under the auspices of the Instituto Chileno-Norteamericano de Cultura.

Choral groups, which sing chiefly in English, form a part of the musical program of most centers. In a tour of the leading cities of Peru, the choral group from the Lima center brought American songs to many Peruvian audiences. Informal programs are regularly held at the San José center around a piano given by the United Fruit Company. At Managua, community sings have won a considerable vogue. The director of the community sing first explains the meaning of the lyrics, gives a history of the songs, and then leads the group in a rendition of

American songs, always spirited and, generally, recognizable in spite of liberties taken with the pronunciation.

All the centers house a large collection of recordings of both classical and popular music with representative compositions by Americans. The works of Howard Hanson, Samuel Barber, Aaron Copland, Stephen Foster, Harl McDonald, William Schumann, and other American composers form an important part of center collections. Regularly scheduled musical programs, which usually include compositions of American composers together with standard concert repertory, are played over the public-address systems of the centers. Some centers are equipped with listening booths, others lend records for auditions, and many house a special American Music Loan Library collection from which orchestral scores and sheet music are circulated.

Exhibitions of the work of American and national artists, as well as shows of photographs of the American scene and of reproductions of outstanding paintings, draw large crowds to cultural centers. Several collections of originals sent on tour by the Department of State aroused widespread interest in American art. In January 1946 a collection of over 100 original prints, constituting a cross section of the most vital of contemporary American graphic art and including the work of such figures as George Bellows, George Overburg, Adolf Dehn, and Rockwell Kent, was sent to cultural centers. A part of the Rosenwald Collection, the Federal Art Project prints, original watercolor and serigraph exhibitions have been shown to appreciative audiences. To each of the centers has been presented, as a gift from the American people, a collection of reproductions of the most notable examples of American art.

Assisted by both Haiti and the United

States to help develop native arts and crafts, the Centre d'Art d'Haïti, an affiliate of the Haitian cultural center, has produced a kind of renaissance of Haitian art in discovering and encouraging the development of outstanding native talent.

The Department of State is, at present, preparing to send to the centers an art reference library organized by the National Gallery of Art which will consist of colored slides of paintings, reference books and descriptive literature, together with reproductions of selected works of American painters.

Social activities supplement the program of cultural interchange in such a way as to make the centers true focal points for community interest.

Visiting Americans are graciously received at cultural centers. Orientation in the local scene is freely given and assistance is provided in making local contacts. United States leaders and diplomats have frequently been fêted at receptions. Dur-



Courtesy of Department of State

WAITING FOR AN OPPORTUNITY TO LEARN ENGLISH

Twenty-five hundred Mexicans who were eager to learn English besieged the Benjamin Franklin Library in Mexico City, but there was room in the classes for only three hundred.

ing the war members of the American Armed Forces stationed in cities having cultural centers often availed themselves of the opportunity of making friends with nationals through these institutions. Men in the Armed Forces made interesting contributions to center activities.

The wide influence of cultural centers has been remarked again and again by Americans traveling in South America. "I learned to speak English at the United States cultural center" is a statement increasingly heard from Latins in every walk of life. Reports from embassies and consulates show an appreciation of the importance of the cultural center program and repeatedly give recognition to the value of the services performed.

In sponsoring a truer understanding of the United States with daily examples of American life and democratic customs, and in promoting a free exchange of ideas between Americans and nationals, the cultural centers act as a link between our culture and that of the rest of the hemisphere. While providing evidence of American appreciation of the culture of other countries, the centers give eloquent testimony to the fact that the United States is not the materialistic, money-minded Philistine so often pictured abroad, but a dynamic nation with a culture peculiarly its own. They open to nationals of other countries the world of literature in English and enable them to enjoy American books, magazines, radio, and movies. New job possibilities are given to those who learn English, and at the same time centers afford the opportunity to American language teachers to attain greater proficiency in their specialty by experience abroad, and in this way contribute toward better instruction in Spanish and Portuguese for students in the United States.

In a world in which differences among

nations are essentially conflicts in ideas, a true representation abroad of what the United States stands for is nothing less than regard for our own security and proof of the sincerity of our ideals. If we fail to make the United States known to other peoples as it really is, they will be obliged to base their conception on imperfect information or on the purported truths circulated by those having their own axes to grind. The number of people who speak English and who appreciate the American way of life has a direct bearing on the security of our position in the world.

Philip D. Reed, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the General Electric Company and Chairman of the United States Associates of the International Chamber of Commerce, declared on his return from a recent tour of the world:

It is important that a true picture of America, her way of life, the interest and activities of her people, her current events, her accomplishments and failures, shall be faithfully depicted and understood everywhere. The very fact that we are today the greatest economic power on earth and thereby have, whether we like it or not, a responsibility for leadership, requires that our aims, our policies and our objectives be made known to other nations. Anyone in a position of great power will be feared, suspected and perhaps ganged-up on if he fails to demonstrate his good intentions or to win the confidence and respect of the community.

The cultural center program has revealed itself as one of the most effective means of informing other countries about the United States. Through its cooperation with foreign nationals it avoids any implication of propaganda; furthermore, it incurs but a minimum of expense to our government. The present annual cost of the government's program of assistance to 27 cultural centers and 44 branches in this hemisphere has averaged about \$500,000—considerably less than the cost of one long-range bomber.

L. Neftalí Ponce

Representative of Ecuador on the Governing Board of the Pan American Union

DR. L. Neftalí Ponce is Ecuador's distinguished Ambassador to the United States and its Representative on the Governing Board of the Pan American Union. Replacing Dr. Francisco Yllescas Barreiro, he represents the government of President José María Velasco Ibarra. Before presenting his letters of credence to President Truman at the White House on July 11, Dr. Ponce was welcomed in his new capacity at the Governing Board's special session on June 4. While Chargé d'Affaires Dr. Ponce had for some time been representing his country on the Board.

Despite his youth (he is only thirty-nine years old), Ambassador Ponce has a long diplomatic career behind him. The son of Dr. Belisario Ponce Borja, now Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, and Señora Judith Miranda de Ponce, he was born in Quito, the capital. Here he attended the Central University of Ecuador and received a degree in Social Science and his doctorate in Jurisprudence. In 1934 he entered the foreign service and was sent to Glasgow, Scotland as Ecuadorean Consul. From 1936 to 1939, he served on the Ecuadorean Delegation to the Ecuadorean-Peruvian Boundary Conferences in Washington. Then he returned home to become Chief of Protocol in the Ministry of Foreign Relations.

The following two years (1941-43) Dr. Ponce was attached to the Ecuadorean Embassy in Washington as First Secretary. His next assignment took him to Bogotá,



where he was Minister Counselor of the Embassy before returning to Washington in March 1945 to hold the same post here. He was serving as Chargé d'Affaires when he was promoted to the rank of Ambassador. As President Truman pointed out at that time, Dr. Ponce was already well known in this capital through his distinguished service and held in high esteem by his colleagues and by officials of the United States Government.

Since his return to Washington, Dr. Ponce has been especially active in connection with various international conferences. He was a delegate to the Inter-

American Conference on Problems of War and Peace at Mexico City in 1945 and a delegate to the United Nations Conference at San Francisco a few months later. Previously he represented his country on the Committee of Jurists in Washington that considered the Dumbarton Oaks Proposals. In 1946, he was representative at

the Inter-American Conference of Experts on Copyright, also held in Washington. Last year he went to New York as Ecuadorean delegate to the Second Part of the First Session of the United Nations Assembly, and in the spring served as Vice-President of the General Assembly's Special Session.

Óscar Ivanissevich

Representative of Argentina on the Governing Board of the Pan American Union

DR. Óscar Ivanissevich, Argentine Ambassador to the United States, has recently been made also his country's representative on the Governing Board of the Pan

American Union. He took his seat on the Board June 4, 1947.

Dr. Ivanissevich is one of Argentina's outstanding surgeons. Born in Buenos Aires, August 5, 1895, he received his higher education at the Faculty of Medical Sciences of the University of Buenos Aires, which awarded him the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1918. Shortly after winning his M. D. he became director of the surgical clinic and an instructor of surgical symptomatology at his alma mater.

There followed a long series of important posts both inside and outside his country. During his distinguished career Dr. Ivanissevich has been engaged in many educational as well as medical activities, holding high positions in various hospitals, surgical clinics, and important medical teaching centers. He was honorary professor at the Rosario Faculty of Medicine in 1930, and in 1932 associate professor of clinical surgery. In 1935 he went to Mexico as visiting professor in the Faculty of Medicine at the National University. Beginning in 1941 he taught for four years at



the University of Buenos Aires as professor of surgery on the Faculty of Medicine. From 1942 to 1945 he was director of the Institute of Clinical Surgery. Then he was appointed honorary surgical consultant for Argentine Military Aviation and adviser to the Faculty of Medicine. In 1946 he was both Interventor of the University of Buenos Aires and Consulting Surgeon of the Railway Hospital.

Dr. Ivanissevich is a member of the Argentine Academy of Surgery (of which he was president in 1945), the American College of Surgeons, the International Society of Surgery, and the Surgery Societies of Buenos Aires, Montevideo, Santiago, Mexico City, and Los Angeles. He is an honorary member of the Peruvian Academy of Surgery, the Brazilian College of Surgeons, and the Faculty of Medicine

of Costa Rica, and is an honorary professor of the Faculty of Medicine of the University of San Andrés in La Paz and of the Simón Bolívar University of Cochabamba, Bolivia. He holds an honorary degree from the University of São Paulo in Brazil, and is a corresponding member of the National Academy of Medicine of Rio de Janeiro. He has also been awarded the Chilean Orden al Mérito, with the rank of officer.

The new member of the Governing Board has attended numerous national and international scientific congresses, where he has presented many important papers. He is the author of several books and a large number of articles on medical subjects, as well as of several special operations widely known by his name and extensively discussed in surgical journals.



Yankee Tourists in Peru

HARRY W. FRANTZ

Twenty United States newspaper and magazine writers visited the Republic of Peru in June, to report on the economic situation and the tourist "potential" of that country. The tour was sponsored jointly by the Corporación Nacional de Turismo, the Peruvian International Airways, and the Colonial Trust Company of New York. Harry Frantz, Washington correspondent of United Press, made his seventh visit to Peru, and here reports his personal impressions.

One need not be a prophet to forecast a great role for the Republic of Peru as host and entertainer to the people of the Western World. The pattern and vitality of present-day Lima clearly presage a city of 1,000,000 before many years, and that city will be a clearing-house for countless thousands of tourists borne at incredible speed by an ever expanding network of airlines.

Peru has a strange assimilative capacity not unlike that of China, retaining the affection and interest of all its visitors even though their residence may be temporary. The discerning traveler finds in Peru a marvelous combination of climate, sea with mountain scenery, a history extending into ages before the written records of mankind, and a modern spirit for progress and civic improvement.

Peru's greatest asset in tourist development, however, is the innate courtesy of its people. Even at the swift pace of modern life, there is a certain ease and deference in Peruvian manner which somehow charms the Yankee visitor.



Photograph by Sandor—Lima, Peru

TAKING OFF ON A JUNKET TO PERU

Newspaper and magazine writers who visited Peru at the joint invitation of the National Tourist Corporation, Peruvian International Airways, and the Colonial Trust Company of New York.

It is an axiom of tourist development that permanent success depends upon the "come-back" traveler. In Hawaii, one of the most popular tourist centers of the world, distinction is made between the *malihini*, or newcomer; and the *kamaaina*, or old-timer. Travelers are willing to make a single visit to almost any country for new impressions and to expand personal horizons. The test of the tourist "potential," however, is in the repetition of visits for health, pleasure, and knowledge.

The Republic of Peru will attract tourists not only for one but for many visits. The contrast of geographical regions and clash of new and old culture



Photograph by Corporación Nacional de Turismo

SAN FRANCISCO CONVENT, LIMA

Spanish colonial architecture lends charm to the capital.

stir deep intellectual interests. The visitor may come to enjoy the well-serviced comfort of modern life. His fancy will soon turn to the Spanish Colonial period, with its haunting relics of gracious and charming life—and he is off to Cuzco. Then the spell of the deep past grows upon him, and he may seek the stone ruins of Machu Picchu or Sacsaihuaman. At no city in the world does dinner-table conversation cover a greater expanse of time and space than in Lima.

The twenty United States newspaper and magazine writers who went to Lima had brilliant and unforgettable experiences. Peruvian International Airways showed them how a big four-engined airplane can make a one-day passage from New York to Lima with exact timing and complete comfort. The Peruvian Santa Corporation introduced them to the marvels of river harnessing and hard rock tunneling

at the famous Pato Canyon hydroelectric project. The Corporación Nacional de Turismo ushered them into the matchless Alpine scenes and archeological mysteries of the Machu Picchu region.

The President of the Republic, Dr. José Luis Bustamante y Rivero, twice welcomed the press party to the Presidential Palace, and was photographed with the group beneath the four-centuries-old fig tree in the patio. The writers received cordial welcome also at beautiful Torre Tagle Palace from Dr. E. García Sayán, Minister of Foreign Relations.

On the fraternal level, Peruvian newspaper-men arranged a country barbecue—the traditional *pachamanca*—at the Hacienda Higuiereta for their North American colleagues. The National Association of Peruvian Newspapermen (Asociación Nacional de Periodistas del Perú) offered a banquet at the Country Club which



Photograph by Corporación Nacional de Turismo

PLAZA SAN MARTÍN IN LIMA

One of the central squares in Peru's capital, called "The City of the Kings." Part of its tourist potential derives from the contrast between the old and the new.



Courtesy of National Tourist Corporation

CHURCH OF SANTO DOMINGO, CUZCO

This Christian church rises on ruined walls of the great Incan Temple of the Sun. The picture shows how beautifully the ancient inhabitants of Peru cut and fitted stones, building walls without mortar.

brought out most cordial expressions of good will between press men of two continents. *El Comercio* gave a cocktail party, and every newspaper of the city welcomed the writers to its offices and facilities.

An incident on the trip to Machu Picchu typified the good will attending the press visit to Peru, and also the courtesy that countless other tourists may expect from common people. Arrived by *autocarril* at the narrow-gauge railway terminal, in the deep gorge of the Urabamba Canyon, the party transferred to horses and mules for the three-mile ride up the steep zig-zag trail to the ruined city.

The animals were two short of the number needed. Without saying a word, a

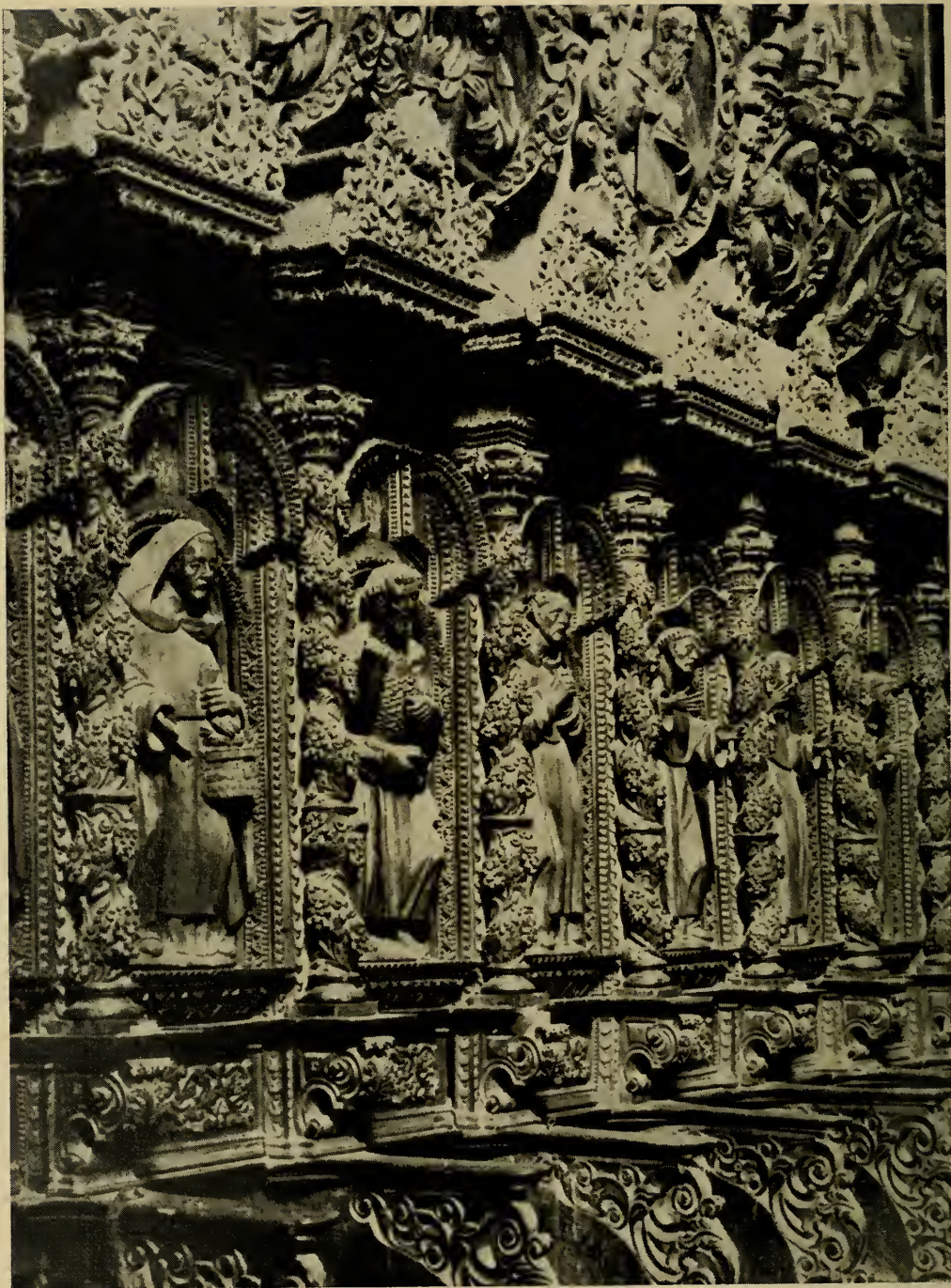
Peruvian newspaperman and a professor of the University started ahead on foot, taking breathless short-cuts to keep pace with the riders. Despite many appeals shouted to the Peruvians at each turn in the trail, they refused to take a turn on horseback.

In the final mile of the journey, the walkers by great physical effort outsped the riders. At the mountain-top the two Peruvians greeted the Americans upon arrival with a brief ceremony and formal remarks of welcome fitting the place and spirit of the occasion. It was clear that they had supremely exerted themselves to extend welcome to Machu Picchu in a spirit worthy of the Inca himself.



RUINS OF MACHU-PICCHU, AN INCA REFUGE IN PERU

Awe-inspiring archeological marvels perch on a mountain peak in a majestic setting.



Photograph by Corporación Nacional de Turismo

DETAIL OF EXQUISITE CARVING IN LA MERCED CHURCH, CUZCO, PERU

The members of the United States press party to Peru were:

Russell Anderson	Business Week
David Brown	Liberty
Jack Forrest	New York Times
Harry W. Frantz	United Press
Morris Garber	McGraw Hill
Henry Gemmil	Wall Street Journal
Ronald A. Keith	Canadian Aviation
Harry Leder	Acme Newspictures
Harland Manchester	Readers' Digest
Harry Murkland	Newsweek
Thomas Peoples	International News Photos
James Powers	International News Service
A. D. Rathbone	This Week
Daniel Ridder	N. Y. Journal of Commerce
Mildred Schwartz	Time-Life
Courtland Smith	Central Press Association
Norman Stabler	Herald Tribune
Robert Strother	Fortune
Mae Wolf	Herald Tribune
Henry Stansbury	Spec. Rep. for Colonial Trust
Gordon A. Rust	Vice President—Public Relations for PIA

The official itinerary of the party in Peru was as follows:

May 21	Reception in Hotel Bolívar by Managing Director of Corporación Nacional de Turismo (Sr. Benjamín Roca Muelle)	L. Fort), and Minister of Agriculture (Sr. Ing. Pedro Venturo)
May 22	Visit to Residence of American Embassy (Mr. Ralph H. Ackerman, Chargé d' Affaires)	May 22 Luncheon at the Country Club offered by Peruvian International Airways (Director, Gen. Harold George)
May 22	Visit to President of Republic of Peru (Sr. José Luis Bustamante y Rivero), Minister of Foreign Relations (Sr. Dr. Enrique García Sayán), Minister of Interior Development (Sr. Ing. Alfredo	May 22 Reception at Peruvian-American Cultural Institute given by Public Affairs Officer of American Embassy (Mr. Frederick J. Barcroft) and by Administrative Secretary of Institute (Mr. Malcolm K. Burke)
		May 23 Cocktail at Sociedad Nacional Agraria (President, Sr. Enrique Basombrio), plus Lima Chamber of Commerce (Director, Sr. L. Berckemeyer), plus Sociedad Nacional de Industrias (Sr. A. Maurer)
		May 23 Cocktail party given by President of the Republic
		May 23 Dinner given by Public Affairs Officer of American Embassy
		May 24 Excursion to Chimbote at the invitation of the Corporación Peruana del Santa (Sr. Julio Vidal, President)
		May 24 Luncheon at hydroelectric plant (same as above)
		May 24 Visit to Hacienda Chiclín (Director, Sr. Rafael Larco Herrera)
		May 24 Visit to Hacienda Cartavio (Negocio Hacienda Cartavio—Director, Sr. Miguel Echandía)
		May 26 <i>Pachamanca</i> at Hacienda Higuera given by newspapermen of <i>El Comercio</i> , <i>La Prensa</i> , and <i>La Crónica</i>
		May 27 Cocktail given by <i>El Comercio</i> (Director, Sr. Aurelio Miró Quesada)
		May 27 Dinner at Country Club given by Asociación Nacional de Periodistas (President, Sr. A. Rosales)
		May 28 Trip to Cuzco by Corporación Nacional de Turismo.

Peru's Minister of Foreign Affairs Visits Washington

DR. Enrique García Sayán, Peru's Minister of Foreign Affairs, arrived in Washington on July 8 for a four-day visit. He stayed at the Blair House, which is reserved for the United States Government's most distinguished guests, and official Washington left no stone unturned in paying him its respects.

The day the distinguished diplomat and lawyer arrived, Secretary of State George C. Marshall gave a luncheon in his honor at the Carlton Hotel. The next day he visited President Truman in the White House and presented him with a magnificent silver dish decorated with Peru's coat of arms—the work of Peruvian silver-smiths and the special gift of the President of Peru, Dr. José Louis Bustamante y Rivero.

Other events of Dr. García Sayán's second day in Washington were a luncheon offered by the Inter-American Bar Association and a banquet given at the Mayflower Hotel by the Peruvian Ambassador, Senor Jorge Prado. More than 100 members of the Latin American and European diplomatic corps and of the capital's official and social circles attended the latter.

On July 10 the Governing Board of the Pan American Union held a special session in honor of the visitor. Dr. García Sayán was ushered into the meeting room of the Board, where the representatives of the 21 American nations were waiting for him. He was greeted by Dr. Antonio Rocha, Chairman of the Governing Board and Representative to the Pan American Union from Colombia. "It is a singular honor

for me, Your Excellency," said Dr. Rocha, "to extend to you in the name of the Governing Board a cordial welcome to this home of all Americans."

Dr. Rocha went on to point out that the Peruvian Minister's presence emphasized the importance of Pan American ideals. "America," he said, "has given the world an example of peace under law; it has demonstrated with Euclidean simplicity that the policy of nations can admit of norms marked by clearest reason, the deepest and most substantial morality. Without diminishing patriotic feeling—which has been the very heart of human society—we have understood and demonstrated that the international order can be harmonious, a work in the grand style, an organic system charged with incomparable energy."

Later in his remarks Dr. Rocha said, "In a manner of speaking, America had until yesterday scarcely reached adolescence. When President Franklin D. Roosevelt proclaimed and carried out his Good Neighbor Policy, he knew that his doctrine would open a new era in the history and the sentiment of the American peoples. When I speak of the Good Neighbor Policy, I do not wish to refer solely to the very high form of collective morality which appears to have been its distinguishing characteristic up to now, but also to the possibilities for economic, cultural, and social cooperation that are only beginning to be realized. I fear that without these tangible results which are implied in Roosevelt's idea, we run the risk of having

the Good Neighbor Policy go down in history as simply a noble, well-intentioned gesture . . . Let us resolve here and now that the Good Neighbor doctrine must be carried to its limits—limits which are as broad as those of the American continent itself . . .”

In closing, Dr. Rocha said to the guest of honor, “You are the messenger of the American ideal, and therefore one of the instruments of its effectiveness.”

Dr. García Sayán replied to Dr. Rocha in these words:

It gives me heartfelt satisfaction to come to this building, the common home of the twenty-one nations of this continent, to pay to the Governing Board Peru's tribute to all the men of America

who, through their untiring and progressive thinking, their faith and idealistic efforts, some by their noble example and others by their persistent daily striving have worked and are working unflinchingly in the service of the Pan American ideal.

This institution, the center and heart of the oldest and best known regional association of nations, has made and is continuing to make a valuable contribution to the Pan American movement. But I believe that we shall see it, and happily very soon, performing all its functions as the integrating and coordinating organ for all types of cooperation for a group of nations imbued with the loftiest principles, the highest standards of justice, and the most effective procedures. The aims set forth in the Act of Chapultepec are about to be carried out; the Inter-American Conference of Rio de Janeiro, at which a pact will be signed providing for the mainte-



LUNCHEON OF THE GOVERNING BOARD OF THE PAN AMERICAN UNION IN HONOR OF THE PERUVIAN MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS (EIGHTH ON LEFT)

nance of peace and security in the Hemisphere, has been called; and the Ninth International Conference of American States, at which our system will be reorganized, consolidated, and strengthened, has been scheduled for January 1948. All this is evidence that Pan Americanism is on the way to achieving a well-defined development that will have its climax at the Bogotá assembly. We are all eagerly awaiting this especially important event, which is about to take place before the eyes of a hopeful world.

Allow me, gentlemen, to tell you as a reiteration of lofty principles and with the fervor of a renewed faith, that Peru is proud to be playing a leading part in the laudable process of creating a continental consciousness. Ever since our Republic was established, the desire to achieve not only the solidarity but the juridical organization of all the American countries has always been the basic and persistent motive of our nation. Thus, when the Peruvian delegates arrived at the Isthmus of Panama in response to the first call for a continental relationship at the Congress of 1826, they could say with satisfaction through Don Manuel Lorenzo, our plenipotentiary delegate, "We are the first to report for the meeting destined to write permanent pacts of friendship and alliance among all the Americas."

It will soon be a century since another American congress met in Lima on December 11, 1847, to further continental solidarity and harmonious relations among the American nations. Dr. José Gregorio Paz Soldán, Peru's Minister of Foreign Affairs, in a note of October 26 and in instructions of November 30, 1847, to Sr. Manuel Ferreyros, our Plenipotentiary at that congress, expressed the basic idea that in dealing with foreign governments the unity of American thinking should always be shown and that all America should constitute a single great family of nations.

The goals outlined in the preamble to the Treaty of Confederation drafted, discussed, and agreed upon at Lima in 1848, not only were designed to end the prevailing isolation of the American republics, but also were planned to intensify their unity in order to preserve their independence, their sovereignty, their institutions, their dignity, and their interests. The Treaty also sought to provide in every instance for the peaceful and friendly settlement of any differences that might arise among them. It might be said that this Congress of Lima continued the work of the Assembly at Panama; that it asserted the American sentiment against intervention; and that it set forth the standards of collective defense that the republics

of this continent later perfected and adopted at Habana, Rio de Janeiro, and Mexico City.

As a contribution to the juridical unity of America by the formulation of uniform rules on specific legal subjects, Peru invited all the American republics on December 11, 1875, to send representatives to an inter-American congress of jurists. "The Peruvian Government," said the note of invitation, "sees in the meeting of a congress of jurists to unify and coordinate the legislation of the various countries, the firmest and most basic foundation on which American union can be built." So the Congress of American Jurists, which opened at Lima on December 9, 1877, began the fruitful movement that was to produce its greatest achievements at Montevideo in 1888 and 1940 and at Caracas in 1911.

Peru's consistent and loyal support of the Pan American idea, gentlemen, has not been limited to sponsoring valuable initiatives or proposing important agreements. In the face of events of continental significance such as Cuban independence and Mexico's resistance to European invaders, our country was one of the first to comply faithfully with the duties imposed by its conception of American solidarity.

The present Government of Peru, which is continuing this honorable tradition and is imbued with these same aspirations, repeats here and now its unshakable faith in the common destiny of our nations and its increased confidence in the future of America.

The painful after-effects of the war are still being felt in America. The forthcoming congresses must perforce establish a system of permanent defense and collective security that will guarantee the free operation of democratic institutions and the existence of the juridical organization of the continent. And, even more important, they must also consider and lay the foundation for an economic policy to be agreed upon to raise the standard of living of the peoples of America. The imperative reconstruction of our economies demands that we coordinate the efforts of the American nations so that together we may meet and halt the offensive of hunger and disease, of poverty and ignorance. The fight for health, education and well-being in the Americas is also the fight for democracy.

The realization of this vast program falls within the sphere of action of the Pan American Union, which through its affiliated and auxiliary organizations will have to take increasingly active leadership in the forthcoming period. I can assure you that the Government of Peru will most decidedly

give its enthusiastic support to the institution and its Governing Board in the carrying out of this program.

Mr. Chairman: I am deeply grateful for the tribute you have so eloquently paid to my country and for your kind and generous reference to me. I shall always remember this ceremony as one of the highest honors paid me during my visit to Washington. In you, as representative of a nation to which Peru is bound by ties of close friendship, and as the jurist and diplomat who so

ably presides over this Board, are exemplified the essence of Colombian culture and a full sense of continental solidarity.

After the meeting the tribute to Dr. García Sayán was concluded with a luncheon given by the members of the Governing Board in the Pan American Union's Hall of Heroes, under the flags of all the republics of the continent.

Inter-American Institute on Social Security

WILLIAM L. MITCHELL

Acting Commissioner for Social Security, Federal Security Agency

SOCIAL security experts from eight American republics from Panama northward to Mexico and including two nations of the Caribbean attended a conference held in Washington, D. C., from June 9 through June 27, 1947. The occasion was the First United States Leadership Conference on Social Security, convened by the Department of State and the Social Security Administration. The ten northernmost republics of Latin America had been invited in the spring of 1947 to send experts.

The meeting's primary purpose was to provide opportunity for a study of the United States social security programs and an exchange of ideas and methods with the authorities of all the countries represented. In addition, the participants made trips to the United Nations in New York and those who wished stopped over, on the way home, at the Tennessee Valley Authority at Knoxville, Tennessee.

Countries and delegates

The countries and their representatives were:

COSTA RICA—Dr. Guillermo Padilla Castro, founder of that country's system of social insurance and first Manager of the Caja Costarricense de Seguro Social; now Chargé d' Affaires of the Costa Rican Embassy in London.

CUBA—Dr. Oswaldo Morales Patiño, Director of the Division of Hygiene and Social Welfare of the Ministry of Labor.

EL SALVADOR—Dr. Francisco Roberto Lima, former Chief of the Statistics Section of the Department of Labor and currently member of the committee to draft and establish a social insurance law for El Salvador.

GUATEMALA—Dr. Arturo Quevedo Ávila, ophthalmologist and member of the Board of Directors of the Instituto Guatemalteco de Seguridad Social (in partial attendance).

HAITI—M. Maurice Latortue, former Minister of Labor and currently professor of mathematics at the University of Haiti.

HONDURAS—Lic. Jacinto Octavio Durón, Presiding Judge of the Second Court of Appeals and Professor at the University of Honduras.



Courtesy of Federal Security Agency

MEMBERS OF THE INTER-AMERICAN INSTITUTE ON SOCIAL SECURITY

William L. Mitchell, Acting Commissioner for Social Security, United States Federal Security Agency, and chairman of the Institute, appears at the head of the table.

MEXICO—Dr. C. Alfredo Chavero, Assistant Technical Director of the Instituto Mexicano del Seguro Social and Chairman of the Committee to Formulate Social Security Laws.

PANAMA—Sr. Ricardo Acevedo, Manager of the Caja de Seguro Social.

The Institute sessions

The main subject-matter of the sessions was the social security system in the United States. Under the chairmanship of the writer, eight morning sessions were held in the Federal Security Building, each devoted to one general phase of the United States system explained by a specialist. The topics and the speakers (all but Mr. Bigge being in the Social Security Administration) were: basic philosophy and goals of social security, George E. Bigge, Director of the Office of Federal-State Relations, Federal Security Agency; social security administration, William L. Mitchell; old-age and survivors insurance, Oscar C. Pogge, Director of the Bureau of Old-Age

and Survivors Insurance; unemployment insurance, Arthur Motley, Assistant Director of the Bureau of Employment Security; public assistance, J. Sheldon Turner of the Bureau of Public Assistance; maternal and child-health and welfare services, Miss Edith Rockwood and Mrs. Elisabeth Shirley Enochs of the Children's Bureau; health insurance, I. S. Falk, Director of the Bureau of Research and Statistics; and financial aspects of a comprehensive social security program, Wilbur J. Cohen, Assistant Director of the Bureau of Research and Statistics.

Every afternoon a round-table discussion centered broadly on the field considered in the morning meeting. Among the points of interest developed were the magnitude of the United States operations, their emphasis on cash benefits, and the special nature of the system which results from the federal structure of the Government. The combination of cash assist-

ance with social insurance in a single program of social security represented a trend differing from that found in the Latin American nations.

Social security in the countries represented

The eight participating Latin American countries have a population in excess of 35 millions and a land area of more than 950,000 square miles. Three countries—Costa Rica, Mexico, and Panama—have well-established social insurance programs for sickness, maternity, old age, invalidity, and death. Although these systems are not yet operating on a nationwide basis, they are effective in the more industrialized and heavily populated areas. Cuba has nationwide maternity insurance and a large number of retirement programs based on public law but not constituting a comprehensive social insurance system. Proposed legislation would create a broad unified coverage. Guatemala enacted a general social insurance law in October 1946 and has set up the administrative agency to put it into operation by stages.

El Salvador's social insurance committee submitted a draft bill to the Minister of Labor as recently as May 22, 1947. In Haiti a limited program—mainly for employment injuries and disabled agricultural laborers—has been in operation. An improved bill was recently put before the Haitian Congress. Honduras has assistance only, and has no plan to establish social insurance in the near future.

The intensive social insurance activities in virtually all of the countries mentioned made the occasion most favorable for a review and analysis of United States experience and the discussion of central conceptions in the planning and improvement of programs. Special written contributions to the Institute included a review of Cuban social security history by Dr. Morales Patiño and a paper on health insurance by

Dr. Quevedo Ávila. Also available for the first time was the text of the very recent Salvadorean draft bill on social insurance, a measure which would include family allowances within a general framework of social security. In addition, copies arrived of a new illustrated Panamanian information bulletin which describes the essentials of that country's program and its recent striking progress in providing dental and pharmaceutical benefits.

The representatives of El Salvador and Guatemala presented the conception of a possible growth toward a broadly financed program of medical and other aid with less emphasis on traditional social insurance concepts. The Haitian experience, it was shown, has also had such tendencies—benefits were not related to contributions. Broadly allied to this conception is Costa Rica's use of a regular social work staff in the Social Insurance Fund. Although the Fund cannot itself spend money beyond the prescribed cash benefits and medical care for illness or maternity the recipients often need other aid. Social workers help to obtain other community resources for such cases. The Costa Rican system has also developed a merit system for selection and promotion of personnel.

Panama's use of old-age reserves to alleviate the housing problem has resulted in the construction of hundreds of modern housing units. Costa Rica is also active in this field. The Mexican Institute of Social Insurance has energetically promoted the construction and purchasing of medical institutions of all types.

This being an informal meeting to exchange information there were no agreements, resolutions, or conventions adopted.

Special events

The Institute began with a dinner at the Washington Hotel on June 9 and concluded with a reception in the Pan Ameri-

can Room of the Mayflower Hotel on June 27. On June 12 the guests were received by Dr. Alberto Lleras, Director General of the Pan American Union. There were in addition visits to the White House and to Congress on June 13 and to various points of interest in and near Washington.

The guests spent two days in Baltimore. On June 13 they observed the Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance with its large-scale mechanized operations and

other activities, and on June 17 returned to observe the workings of the Maryland unemployment insurance and public employment office system.

From June 21-25 the Institute moved to New York City for observation of work in the Social Security Administration's regional office and county and private welfare and health agencies in Suffolk County, Long Island. June 23 was spent at the United Nations.



The Inter-American Council of Commerce and Production

Third Plenary Session

JOSEPH W. ROMITA
Secretary, United States Section

THE Third Plenary Session of the Inter-American Council of Commerce and Production was held at Montevideo from April 8 to 11, 1947.

"Fortunately for the Americas," said H. F. Johnson, president of S. C. Johnson and Sons, Inc., and chairman of the United States delegation, "our problem is not one of poverty but of abundance. Our problem is not one of the past, or even of the present, but one of the future. And the future is always associated with strength and hope. With an actual record of achievement, our dreams for a better world are certainly not visionary. All that is wanted is to get together, to understand each other, to know better our mutual

difficulties, and thus to be able to measure our common strength."

The Montevideo meeting to consider problems in the readjustment from a war economy to peace-time production in the American nations turned out to be one of the first successful postwar gatherings of an international business group. The conference attracted some 300 businessmen representative of agriculture, commerce, finance, mining, and production.

The Third Plenary Session, in order to consider the broad program under discussion, divided into five groups, each representative of the twenty-one American Republics and Canada. The subjects for discussion, which resulted in economic

proposals for the Western Hemisphere, were divided as follows:

1. Problems created by the transition from war to peace-time economy. Reorganization of international commodity markets. Orientation and protection of industries.

2. State intervention in economic activities. Rational boundaries of government interference and participation.

3. Inflation control measures. Monetary stabilization and movement of capital. Tax policy.

4. Development of inter-American trade and commerce. Organization of international commercial interchange. Reorganization of transports and communications.

5. Social policy.

On the subject of economic readjustment from war to peace, the meeting resolved that "all highly industrialized countries which are producers of heavy material, and, in general, of basic manufactured and of semi-manufactured products for agriculture, mining, and industrial production for the less industrialized countries, should supply the needs of the

latter and place at their disposal the largest possible amount of machinery and production equipment, as the only means of strengthening the economies of the latter and of insuring the integral mobilization of their economic resources and manpower." It was further recommended that "the industrialization of basic national commodities be fostered to the highest degree; and that production at uneconomic costs be eliminated." The need of helping private industries to achieve normal production was set forth, with a recommendation for the exchange of young technical experts among the American Republics through industrial training programs.

At the early stages of the peace, businessmen have found themselves bound by a multitude of government controls over their national as well as their international activities. These controls were regarded by Hemisphere industrialists as war emergency measures and not as permanent features of the domestic or international economic policies of the American Republics. The Inter-American Council recommended that the production, manufacture, and distribution of raw materials and basic commodities "should be the responsibility of private enterprise, while recognizing the desirability of government cooperation in the field of research, education, the gathering of statistical information, and the wide and timely diffusion of the results of these services to coordinate the economies [of the American Republics] through private enterprise." State intervention was strongly repudiated, in a special resolution impugning the "legality of any economic controls delegated by the legislative branch to the executive branch of any government, since that is against the principle of the separation of powers which is one of the guarantees for the maintenance of the



Courtesy of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States of America

"ONWARD TOGETHER!"

equilibrium of the State and for the rights and liberties of the individual."

Inflation in the American Republics was considered at length. Consideration of the various reasons for this economic disruption brought forth a series of resolutions headed by a recommendation that "necessary measures for the establishment of international exchange be taken as quickly as possible especially by the development of maritime transportation." It was further recommended "that the International Monetary Fund point out to nations maintaining exchange controls which provoke a permanent surplus in their balance of payments that they should eliminate these gradually; that those countries which have increased their wages rapidly readjust their social policies, improving real wages by systems which will not provoke inflation; that the export of private capital be allowed through direct investment on the part of the great industrial nations of the continent which have an export surplus and through short range loans by food export nations which have a surplus in their balance of payments; that the National Sections of the Inter-American Council of Commerce and Production seek the balancing of budgets which are now operating under considerable deficits, and that in those countries whose banking policies are provoking inflation the Council urge the use of loans in accordance with the circumstances; that the National Sections urge in their respective countries that private initiative be granted complete freedom of action in order to increase production as one means of checking inflation and lowering production costs."

Monetary instability increases the economic difficulties of all nations, forcing them to establish controls incompatible with the harmonious development of their productive forces. In view of this situa-

tion, the Council recommended that the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development be supported, and likewise the International Monetary Fund as the most adequate system to insure, with some reforms, the stability of the various currencies; that the countries members of the Fund whose situation authorizes them to eliminate or relax their regulations on foreign exchange do so as soon as possible, in a gradual and orderly manner; and that it be recognized that, in each case, the success of stabilizing international monetary organizations depends on adequate functioning of international trade and employment and above all on the determination of the participating governments to pursue monetary, fiscal, and economic policies compatible with international cooperation.

The Council resolved that the basis of a sound fiscal policy is to provide the State with the necessary resources to meet its expenses, achieving the maintenance of a stable monetary system which may provide efficient means of payment and measures of value, a sound banking structure, and a satisfactory credit mechanism. On the basis of these principles it recommended that "reserves be accumulated for the purpose of reconstructing and modernizing industrial and mining plants, allowing for this purpose the application of extraordinary depreciation coefficients during the first years of their operation; and the reinvestment, under supervision, of the profits in the improvement and modernizing of industrial equipment."

The Council went on record in favor of regional meetings by American Republics representatives to deal with maritime transportation problems in such a manner that "maritime shipping companies from each country in which international maritime commerce is served by lines affiliated with freight or traffic conferences,

can take part in such conferences with the same rights and duties as the other members, provided they meet the requirements of participation in such conferences and that they belong to a maritime organization, if such exists, representing the maritime companies of their respective flags." On this subject, the Council's National Sections were urged to work with their government authorities for the improvement of loading and unloading systems in ports and the rapid movement of cargo on docks and in warehouses.

The betterment of the means of land transportation also was advocated. Resolutions were approved calling for the completion of the Pan American Highway and the improvement of the sections already constructed; for the importation of motor vehicles and for the importation or manufacture of parts required for their efficient operation; and for the improvement of railroads. On the subject of air transportation the Council went on record favoring the principles adopted by the International Civil Aviation Conference and the regulations of the International Air Transport Association. It also gave its support to the work of the International Civil Aviation Organization.

The improvement of customs systems and acceleration of service was advocated by the Council so that delays which hamper inter-American trade can be eliminated.

Other resolutions recommended the appointment of national committees on trade arbitration, composed of representatives chosen from the Chambers of Commerce, to deal with problems of a juridical nature in American trade and the lowering of tariff barriers in order to increase national purchasing power; also the acceleration of industrialization in countries of lower economic development. It was further voted that countries needing industrialization

may resort to reasonable but not discriminatory quantity and quality import restrictions when they need them to prevent economic unbalance; that National Sections should study the Economic Charter of the Americas (Resolution of the Mexico Conference), and check legislation in their respective countries with it and with general principles of social justice, and that they submit their conclusions to the Executive Committee of the Council; that a higher standard of living should be sought by the American peoples through the better use of natural resources and by reduction of production costs of raw materials, food-stuffs and construction materials; that the need for population increases in certain areas be studied; and that social conditions be improved by means of better education and other social services and by better nutrition and production.

A final resolution was adopted calling for an Inter-American Conference of Stock Exchanges to be held in New York September 15-18, 1947.

The Inter-American Council leaders are confident of support from business throughout the Hemisphere. Definite action is to be taken by the Council's headquarters toward reaching these goals by placing the responsibility in the hands of its executive committee, under the direction of which the twenty-two National Sections will work individually through chambers of commerce and trade associations. "Recovery has never come from drawing a blueprint," said Mr. Johnson, "but from individual effort to meet the new situation. For if we hope to see effective results, we must do more than make recommendations and develop policies. We must back our recommendations with all the understanding, the support, and the persuasion that we can muster."

The delegates returned home with this determination.

Practical Courses for Guatemalan Farmers

HÉCTOR M. SIERRA

Director of Agricultural Training and Information, Ministry of Agriculture

For the first time in Central America, a short course for farmers, such as those that have proved so successful in other countries, was opened in March 1947 at the Guatemalan National School of Agriculture, which is located about ten miles from the capital. The school property rises from four to seven thousand feet above sea level and covers seven thousand acres. This course lasted a week, while the regular students were on vacation. The school was host to 150 farmers, while 200 more paid their own expenses.

By governmental decree, this course of practical instruction has been made a permanent institution for farmers who know how to read and write. Next year, as a result of the experience gained last spring, the course will be divided into various sections, for coffee planters, cattlemen, farmers, etc.

Technical experts, from Guatemala and from the United States, served as instructors, placing the greatest emphasis on soil conservation.

Of the results obtained the farmers de-



Courtesy of the Ministry of Agriculture

INAUGURATION OF PRACTICAL AGRICULTURAL COURSES IN GUATEMALA

The Minister of Agriculture and other officials at the opening session of the practical courses in agriculture of the National School of Agriculture.



Courtesy of the Ministry of Agriculture

PRACTICAL INSTRUCTION IN SOILS

Above: The Minister of Agriculture receiving samples of soil sent by farmers to be analyzed during the short agricultural course. *Below:* Farmers learning how to make quick soil tests to determine deficiencies in nutritive elements.



Courtesy of the Ministry of Agriculture

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND POULTRY RAISING

Above: A lesson on the qualities required in a good dairy cow. *Below:* Farmers learning modern methods of raising chickens. Results showed that the farmers learned more in one week of instruction than they would have learned from months and even years of unguided experience.

clared, "In just one week we learned more than in several months or even years of experience." Some operated machines and agricultural equipment; finding these very useful, the farmers wished to buy them. Each farmer will be, in his turn, a valuable influence in his community.

At the end of the course a plow and a pair of Duroc-Jersey hogs were raffled off among those in attendance. Every one

was given agricultural publications as well as seeds of varieties the cultivation of which the Department of Agriculture is promoting.

In view of the success obtained, arrangements have been begun to hold the next session at the National Institute of Agriculture and Stockraising, since the School of Agriculture will not be large enough to accommodate all those eager to attend.



Courtesy of the Ministry of Agriculture

A GROUP OF FARMERS WHO FINISHED THE COURSE

In Our Hemisphere—X

Three South American Festivals

St. John's Day in Brazil

What holidays or holiday season do you think of at the mention of fireworks? Of bonfires and roasting ears? Of hearts and sweethearts? Of pranks and spooks? Of families and friends around a festive board?

Fourth of July—Thanksgiving—St. Valentine's Day—Hallowe'en—and Christmas? Yes, they're scattered through the year for you, but ask a Brazilian what they mean to him and he'll say, with pleasure, "Why, it's June! When else?" Not, you understand, that holidays in Brazil are limited to June. But in that one month come the festivals of St. Anthony (13th), St. John (24th), and St. Peter (29th), old favorites of the Brazilian people and their European ancestors before them. The generous and fun-loving Brazilians employ every possible means of diversion to the glory of all three.

June is to Brazil much what the December holiday season is to the United States. Its weather is the coldest and rainiest of the year. Bonfires, fireworks, and good cheer do much to dispel nature's gloom.

St. John's Day is the heart and climax of the month. In Europe it is Midsummer's Eve; in the southern hemisphere it coincides with the winter solstice. Even among the heathen forefathers of the European peoples the most popular fire-festival took place at mid-summer. Around the festival clusters a wealth of folklore, custom, and tradition concerning the intimate and vital things of life, so that it has

become the supreme occasion in Brazil for family reunion.

In the lavish slave-based plantation society of colonial times and the Empire, friends and family from far and near were invited to a great Thanksgiving-like dinner, bonfire, and dance. Although today it is essentially a popular festival, having—for the educated classes—about as much religious significance as Hallowe'en or St. Valentine's Day in the United States, still in the country almost every feature of the celebration has religio-superstitious significance. And city folks make St. John's Day the annual occasion for visiting country cousins.

One of the most interesting customs is the erection of *mastos votivos*, tall poles crowned with images or pictures of the Saint surrounded by flowers, fruits, sheaves, and gay floating streamers. These are often carried in procession through the town, sometimes to the church or to a shrine, and then placed in front of the home where a festival is to be held. Legend has it that Elizabeth used a flaming pole to announce the birth of her little son John to her cousin Mary, the Mother of Jesus. In São Paulo a branch of half-ripe oranges is often a prominent feature of the decorations, to remind the Saint of his duty to "put the sweetness in the oranges."

Children look forward to June and St. John's Eve especially for the excitement of fireworks. They have a choice of at least 300 varieties, from the little "foot finders" and tiny bombs which cost a penny or two to the "big pistols" (Roman

Drawing by Castello Branco, from *This is Brazil*

A VOTIVE MAST

Among the many ways of celebrating St. John's Day in Brazil is the raising of gaily decorated votive masts.

candles) and imported Chinese dragons for 50 cents and up. Even very poor children can usually have a few pieces of phosphorescent stone, which when rubbed on a wall or the pavement, emits a special noise and a strange odor. "Pinwheels," "starlets," "Virgin's tears," and "cobras" seem to be ranking favorites among the fireworks.

Until they fell victim to fire-prevention campaigns, the greatest excitement for children—from 6 to 60—was the fire balloons. Recall the thrill of flying a kite and multiply it by the danger of momentary ignition and of collision with hundreds of other balloons, assorted flying missiles, and tall decorated poles! Balloons were made of paper in every imaginable fantastic and beautiful shape, with a wad of kerosene-soaked cotton

fastened below the opening at the lower end. One child held the sides out while his brother lit the wick and blew and fanned it like mad until the warm air rose into the balloon; it quivered, it breathed and came alive, it leapt out of his arms into the air and floated up and up and up. They might follow it but soon it would be lost to them. Perhaps it would delight some far-off neighbor's child as it drifted across his sky; or, if it were a gregarious city balloon, it would join the host of dancing, prancing fantasies that brightened the drab winter day or sparked the cold black night.

Divining the future—a never-ending source of fascination to all peoples in all countries—hits an annual high in Brazil in June. It's a magic time when one's every word and deed may be full of mean-

ing, and for romantic boys and girls and timid young lovers its possibilities are breathtaking. Good, bad, and indifferent spirits roam the land. And everyone knows many ways to learn their secrets. Listen:

Young lady, do you want to know the name of your own true love? Well, write the name of each of your suitors on a tiny scrap of paper. Fold the scraps tightly and drop them in a dish of water. In the morning you shall read *his* name on the one which has opened.

Or have you courage—this one never fails—to steal to the garden at the witching hour to drive a knife deep in the banana tree? In the morning its blade will surely bear his name.

Then again you can read all manner of prophecies in an ordinary egg. Break it into a dish, pass it back and forth across the sacred coals of the St. John's Eve bonfire and leave it out on the steps till morning. Then read the mystic designs on its surface. Let me see—will it be a husband, wealth, or a long journey?

And by the way, you know you must send coals from your bonfire to all your special friends so that they may enjoy another year of happiness and prosperity.

Happy the girl whose admirer gives her a potted sprig of St.-John's-wort. Nurture it, my dear, for if it lives out the week, you shall surely marry him ere the year is over!

Many villages still perform the traditional rite of "washing the saints." Favorite images are carried to the bank of the nearest stream on the shoulders of the leading citizens, and the whole town forms the procession. At midnight as the saints are gently immersed, everyone crowds to the bank to see his reflection. Is it clear? A year of good luck for you. Can you see your sweetheart's mirrored smile as clearly as your own? A wedding for you

two! Is it cloudy? Watch out for ill-fortune, my son! You can't see your face? Oh, but look again. Oh, that's just a superstition, you know. Look again, and hush! Don't even mention death.

One cannot help but sense that the merriment often does not quite hide the seriousness with which all these little games are regarded.

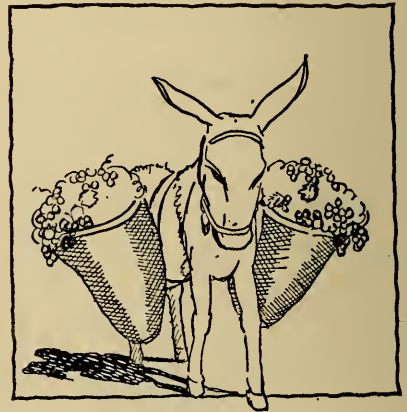
Would you try a last sure test of the future? Here's the bonfire almost gone, showing only a few bright tongues of flame. Have you a stout heart and strong legs? Then leap across it and landing unhurt on the other side you are safe for another year!—S. L. F.

Mendoza's Vintage Festival

"Look, María, here comes the Bishop!" whispered Josefina, a slender fifteen-year-old of Mendoza, Argentina, nudging her older sister.

"Yes, I see, Josefina," replied María, "and there comes the cart with the image of the Virgin of Carrodilla. She is the patroness of vineyards, you know."

It was a clear, cool day in March, fiesta time in Mendoza. The *Fiesta de la Vendimia* (Vintage Festival) was in full swing, and the eager girls were waiting in



crowded San Martín Park for one of the principal ceremonies to begin. Against the background of stately Andean peaks and the towering trees of the park, a great altar, complete with red-carpeted steps and enormous gold candlesticks, had been set up. As the statue of the Virgin was brought to the altar, two hundred school children, accompanied by a hidden organ, sang hymns. Then from opposite sides came girl grape pickers, dressed in their working clothes and bearing large baskets of fruit and flasks of wine for the Bishop to bless. After the blessing, the ceremony was concluded by releasing from behind the altar a number of pigeons—symbols of the Dove of Peace—and rocketing parachutes containing miniature Argentine flags.

The next highlight of the Fiesta was the procession known to María, Josefina, and the rest of the spectators as the *Carrousel*. This procession began with a graphic representation of the various stages in the history of Andean transportation. Haughty llamas walked with their heads held high as if to show how proud they were that their ancestors carried vital produce between Mendoza (then Cuyo) and Cuzco in the days of the Incas. Following the llamas were pack mules and donkeys, used for shipping goods in early colonial times. Then came covered wagons with huge wooden wheels and cowhide roofs, drawn by oxen, and all-wooden horse-drawn carts. Finally, modern trucks and tank-trucks completed the transportation cycle.

Next came the most colorful part of the *Carrousel*. Sixteen floats carried a queen and a court of honor chosen from the workers in the grape industry of each district in the Province. Favorite themes of the floats, of course, were enormous grapes, barrels, and bottles. The girls wore graceful costumes and threw grapes and flowers to the crowd.



Floats rigged up by the region's commercial enterprises composed the third section of the procession.

The evening of the next day found María and Josefina back in San Martín Park ready to watch the climax of the Fiesta—the crowning of the Queen of the Vintage. Before them on the waters of a small lake was a huge floating stage, built especially for the occasion. Two great models of the head of Bacchus, the god of wine, surrounded by delicate columns and fountains, decorated the stage.

The ceremony opened with a lively program of local and national songs and

dances. Colored lights played on the bright-colored scenery and costumes, giving an ethereal effect.

When the musical program was over the growing excitement of the audience could be felt. One by one the district queens, dressed in picturesque country costumes and attended by their courts, were presented to the judges and the people. It was not an easy task for the judges—this choosing of a queen of queens. But they finally announced that the coveted crown would go to Señorita Irene Rodán from the District of San Rafael. To the accompaniment of the cheers of the audience and a brilliant display of fireworks, Her Majesty, Irene the First, was crowned by the queen of the year before. The gay pageant ended with Queen Irene's reading this proclamation to her subjects:

I, Irene the First, Queen of the vintage, in this land of sun and of good wine,

DECREE:

That sadness and pain be exiled.
That good fortune and happiness prevail.
That sighs and tears shall flee.
And that there be music and songs.

I COMMAND:

That no one mistreat or scold.
That all hearts overflow with love.

I REQUEST:

That all guests fill their cups with beauty
and take it back to their far-off homes.
And I ask God to keep on blessing our
beautiful Mendoza.

—M. G. R.

The line cuts in this section are reproduced from a publication of the Argentine Ministry of Industry and Public Works.



Fiesta of the Virgin of Copacabana

For hundreds of years the little town of Copacabana, Bolivia, on the shores of Lake Titicaca, has been a mecca for pilgrims. In pre-Conquest days it sheltered Incan pilgrims on their way to the nearby Islands of the Sun and the Moon. And not long after the coming of the Spaniards and Christianity, a descendant of Incan nobles named Francisco Tito Yupanqui carved, after many efforts, a statue of the Virgin that has made Copacabana one of the most important Christian shrines in all South America.

Soon after Yupanqui's crudely fashioned statue was placed in the town's modest church in 1584, accounts of miracles attributed to the Virgin of Copacabana began to multiply, and the fame of the town grew apace. Today the statue is housed in a great church, and an endless stream of pilgrims passes before the Virgin's shrine, which is covered except on Candlemas (February 2) and her own feast on August 5.

If Francisco Yupanqui could return to Copacabana some year during the first week in August, he would see his image of the Virgin the center of a moving and colorful fiesta. From vast regions of Bolivia and Peru the faithful come to honor the Virgin with religious dances and an elaborately costumed procession. They travel on foot across the high plateau, in great trucks from the woods of Yungas, and in balsas on the waters of Titicaca. It is an unforgettable experience to see them enter the town clad in their elaborate fiesta costumes, which are an intriguing combination of ancient Incan pomp and the finery of the Spanish nobility at the time of the Conquest.

Probably the event that would thrill Francisco Yupanqui most would be the



Courtesy of Grace Line

THE FESTIVAL OF THE VIRGIN OF COPACABANA

Brightly colored costumes make the crowds a gay spectacle.

great procession held on the principal day of the fiesta, in which a copy of his statue is carried through the streets of the town. He would stare in fascination as the male dancers went by, disguised as everything from bullfighters weighed down with braid to horned and long-eared devils and cocks complete with combs and beaks. Particularly interesting are the dancers of the Puli-Puli tribe with their spectacular headdresses of feathers and flowers and their cane flutes; those of the Sikuri tribe with their tasselled hats; and the Chiriwanos from the forests, who accompany themselves with long-tubed, double-rowed Panpipes and enormous drums.

Not to be outdone by their menfolk, the women fiesta-goers make a gay appearance in layers and layers of brightly colored skirts that whirl gracefully when they dance. Their straight black hair is usually braided, dressed with silver ornaments, and crowned by a small derby-

shaped hat of felt or well-varnished white straw. Those with babies wrap them in shawls and carry them on their backs.

One thing that makes this Fiesta so appealing is its spontaneity. Aside from the procession and closing fireworks, most of the activities are unscheduled. "The emotional tempo of 20,000 unrehearsed participants, sustained hour after hour," writes a visitor to Copacabana, "is a spectacle which brings the most stoical of observers into harmony with its spell."

On the last night of the fiesta the Virgin is honored by fireworks in the plaza in front of the church. Frameworks of bamboo branches are built as high as houses. Then small reed wheels are attached to the branches and skyrockets tied to the wheels. When the skyrockets are touched off, the whole system of wheels is set in motion. The heavy-eyed but light-hearted crowds watch until the rockets and the night fade, and one more fiesta becomes a memory.—M. G. R.

Patios de Antaño

JUANA DE IBARBOUROU

DESAPARECEN los patios americanos, como han desaparecido ya de nuestras costumbres tantas cosas típicas y encantadoras. Al patio colonial con sus tinas de plantas floridas y, en el centro, un aljibe de azulejos, sonoro y profundo, ha sucedido el *hall* actual, de piso de brillantes mosaicos y claraboya de cristales.

El patio. Hay uno, en mis recuerdos, empedrado de granito y con techo de parras. Desafiaría a la industria moderna a que hiciera un techo más bello de lo que era en aquel verano, con el toldo compacto y movedizo de las hojas, los morados racimos y la rumorosa multitud alada que golosineaba la fruta prieta.

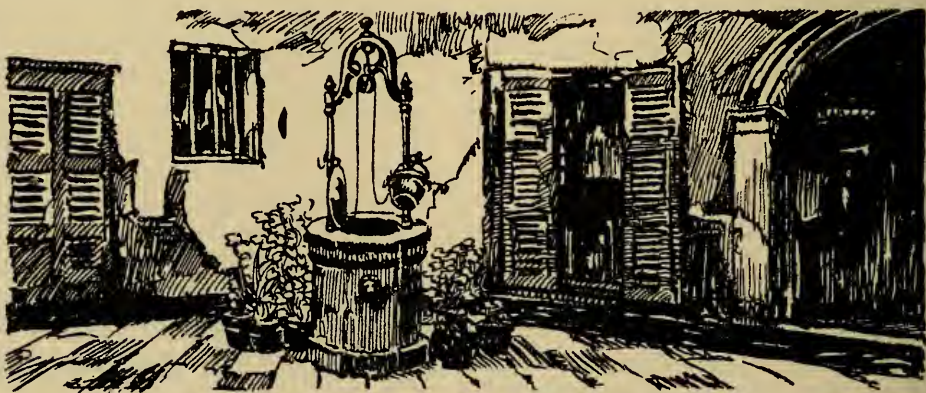
¿Es que existe en el espíritu humano una predisposición especial a encontrar mejor lo pasado que lo presente, o es que de veras, aquellos anchos y sombreados patios de antes tenían una poesía de que carece el suntuoso *hall* de nuestros días?

De Civilización, Barranquilla, Colombia. Julio 15, 1946.

Mi alma de criolla suspira siempre ante el recuerdo de los arriates bordados de alhucema, y el agua de nieve del pozo familiar. Pese al ambiente y los años transcurridos, aún echo de menos el olor de la madreselva y del romero que en las noches del mes de diciembre parecían emborrachar con su fragancia fuerte, dulzona y áspera, mi casa, mi vieja casa blanca y amplia como un monasterio.

Bien está el que a los patios de ahora se les llame *hall*. ¿Cómo darles su antiguo nombre? Sería risible, sería . . . hasta impío. Van desapareciendo los patios. Aún en las poblaciones del interior de nuestro país, pequeñas ciudades o pueblitos perdidos en las serranías, quedan algunos. A veces ostentan en medio un amplio naranjo, que es en todas las estaciones como un pebetero vivo y maravilloso.

Otras, se entoldan con las vides, como el mío. En verano los viejos se sientan en él a tomar mate o a dormir la siesta en sus sillones antiguos, y muchachas morenas arrastran hasta su centro las máquinas de coser, cuyo ruido se mezcla con el runruno de las avispas y mangangaes. Algunas de esas muchachas hacen sus ropas de boda; otras, recién casadas, ajuarcitos prolijos y minúsculos sobre los



Drawing by Juan Hohmann, from *La Prensa*.

cuales caen a veces el polen amarillo, hojuelas de azahares y alguna perdida gotita de miel frutal. Un gato tal vez se ovilla bajo la tina de un jazmín; quizás una hilera de hormigas va, desde un ángulo del muro hasta el centro de los claveles; en una jaula suspendida de la pared encajada, un cardenal de penacho rojo trina al compás melancólico de la vidalita que tararea la novia que cose. Y, sobre la puerta del comedor, se alarga, sinuosa y

encarcelada, una enredadera de "mosqueta" que no puede más de flores.

¡Pacios coloniales, patios americanos que se han ido convirtiendo en *hall*! No pasarán muchos años sin que seáis una cosa tan remota como los mariñagues¹ de nuestras abuelas. Y quizás entonces, para significar algo muy ñoño, muy pasado de moda, se diga:

"—¡Uf! Es del tiempo de los patios."

¹ *Hoopskirts*.

Exhibit Material Available at the Pan American Union

SCHOOLS, libraries, and other organizations interested in borrowing material for Latin American programs and exhibits may apply to the Pan American Union's Division of Intellectual Cooperation. The wealth of paintings, woodcuts, prints, photographs, pamphlets, kodachrome slides, and samples of handicrafts which can be had for the asking is itemized below. There is no charge for the use of the material, but the borrower pays the shipping expenses—return postage on parcel post packages weighing under four pounds, and charges both ways in the case of express shipments and packages weighing over four pounds. Requests for reservations should be accompanied by the name and address of the librarian who accepts the responsibility of returning the material in good condition within the customary two-week period. As there is great demand for all the items, requests should be sent as much as eight weeks in advance, if possible.

The following materials are available:

I. PICTORIAL MATERIAL: Collections of Latin American Art. These are mounted on heavy boards approximately 14" x 20" in size and equipped with rings for hanging. The starred items may be borrowed by schools only if a glass case is available.

ARGENTINA:

- *1. 65 woodcuts by 35 Argentine artists.
- 2. Antonio Berni: Paintings and drawings. 6 color prints, 14 black and white prints.
- 3. Ramón Gómez: Paintings and drawings. 5 color prints, 15 black and white prints.
- 4. Florencio Molina Campos: Argentine gaucho prints. 12 to 14 color prints of comic paintings of gaucho life.

BRAZIL:

- 5. Candido Portinari: Paintings. Mostly black and white prints, selection made upon request.
- 6. Lasar Segall: Paintings, drawings and sculpture. 23 black and white prints.

CHILE:

- 7. Contemporary Chilean art. 26 black and white prints by 19 artists.

COSTA RICA:

- *8. 62 woodcuts by 7 Costa Rican artists.
- 9. Francisco Amighetti: Watercolors. 34 color prints on 15 mounts (14'' x 10'').
- 10. ———: Woodcuts. 16 black and white prints.

CUBA:

- 11. Modern Cuban painters. 28 color prints by 16 artists.

ECUADOR:

- *12. Eduardo Kingman: Woodcuts, "Man of Ecuador." 24 black and white prints.
- 13. Roura Oxandaberro: Colonial churches of Quito. 20 pen and ink drawings.

GUATEMALA:

- 14. Alfredo Gálvez Suárez: Guatemalan Indians. 10 color prints.
- *15. Carlos Mérida: Carnival in Mexico. 10 color prints.
- *16. ———: Dances of Mexico. 10 color lithographs.
- *17. ———: Images of Guatemala. 10 color prints.
- *18. ———: Mexican costumes. 25 silk screen prints.
- *19. ———: The Popol Vuh. 10 color lithographs interpreting the history of the Mayas according to their ancient writings.

MEXICO:

- 20. Colonial and 19th century Mexican painting by 22 artists. 23 color prints.
- 21. Modern Mexican painting by 13 artists. 6 sepia prints, 13 color prints.
- *22. 19th century Mexican engravings by 13 artists. 24 black and white prints.
- *23. Leopoldo Méndez: Engravings. 23 black and white prints.
- 24. Roberto Montenegro: Lithographs of Taxco. 20 black and white prints.
- 25. José Clemente Orozco: Frescoes at Dartmouth. 14 black and white prints.
- 26. ———. Murals. 10 color, or 10 black and white prints.
- *27. José Guadalupe Posada: Woodcuts. 25 black and white prints.
- 28. Diego Rivera: Frescoes in Mexico. 12 color prints.
- 29. A. Rodríguez Luna: Etchings by a Spanish artist resident in Mexico. 10 black and white prints.

PERU:

- *30. José Sabogal: Woodcuts of Peru. 20 black and white prints.
- Pre-Columbian Textiles in Peru. 14 photographs 10'' x 14''.

URUGUAY:

- 31. Contemporary Uruguayan art by 34 artists. 14 black and white prints, 20 color prints, 33 mounts.
- *32. Carlos González: Woodcuts. 12 black and white prints.

LATIN AMERICA:

- 33. Seven Latin American artists: Mario Carreño, Covarrubias, Halty-Dube, Reg Massie, Juan Renau and Rufino Tamayo. 7 color prints, 1 black and white print.
- 34. General collection, containing several hundred other reproductions of the work of Latin American painters, sculptors and graphic artists. Black and white, color, and glossy prints. Selections made in keeping with the borrower's interests and the amount of available space.

The following materials have recently been added to the above list:

BRAZIL:

- Marfa: "Amazonia." 16 black and white reproductions of sculpture.

COLOMBIA:

- Acuña, Luis Alberto: 9 original lithographs.

MEXICO:

- 10 political prints and drawings by Orozco, Méndez, Chávez Morado, Arenal, etc.

II. PICTORIAL MATERIAL: *Miscellaneous Collections.* These are mounted and equipped with rings for hanging, unless otherwise indicated.

Children's Art. This collection includes drawings and paintings by school children in Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Mexico, Nicaragua, Paraguay, and Peru. All or part of the collection may be borrowed.

Local Color Prints. Most of these prints are in color and show regional costumes, customs, and scenes. These should not be considered examples of Latin American art.

Costumes. A set of illustrations in color from the *National Geographic Magazine*, depicting the national dress of most of the countries in Latin America.

Ceramics. A collection of photographs showing examples of the ceramic arts of Latin America. Approximately 14'' x 20''.

Popular Arts. A collection of prints illustrating the popular arts of Latin America. Approximately 14'' x 20''.

Drawings of the Colonial Churches of Quito, Ecuador. 20 reproductions of pen and ink drawings of Quito's famed colonial churches, by Roura Oxandaberro, a Catalonian artist. Approximately 14'' x 20''.

Photographs of the Colonial Churches of Quito, Ecuador. Portfolio of 60 photographs of the colonial churches of Quito, by Jorge Laso of Ecuador.

Pictorial Maps. 12 colorful stylized maps of the South American republics and the Guianas, signed by Carybé (H. Bernabó of Argentina), conveying the atmosphere of the country rather than exact geographical information. Approximately 14'' x 20''.

Products of Latin America. 12 pictorial maps in color showing the natural resources and products of each country.

Historical Maps. 8 reproductions in color of very early maps of sections of the Western Hemisphere.

Lands and People South of Us—A Portfolio. (Prepared and formerly distributed by the Library Service Division of the U. S. Office of Education.) 30 photographic panels with descriptive text presenting a cross-section of the life and culture of the Latin American republics. Approximately 15'' x 20''. (Prepared for table display.)

Amazon Unit—A Portfolio. (Prepared by the Brooklyn Museum.) Drawings and descriptive text showing the life and customs of the region. Approximately 15'' x 20''.

Mexican Unit—A Portfolio. (Prepared by the Brooklyn Museum.) Drawings and descriptive text showing the life and customs of the country. Approximately 15'' x 20''.

Flags and Coats-of-Arms. Prints showing the flags and the coats-of-arms of the 21 American republics. (1 set of 7 mounts, approximately 14'' x 20''; 1 set of 21 mounts, approximately 7'' x 10''.)

Posters. A small collection of posters is available. (Unmounted).

III. OTHER EXHIBITS.

Unit Boxes. There are three Unit Boxes available—two containing pamphlets and objects related to Latin America in general, and the other made up of a similar collection on Mexico. Textiles, lacquer, pottery and straw work are among the articles included. Each box packed weighs about 25 pounds.

Mexican Toys. Available to libraries and schools having display cases.

Flags. Flags of the American republics, 4'' x 6'', with a small display stand.

IV. KODACHROME SLIDES. These colorful and instructive slides (2'' x 2'') are available in the sequences listed below. Each sequence is accompanied by a teacher's manual.

The regulations governing other loans also apply to the Kodachrome slides with this exception: a charge of two dollars will be made for each slide that is either lost or damaged beyond further use. This charge is made to cover all expenses involved in replacing the slides and to keep the sequences intact. It should be noted, however, that only ordinary care is required to protect the slides.

Slides

1. Hunting Unusual Plants in Guatemala.....	49
2. Guatemala.....	81
3. Cartagena.....	33
4. Brazil Builds.....	46
5. Native Markets of Latin America... ..	52
6. Rubber in the Amazon Basin.....	26
7. Native Life in an Amazon Village..	33
8. Housing in Latin America.....	56
9. Mexican Churches (Colonial).....	83
10. Colonial Painting in Mexico.....	26
11. Contemporary Mexican Painting... ..	82
12. Contemporary Mexican Murals... ..	71
13. Popular Arts in Mexico.....	37
14. South America—The Land.....	86
15. Agriculture in South America.....	91
16. Mining in South America.....	48
17. Transportation in Latin America... ..	79
18. Weaving in the South American Highlands.....	41
19. Bolivian Highland Costumes.....	47
20. Indian Costumes in Latin America..	52
21. Indian Life in the Lowlands of South America.....	22
22. Indian Life in the Highlands of South America.....	49
23. Paintings by Pedro Figari of Uruguay	17

<i>Pre-Conquest Civilizations in Latin America</i>	<i>Slides</i>
<i>Valley of Mexico</i>	
24. Middle Culture.....	14
25. Teotihuacán.....	16
26. Tula—Toltec.....	37
27. Aztec.....	40
<i>Western Mexico</i>	
28. Tarascan.....	37

<i>Southeastern Mexico</i>	<i>Slides</i>
29. Monte Albán and Mitla.....	37
30. Totonac.....	25
<i>Maya First Empire—Honduras</i>	
31. Copán.....	24
<i>Maya Second Empire—Yucatan</i>	
32. Chichén Itzá.....	44
33. Uxmal.....	29
34. Inca Culture in Peru.....	33

Pan American News

The President reports to the Costa Rican Congress

IN HIS annual message on May 1, 1947, Costa Rican President Teodoro Picado reported in detail to the Congress regarding foreign and domestic affairs in 1946.

In dealing with foreign affairs, the President pointed out that friendly relations were maintained with all countries, and difficulties of a return to normalcy were in part offset by the assistance of the American peoples in this task. Two resolutions of the Mexico City Conference concerning the reentry and immigration of former enemy nationals were implemented. Reciprocal immigration agreements were made with El Salvador and Guatemala, and the groundwork was laid for a career diplomatic corps.

On the domestic scene, the electoral code enacted in January 1946 guarantees a free and honest suffrage, and the creation of a High Prison Board provides for uniformity in the detention of all criminals.

Receipts for the fiscal year were quoted at 62,922,712 colones (over \$11,000,000 U. S.) while expenditures were listed at

78,726,614 colones (about \$14,000,000), leaving a deficit of upwards of three million dollars U. S. currency as compared with a surplus of over two million the previous year. There were some extraordinary expenditures resulting from commitments made in former years. The budget proposed for the next year was 88,652,421 colones (over fifteen and a half million). Real estate taxes were slightly raised, a tax on receipts was converted into a more scientific income tax, and the capitalization of the National Bank of Costa Rica was increased.

In the field of education, the President reported that 37 new elementary and secondary schools were opened, all but four in their own buildings. As many as 147 new general instructors and 39 special teachers were hired. Altogether 868 schools, with a total enrollment of 82,739, were in operation—27 for boys, 31 for girls, and 810 coeducational. There were also 22 schools for adults, 5 night schools, and 105 free courses in sewing, cooking, music, and manual arts. In the rural schools of the Province of Heredia, special attention was paid to extension instruction

in health education. The country employed 3,729 teachers, including inspectors, visiting teachers and technical directors. The economic status of teachers has improved considerably, and pensions and benefits have been increased for retired and disabled teachers.

At the end of 1946, all provinces had official secondary schools with a total enrollment of 4,101, a slight increase over the previous year. In private schools there were 9,277 students with the majority enrolled in vocational and secondary education courses. Their night courses are also well attended. Because of the rapid and uncontrolled rise of these private schools, President Picado advised the state to provide some regulations for these institutions.

According to the message, the Pacific Railway transported 178,847,789 kilos (almost 180,000 tons) of freight during the year, bringing a return of 2,990,848 colones (about \$530,000). This was almost 16 percent less than the amount of freight handled the previous year. The decrease was due both to the small volume of freight coming through the port of Puntarenas and also to competition from long-distance trucking companies. A total of 445,642 regular and 30,493 excursion passengers were carried by train yielding receipts of 1,253,006 colones (\$223,000).

Through the cooperation of the Inter-American Public Health Service, several hospitals were built. The shortage of doctors and drugs was stressed in the message. Although an intensive campaign of immunization against typhoid and diphtheria was carried out, the President suggested a publicity campaign to make the people aware of the need for such immunization. Infant mortality was reported lower than in the previous year. Visiting nurses made 39,555 calls.

Since coffee prices were not particularly

favorable, it was decided to promote the cattle industry. Numerous anti-parasite dips were built, and the law was amended to permit some cattle export.

The 1946-47 coffee crop was estimated at 435,000 fanegas (roughly 46,000,000 lbs.) with a value of about \$11,000,000. In general, agricultural production showed a 35 percent increase over the previous year.

In the field of labor relations, there were 2,940 disputes, of which 1,996 were settled satisfactorily, 522 were withdrawn and the remaining 552 were referred to the Labor Courts. Due to the shortage of raw materials, 478 contracts, particularly in construction work and bakeries, were suspended. A special law was passed to provide assistance to the people thrown out of work.

There are 228 unions, 46 employers' organizations, 18 federations, and 2 confederations. Due to inactivity, five unions were dissolved by the Department of Labor. There are 23 registered cooperatives, mostly consumer-type.

Inter-American Copyright Convention in effect

With the deposit of the Dominican Republic's ratification at the Pan American Union on April 14, 1947, the Inter-American Convention on the Rights of the Author in Literary, Scientific, and Artistic Works became an effective instrument in international law.

Article XX of the Convention provided that it should go into force on the date the second country deposited its ratification. That of the first state—Ecuador—was deposited on March 4, 1947.

This Convention was agreed upon in June 1946 at a Conference of Experts on Copyright specially called to meet at the Pan American Union for the purpose.

After three weeks of debate the delegates achieved a text fairly representing the different viewpoints, and all twenty-one republics signed the instrument on June 22. It will be binding upon the remaining signatory States on the date of the deposit of their instrument of ratification.

Mexico deposited its ratification on May 26, 1947, and Honduras on June 27, 1947. Bolivia is reported to have ratified.

Ecuadorean foreign trade

Last year the value of Ecuadorean exports climbed to \$39,787,000, compared to the 1945 total of \$27,992,000 and \$11,967,000 for the pre-war year 1938. The principal exports were crude petroleum and gasoline, copper, rice, cacao, hats, and coffee.

Crude petroleum and gasoline exports dropped from \$1,916,000 the year before and from \$1,949,000 in 1938 to \$1,351,000 last year. However, rice and cacao exports rose, as shown in the comparison herewith. The rise in rice exports reflects intensified production which began during the war years, when imports from the Far East were suspended. So-called Panama hats come largely from Ecuador.

(In thousands of dollars)

	1946	1945	1938 (pre-war year)
Rice.....	\$15, 628	\$4, 474	\$769
Cacao.....	5, 492	3, 966	2, 780
Hats.....	5, 144	5, 140	441

Ecuador's chief customers in 1946 were the United States (\$13,607,000) and Cuba (\$5,621,000). Next came the Philippines (\$2,084,000), Venezuela (\$2,032,000), and Colombia (\$1,862,000).

Imports during 1946 totaled \$30,686,000, compared with \$23,965,000 for 1945 and \$10,497,000 for the prewar year 1938.

The United States was far out in front as Ecuador's prime supplier, sending her goods worth \$17,795,000. Argentina was second with \$2,447,000 and Great Britain third with \$2,103,000.

Mexico outlaws luxury imports

When, in mid-July, Mexico clamped a ban on the import of luxury goods, a buyers' rush nearly cleared the stores of such items the next day. Police were called out to keep order while women bought nylons by the dozen.

The Presidential Decree placing the embargo on non-essentials was designed to bring about a favorable balance in Mexico's foreign trade in which imports have long outweighed exports. Since the end of the war, Mexico's dollar reserves have shrunk from more than \$350,000,000 to roughly \$200,000,000. Native industry hopes to receive an impetus from the new ruling.

Cars head the list of banned goods, with radios, refrigerators, washing machines, jewelry, furs, clothing, pianos, and cosmetics also included. On some semi-luxury goods, the import duties have merely been raised. Essential oils, syrups, flashlights, knives, and motorcycles are on this list. The Finance Ministry has estimated that 90 percent of all imports come from the United States.

The Decree provides for a National Import Control Commission, made up of representatives of the Ministries of Foreign Relations, Finance and National Economy. The Commission's function is to fix import quotas and apportion them among the various exporting countries. The Decree also anticipates the eventual relaxation of the embargo and the lowering of import duties. Some observers expect the ruling to remain in force only a few months.



Courtesy of the Cuban Embassy

THE MAINE MONUMENT, HABANA

American tourists to Cuba look with special interest at the monument erected to honor the men killed when the United States battleship *Maine* exploded in Habana harbor in 1898.

Tourism a ranking Cuban industry

Cuba's tourist business this year may reach third place (after sugar and tobacco) as a source of national income. And the Government has been taking steps to encourage the trend.

A December decree last year granted permission to tourists entering Cuba at any port to bring in cars, trailers, motorcycles, and scooters for 180 days without a duty charge, providing the vehicle is not sold in the island.

Realizing that inadequate housing is the main curb to Cuba's hospitality, the National Tourist Corporation offered five \$2,500 prizes to property owners constructing the best tourist camps during the first six months of this year. Another prize

was offered to the student of Habana University's School of Architecture who designed the best plans for a tourist camp in the Habana area.

Private families are encouraged to list "spare rooms" with the Corporation and add to their incomes by playing host to the country's tourist-visitors.

Commission studies investment of foreign capital in Mexico

A Mexican decree enacted late in June set up an Interdepartmental Commission to regulate foreign investment. A presidential appointee is chairman of the commission, which is made up of representatives of the Departments of Interior, For-

eign Relations, Treasury, National Economy, and Agriculture. The commission is charged to report to the Departments every three months, or more often if the situation warrants, on the general policy affecting their decisions regarding the investment of foreign capital.

New tax law for Panama

The Minister of the Treasury announced on June 13, 1947, the passage of a law, effective September 10, 1947, regulating Panama's real estate tax. It provides an annual levy of $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of the assessed valuation on property on which the owner resides and 1 per cent annually on other types of real estate subject to tax. Assessment will be made by government officials and will be based on a list of fixed values compiled by two appraisers chosen by lot.

The regulation divides the assessment of property into three classifications: general, partial, and specific. General valuation will be made on all territory of the Republic every six years. Partial appraisal will be made on that part of the national territory that is benefited by the execution of public works, and by private improvements that increase the value of the property. Both general and partial assessment will be administered by special appraisers of the Executive branch of the government. Specific appraisal will be made on single estates and will apply when improvements have been made on the property, when it is acquired at public auction, and when the value of the property decreases. Specific assessment will be directed by the Administrator General of Internal Revenue. The annual tax is to be paid in three parts, with a discount of ten per cent allowed for prompt payment.

Financial aid to Panamanian agriculture

A law has recently been passed in Panama which will increase the operational scope of the Agricultural, Livestock, and Industrial Bank. The Bank was established in 1941, and was one of the most important parts of a government program to increase food production and improve the lot of the small farmer. Specifically it was empowered to encourage the development of agriculture, cattle raising, poultry raising, bee keeping, and other small agricultural industries, as well as to exercise control over production and imports, when necessary. The new law provides for a loan of 3,000,000 balboas to be obtained for the Bank and underwritten by the Government.

In addition to making loans to agriculturists and livestock raisers, the Bank is authorized to import and sell machinery, seed, and purebred stock for breeding, to install grain mills, silos, refrigeration plants and other adequate means of storing agricultural products, to carry out technical studies in the field of agriculture, and to export articles produced in Panama when necessary to benefit the producer and the national economy.

It was announced that from June 1941 to December 1946 the Bank had loaned 3,263,104 balboas. The loans are as follows:

	Balboas
Commercial.....	96,926
Agricultural.....	480,475
Cattle.....	1,101,808
Industrial.....	658,231
Advances on harvests.....	925,664

More than 5,000 farmers, stockmen, and businessmen have received the loans.—
E. L. N.



Courtesy of the Council for Inter-American Cooperation, Inc.

A LARGE VENEZUELAN OILFIELD

In Venezuela, the greatest petroleum-exporting country in the world, there are rich oilfields in and around Lake Maracaibo, as well as in other parts of the nation.

Petroleum in Latin America

Domestic consumption is taking more and more of Latin America's oil, according to *Petróleo Interamericano*. By 1946, the Latin American countries had stepped up their consumption to nearly 600,000 barrels daily, a 36 per cent increase over the last prewar year. They now consume nearly eight per cent of the world's oil. Far from being a wartime development, however, this significant trend is expected to become more pronounced within the next five years.

To keep pace with the shift from foreign to domestic markets refinery construction has also been on the increase. The largest expansion in refining capacity is expected in Venezuela, where the current

oil laws require companies to refine at least 10 per cent of the oil gained from concessions acquired under the 1943 petroleum law. New refineries are also planned or under construction in other parts of the Caribbean area, now the world's greatest oil exporting region. This will add between 165,000 and 200,000 barrels daily to the current refining capacity. In the rest of South America construction plans are expected to bring the additional capacity to around 300,000 barrels daily.

Forest fires in Venezuela

An intensive nation-wide campaign to eliminate forest fires has been launched by the Venezuelan Department of Agri-

culture. In recent months the number of fires has reached alarming proportions, causing appalling damage to plant and animal life. The resulting loss of nitrogen and useful bacteria has reduced the fertility of the soil, while the destruction of soil-binding plants and trees is causing erosion.

From January to April, 152 fires were reported, with as many as six at one time. The fact that the dry season this year was unusually long and accompanied by high winds aggravated the problem. Moreover, the fires helped to prolong the drought by affecting the water supply.

Although additional forest rangers have been put to work, the Government believes that a more permanent remedy lies in educational measures. To create a public awareness of the dangers involved, it is appealing to the people through the press, movies, schools, and private organizations to cooperate in the conservation drive.

Free entry between Costa Rica and Guatemala

To facilitate travel between the two countries, Guatemala and Costa Rica have agreed to the suspension of the requirements of visas and passports for their nationals. This agreement will be renewed automatically every six months unless two months' notice of termination is given by either party.

Identification cards and travel cards are now the only credentials required for entrance. The travel cards are honored by stamping and dating at the discretion of the border officials of the country entered, and each country has the right to charge its own citizens for the initial issuance of the card.

Under the treaty signed, extradition is to be effected by a simple request from one

police force to the other, except in the case of political exiles and escaped nationals being held in the other country.

Persons who stay beyond the time allowed by the travel card, who enter illegally or who do not show their cards when requested to do so will be dealt with according to the standing immigration laws, and the commission of a crime in the country visited brings immediate deportation to the guilty party.

Teachers' salaries in El Salvador

El Salvador's education budget for the current school year is 2,903,040 colones (over \$1,160,000 United States currency) as compared with 1,090,560 colones, the sum expended in 1931 when 1,483 teachers were employed. The number of teachers has more than doubled, and the minimum salary is now 75 colones (\$30) with additional pay for teaching in night or normal schools, in grades with double sessions, and in other special cases. In addition, a system of benefits has been put into effect for pensioners.

Latin American studies at Colgate University

Since the end of the war Colgate University has developed, as the principal feature of its new Area Studies plan, a comprehensive program of Latin American courses. It now offers a group of eleven courses in this field leading to the degree of Bachelor of Arts with concentration in Area Studies (Latin America). A minimum of 36 credit hours of work on Latin American and international affairs is required. Beginning this fall it will also be possible to work toward the degree of Master of Arts with a concentration in Latin American affairs. Students may

emphasize the social, economic, or political aspects.

This program may be of interest to persons planning to enter the foreign service, business enterprises dealing with Latin America, teaching, journalism, international relations work, or related activities.

The following courses will be offered during the academic year 1947-48 (one semester unless otherwise stated):

Introduction to Latin America. A sophomore course of two semesters, part of the Colgate Core Curriculum. Taught by Richard F. Behrendt, Dr. Rer. Pol. (Basel), Professor of International Affairs, and Jorge M. Chavarri, Ph. D. (San Marcos, Lima), Assoc. Professor of the Romance Languages.

Geomorphology of South America. David W. Trainer, Jr., Ph. D. (Cornell), Assoc. Professor of Geology.

Geography of Latin America. Shannon McCune, Ph. D. (Clark), Asst. Professor of Geography.

History of Latin America. Charles S. Blackton, Ph. D. (California), Instructor in History.

Spanish American Literature. Prof. Chavarri.

Civilización Hispanoamericana. Conducted in Spanish. Prof. Chavarri.

Social Problems of Latin America. Prof. Behrendt.

Economics and Trade of Latin America. Prof. Behrendt.

Government and Politics in Latin America. Prof. Behrendt.

Latin American Social, Economic and Political Thought. Advanced course. Reading and discussion of source materials. Prof. Behrendt.

Graduate Seminar in Social, Economic and Political Affairs of Latin America. With particular attention to special research techniques required for the Latin American field. Prof. Behrendt.

Fellowships in agriculture

Six fellowships in all—four for United States graduate students and two for Latin Americans—have been announced by the Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences at Turrialba, Costa Rica. Funds for the awards, which were furnished by private sources in the United States, provide for special studies in weed, insect and fungus control, and in cacao research.

At present fourteen American republics are members of the Institute, which encourages and advances the development of the agricultural sciences through research, teaching and extension activities. It particularly emphasizes the scientific approach to the development of important agricultural products. In a broader sense, it serves to promote friendship by fostering constructive cooperation in the agricultural field among the republics of this hemisphere.

Applications for the awards are being received through the secretary of the Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences, Pan American Union, Washington 6, D. C. Arrangements for the fellowships are made with the cooperation of the State Department's Division of International Exchange of Persons and the Department of Agriculture's Division of Foreign Agricultural Relations.

An observatory changes hands

The Carnegie Institute of Washington has turned over to Peru the magnetic observatory it has been operating since 1919 in the Andean city of Huancayo. This observatory has been of incalculable assistance to air and sea navigators through its studies of changes in annual average magnetic values, and has also made important studies of Andean meteorology, cosmic rays, and radio waves. It will now be operated as an autonomous institution by representatives of Peru and the Carnegie Institute under the chairmanship of the Director of the Geological Institute of Peru. "The transfer of this valuable research organization," says an editorial writer in *El Comercio*, "is a significant contribution to the development of Peruvian science and will allow Peruvian scientists to undertake important new tasks."

American Institute for Foreign Trade

June 14 ended the first school year of a unique educational experiment in the inter-American field when approximately 250 students graduated from the American Institute for Foreign Trade at Glendale, Arizona. Opened last year in October, this non-profit institution trains personnel to represent government and industry in foreign countries. It is located on Thunderbird Field, a former Army Air Forces training center just west of Phoenix. In its first year the Institute is concentrating on Latin America.

Forty-five states are represented in the student body, which is made up mostly of war veterans. To qualify for entrance, a student must have completed at least two years of college work or the equivalent in civilian or military experience. During his eight and a half month course at the Institute, he is thoroughly indoctrinated in the language, customs, business methods, and ideology of the country where he is to serve. Films on all phases of Latin American life and visiting lecturers supplement the regular curriculum. Even extra curricular activities are slanted toward the students' vocational interests.

The school believes that it is just as important for the wife of a potential government or business representative to adjust herself to life abroad. Therefore, without tuition charge, language and area studies are also offered to the wives of married students.

Lt. Gen. Barton K. Yount, wartime commanding general of the Army Air Forces Training Command, is the Institute's president. Other members of the faculty are Dr. John C. Patterson, former chief of the U. S. Office of Education's Inter-American Educational Relations Di-

vision; Dr. William L. Schurz, former acting chief of the State Department's American Republics Area Division; Dr. Marjorie C. Johnston, former consultant in the Spanish language to the United States Office of Education; Dr. Robert W. Bradbury, former State Department economic analyst in Latin American countries and one-time professor of foreign trade at Louisiana State University; and Dr. Fred J. Kelly, former president of the University of Idaho, also formerly with the United States Office of Education.

The Institute is performing a valuable service in helping future representatives of this country abroad to understand the culture and traditions of the peoples among whom they will be living.

Highway engineers

Primed with a year's training in United States road-building methods, twenty highway engineers from 15 Latin American countries recently returned home to put their newly acquired "know-how" to work. Theirs was the largest class ever graduated under the Inter-American Highway Training Program, sponsored by the American Road Builders' Association with the help of the State Department, the Public Roads Administration, and the Pan American Highway Confederation.

The ARBA has been bringing engineers to this country except during the war years. Members of the present group arrived in Washington early last year. After intensive orientation classes in English, the program opened officially with a five-week lecture course at the National Academy of Sciences covering as many as 85 subjects connected with road-building. Speakers were supplied by more than 42 federal, state, county, municipal, industrial, and private agencies.

Next the party was taken on a six-week tour of the industrial Middle West. Traveling by chartered bus, they inspected highway departments, equipment factories, material plants, and road projects in six states and twenty-five cities. Then each visiting engineer was assigned to a highway department, manufacturer, or contractor to gain practical experience.

Afterward the group reassembled for a four-day course in traffic control at Yale, and a visit to the Eno Foundation at Saugatuck, Connecticut. The year wound up with a brief lecture course in Washington on airports and city planning.

Ecuador and Peru unite to meet a common need

A health agreement has been signed by Ecuador and Peru providing for a joint program designed to help solve the mutual health problems of people on both sides of the border between the two countries. This agreement represents another link in the ever-growing chain of treaties on cooperation in the fields of economics, education, and health that has been drawing the Americas closer and closer together.

Under the pact's provisions an intensive research program will be conducted on malaria and other diseases prevalent in the frontier area, and personnel and know-how will be exchanged in an intensive campaign to stamp out these diseases. A permanent Frontier Health Committee will be appointed which will, in the words of Dr. Alberto Hurtado, Peru's Minister of Public Health and Social Welfare, "implement the continuous coordination of our efforts to control endemic diseases which are a common danger, and make possible a constant exchange of ideas and methods between our medical authorities."

Vacation centers for poor families in Peru

The Government of Peru, not content with having established compulsory annual vacations for workers, is proceeding to see to it that they have a pleasant and inexpensive place to spend them. A recent law provides for the establishment of vacation centers in appropriate localities throughout the Republic for the use of families with modest incomes. These centers will be built on coastal and inland property that already belongs to the Government or that can be expropriated for this purpose. In addition to the buildings that will house the vacationists, the centers will include churches, stores, restaurants, and recreation and health buildings.

The planning, construction, and administration of the centers will be in the hands of the National Housing Corporation. Funds for the project will come from the new tax on unused lands, from Government appropriations, and from loans to be contracted by the Corporation. Once the centers are completed, 94 percent of the moderate rent to be paid by the occupants will be used for the maintenance or expansion of their facilities.

Where climatic conditions permit the centers will be open all year round. Each family will be allowed to stay for 15 to 30 days.

Cuba's wandering jewel

The famous Cuban Capitol diamond (23 to 25 carats), mysteriously spirited away from the center of the floor of the rotunda in March 1946, has turned up again just as mysteriously. It was returned anonymously on June 1 to President Grau San Martín.



Courtesy of the Cuban Embassy

THE CAPITOL OF CUBA

The following day the President delivered it to Judge Hevia Díaz of Habana's Second District. He called three jewel experts and the Capitol architect to identify the stone. The architect said it was unmistakably the stone he brought to the United States for appraisal and then saw placed in the Capitol floor in 1933. The jewelers concurred in its weight, size, color, and cut, and one testified that he remembered the stone from his childhood when his father, who sold it to the Government, wore it in a ring.

Following identification, it was placed in the vault of the Monte de Piedad, national loan agency dating back to colonial times and legal depository of property involved in unsolved crimes. The diamond presumably will be replaced in the sumptuous Capitol building as the nation's zero milestone as soon as an absolutely burglar-proof setting can be devised.

The lapidarists who examined it most recently detected a chip on the lower sur-

face which may have been made when it was prized from its setting. But they valued the light yellow gem at about \$24,000 or \$25,000 on the current market.

Although the investigation of the baffling crime was abandoned for insufficient evidence last Fall and all suspects released, the court has ordered a redoubled search for the unnamed individuals who filched the diamond.

We see by the papers that—

- The University of *El Salvador* announces the creation of a Department of Liberal Arts, with courses in history, literature, philosophy, and education. The program will feature lectures by distinguished scholars from the other Latin American republics.
- The Government of *Costa Rica* has granted KLM (Royal Dutch Airlines) a concession for air routes to connect San

José and Curaçao, and San José with various points in the interior of Costa Rica. KLM promises the most up-to-date equipment and moderate fares.

- In *Brazil's* budget for 1947 receipts have been fixed at 12,000,000,000 cruzeiros (a cruzeiro equals about \$0.05) and expenditures at 11,990,000,000 cruzeiros. Leading the list of expenditures is the Ministry of Finance, which is slated to receive 2,756,000,000 cruzeiros. Next is the Ministry of War, which will get 2,374,000,000 cruzeiros. Other top expenditure items are the Ministry of Communications and Public Works, 1,813,000,000; the Ministry of Aeronautics, 1,165,000,000 cruzeiros; the Ministry of Education, 1,085,000,000 cruzeiros; and the National Congress, 91,207,000 cruzeiros.

- A decree published in the *Gaceta Oficial* of the *Dominican Republic* for March 22, 1947, prohibits until further notice the export of mahogany and all other precious woods. Only in exceptional cases and with Executive approval can wood be shipped out of the country. The reason given for this decree is the protection of the growing national furniture industry.

- The *Mexican Wheat Commission*, which was established last fall, was abolished by a decree published in the *Diario Oficial* for April 15, 1947. Ineffective in its set-up, the Commission was unable to control and distribute wheat production or parcel out imported wheat. The *Nacional Distribuidora y Reguladora* has been named to liquidate the Commission and carry on the work of wheat distribution.

- The United States Civil Service has included in its new postwar regulations a clause recognizing the right of *Panamanian* citizens to come under the *United States* Civil Service when employed in the Canal

Zone. The applicant has only to submit satisfactory proof of citizenship. There will be no color line for Civil Service examinations and the ancestry of the Panamanian applicant will have nothing to do with his eligibility.

- Law No. 1373 published in the March 10, 1947, *Gaceta Oficial* provides for a tax of \$3.10 on each 135 pounds of unhulled rice exported from the *Dominican Republic*. This levy is in addition to all other applicable taxes now in force.

- A special weekly extension course in international relations is being conducted by the University of *Panama*. The course, which is being given in English, is open to the public.

- The Inter-American Women's Club in *Panama* has begun a course of cooking classes where Panamanian women will learn *United States* cooking and American women will learn how to prepare native Panamanian dishes. The courses are given in Spanish and English.

- The construction of a new administrative building for the airport of Tocumén, *Panama*, will soon begin. The building is to cost 1,500,000 balboas.

- Extensive banana plantations of the United Fruit Company and the *Costa Rica* Banana Company abandoned because of the leaf-spot disease are being converted to production of African palm and other such non-American tropical plants. The African palm yields a fine cooking oil.

- Three hundred workers' families in *Costa Rica* can look forward to new homes in the near future. The Social Security Administration with \$510,000 to spend is accepting bids from private contractors, warning that government builders will take over the job, if they cannot meet the urgent housing needs. Two hundred new homes are slated for the capital and the

other hundred for eight smaller cities throughout the country. The construction of small dwellings by private initiative is also being encouraged through National Bank loans.

- To increase wheat production, the Farm Extension Service in *Guatemala* has established a tractor rental agency from which small-scale farmers lacking equipment can rent the machines for a small fee.

- Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president emeritus of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace and of Columbia University, was awarded the gold insignia of the Pan American Society of the *United States, Inc.*, on April 16, 1947. The award was voted unanimously in recognition of the many international relations clubs organized in schools and colleges in Latin America and Canada while Dr. Butler was president of the Endowment.

- Miss Ethel Erickson, Labor Economist on the Women's Bureau staff of the *United States* Department of Labor, has spent three months in *Chile* working as technical consultant with the Divisions of Women and Children of the National Department of Labor and of the Santiago and other provincial Departments of Labor.

- The Reventazón River in central *Costa Rica*—if harnessed—could solve many of the problems of water supply and electric power on the central plateau. Recent nationalization of the river by executive order is a first step.

- The president of the Illinois Central Railroad has announced that his company is sending its general agent for import and export traffic as emissary to *Latin America* for seven months to help develop commerce between the mid-continent *United States* and Latin American countries. He will visit the chief commercial

centers in the Dominican Republic, Trinidad, Venezuela, Brazil, Uruguay, Argentina, Chile, Bolivia, Peru, Ecuador, and Colombia. This trip supplements one made in 1945 by other officials of the railroad.

- A number of public-spirited plantation owners in *El Salvador* have received high praise from the Ministry of Culture for their contribution to education. The occasion for the citation is the opening of several schools built by the planters on their own property. The schools are staffed by teachers chosen by the Ministry. Each will accommodate 150 to 200 children.

- The *Peruvian* Government, in continuation of its program to help a larger percentage of the people to enjoy the benefits of cooperatives, has issued a decree requiring all Government agencies and enterprises to establish consumers' cooperatives. The capital for these cooperatives will be provided by national appropriations, the purchase of shares by members, and gifts. They will be administered by two directors appointed by the officials of the agency or enterprise and three directors elected by the members of the cooperative.

- *Argentina's* University of La Plata has announced that uranium has been found in samples of ore from the Department of Las Heras in the Province of Mendoza. Minute analyses of the ore were made by the Institute of Physics and the School of Chemistry and Pharmacy.

- The Export-Import Bank of Washington has recently granted a loan of \$7,500,000 to the *Brazilian* Government to help build a caustic soda factory at Cabo Frio in the State of Rio de Janeiro. Brazil will have ten years from the day the factory goes into production to pay back the loan.

"The granting of this new loan," said the Brazilian Minister of Finance, "is a significant proof of the spirit of undying friendship that exists between Brazil and the United States of America." Caustic soda is an important intermediate material in the manufacture of soap, rayon, paper, textiles, and many other products.

- The *Chilean* Federation of Students has launched a campaign against the yellow press and sensational journalism. So far it has secured the support of the General Director of Information and Culture and several radio stations and theaters in exhorting the public not to buy such publications.

- Both Quito, the capital, and Guayaquil, *Ecuador*, will build modern waterworks systems financed by a \$4,000,000 loan to each municipality by the Export-Import Bank. All plans for the new plants are subject to the approval of the Bank.

- In accordance with an agreement signed by *Argentina* and *Bolivia* in 1942, a Mixed Commission on Argentine-Bolivian Highway Connections has been making the necessary studies for the construction of an international highway between Río Bermejo, Argentina, and Tarija and Potosí, Bolivia. The Commission recently submitted to the Argentina Government a projected plan for the Tarija-Padcaya, Bolivia section of the highway and an estimate of the cost. In a decree-law dated March 8, 1947 President Perón gave the Commission the go-ahead signal on this first section and authorized an appropriation of \$2,162,000 for the project.

- The President of *Panama* announced Cabinet approval of 750,000 balboas for a hospital for tuberculosis patients. Moreover, the government has a program to build schools at each provincial capital in the interior, each school to cost 250,000

balboas. The President also announced that a labor representative will be named as a member of the Board of Directors of the Social Security Bank. (One balboa equals \$1.)

- Five hundred dollars has been turned over to the Cooperación Nacional de Autores of Habana, Cuba, to be awarded for the best story with a Cuban background. The donor is Joshua Logan, who hopes to obtain from the contest material for a new Broadway show. The board of judges will consist of three *Cubans* and three *Americans*.

- The *Panama* Government Casino has been opened at the Hotel Internacional in Panama City.

- A party of six adventurous Scandinavians, headed by Thor Heyerdahl, a Norwegian amateur ethnologist, went to great lengths to prove the theory (which others had previously advanced) that the pre-Columbian Peruvians could have reached Polynesia by rafts drifting with the Humboldt current. The party left Peru May 1, 1947 on a balsa raft with sail, and after 15 weeks crashed on a reef in the French archipelago of Tuamotu, the easternmost chain of Polynesia. While this remarkable journey, in which use was made of various war-time techniques for survival at sea, showed the feasibility of communication between South America and Polynesia, scientific comment was to the effect that it did not prove that culture was spread from Peru to Asia.

- In order to assure a greater supply of milk, eggs, pork, and vegetables for the city of Rio de Janeiro, the *Brazilian* Government is increasing the number of near-by small farms by dividing large tracts into groups of smaller ones, each with its own community center. The Government builds the houses, supplies the basic equipment, and stocks the farms

with cattle, hogs, and poultry. The farms are sold at cost to colonists under a thirteen-year contract.

- Recognizing the great future importance to the nation of the problems now involved, the government of *Colombia* created in January 1947 two independent cabinet ministries, the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Labor, to take the place of the former Ministry of Labor, Health, and Social Security.
- The municipal authorities of Buenos Aires, *Argentina* have recently decreed that all operas and concerts given at the Teatro Colón, the country's leading opera house, must be broadcast. This measure will make the best in musical entertainment available to everyone.
- A new cotton spinning and weaving mill is nearing completion at Ribeirão Preto, the center of an important cotton-growing area in the State of São Paulo, *Brazil*. The mill, which will have about 80,000 spindles, is believed to be the largest in South America.
- Pineapple production is rapidly becoming a major *Cuban* industry. Shortages of chemical fertilizers (pineapples are fertilized twice a year) have handicapped growers. Yet estimates of 1947 exports forecast an elevenfold increase over ten years ago, and a ten percent rise above 1946. About one-third will be shipped fresh, one-half canned, and the remainder brined and frozen.
- A bigger and better highway between *Brazil's* port of Santos and the city of São Paulo was opened to traffic on April 22, 1947. The new road has a capacity of 3,500 vehicles per hour—twice that of the old one. If trucks can be obtained, the volume of freight can be doubled and the congestion at the port of Santos relieved. The Via Anchieta, as the new highway is called, will be a toll road, and the proceeds will be used for surfacing other roads in the State of São Paulo.
- The *Panamanian* Comité Pro Monumento a Franklin Delano Roosevelt approved in June the plans of Villar, noted Spanish sculptor, for the erection of an \$8,000 monument to the memory of the late American statesman. When completed, the sixty-foot memorial will stand at the intersection of two highways near Panama's National Airport at Tocumén.
- *Argentina* recently contracted for one of the most extensive purchases of river transportation equipment ever made in this country by a foreign government. It purchased from the Dravo Corporation of Pittsburgh the 760-horsepower towboat, *Victory*; two new larger pushing towboats, each rated at 1,000 horsepower; four new steel deck barges for hauling sand and gravel; and ten new covered weatherproof cargo barges. The *Victory* and the four sand and gravel barges began the long voyage from Pittsburgh to Buenos Aires last month, and the rest of the boats are to be delivered before the end of 1948. The boats will serve the rich agricultural and industrial areas along the Paraná, Uruguay, and Paraguay Rivers and will assist in the development of these areas under the Five-Year Plan.
- To prevent the introduction into *Cuba* of cattle diseases—especially foot-and-mouth disease—on May 23 the President created an Office of Animal Quarantine within the Ministry of Agriculture. Its function is to study the disease in Mexico to learn prevention methods, and in co-operation with Cuban port and customs officials to inspect, and disinfect if necessary, all persons and freight entering the country at any point from infected areas.

- *Peru, Brazil, and Colombia* recently signed an agreement providing for a co-operative health program in the Amazon Valley regions of each of the three countries. Medical equipment is to be exchanged, frontier health centers set up, and a Control Committee organized, which will meet once every six months at Iquitos, Peru, Manaus, Brazil, and Leticia, Colombia, in turn.
- The Inter-American Women's Club of *Panama* has organized a new Inter-American Library, and has asked each member to contribute books to the new institution. The Library's formal inauguration took place in May, following a luncheon meeting of the Club, celebrating the first anniversary of its founding.
- *Cuba's* 1945-46 tobacco production amounted to 84,700,000 pounds—the largest crop in 20 years.
- In 1946, processed *Cuban* fruits and vegetables—111,000,000 pounds of them—topped the 1942 record pack by 50%.
- On June 4 the *Panamanian* Ministry of Education announced the discovery of several valuable stone monuments of the pre-Columbian period in Barriles, in the Baru area of the Chiriquí Viejo River. The monuments, depicting life-size human figures, are the first of "heroic dimensions" to be unearthed on the Isthmus. According to the Ministry, they show the advance of Indian sculpture to the stage where primitive artists worked from human models, and are unsurpassed by any other specimen of Indian art found on the Isthmus thus far.
- Six of *Cuba's* most promising young doctors—one from each province—did graduate study this summer at the University of Havana Summer School on fellowships established by the Asamblea Nacional Médica.

- *Cuba's* school lunch inspectors were recipients of a number of Ministry of Education scholarships for the University of Habana summer course in nutrition and dietetics. It is part of a Ministry plan to develop a nationwide staff of trained school dieticians.

- The arrival of three Peruvian National Airlines planes at *Panama's* National Airport in Tocumén, June 2, 1947, marked the opening of the multi-million-dollar field to international aviation. High Panamanian and Canal Zone officials, members of the Diplomatic Corps, and a large crowd of interested spectators witnessed the opening ceremony. In a formal address, Minister of Public Works Octavio Villarino stated that the arrival of the Peruvian planes repaid the visit to Peru "of the immortal caravels of Pizarro four centuries ago."

- A bottle of water from a lake in *Mexico* was used by Mexican screen star Dolores del Río to christen the American Airlines DC-6 Flagship *Aztec* before it took off on its maiden flight from New York to Mexico City. The new service, with stops at Washington and Dallas and also at San Antonio on the return flight, takes slightly over eleven hours for the two-stop run. Similar daily service taking about nine and one-half hours is now in operation between Chicago and Mexico City.

- A new social service, which consists of writing letters for patients, reading to them, visiting their families, and other "Gray Lady" tasks, has been inaugurated by *Panama City's* hospital under the direction of Señorita Lucrecia Icazo, head of the Hospital Division of the Panamanian Red Cross.

- The *Mexican* Corn Commission visited the United States late in June for a conference with the Rockefeller Foundation,

which has been aiding the Commission's program. (See BULLETIN May-June 1947, p. 339.) The group purchased agricultural equipment and also toured the TVA region.

- The Social Security Institute of *Paraguay* is launching a broad program to provide inexpensive homes for its constituents. Twenty-eight of the first group of 100 were scheduled to be started in April of this year. The houses will be of three standard types, built in blocks of twelve houses with a patio in the center. Occupants will purchase them on a long-term installment plan.

- A new series of radio broadcasts, sponsored by the Centro Colombo-Americano and the United States Information Service, was inaugurated in Bogotá, Colombia in March with a special program devoted to Edgar Allan Poe and his works. The programs, which dramatize the lives of outstanding figures in the history of the Americas, are presented by a group of Bogotá university students.

- The Centro Ecuatoriano-Norteamericano sponsored a series of lectures in Quito, Ecuador this spring on historical

aspects of the Americas. Among the speakers were Dr. Philip Powell, Associate Professor of History at Northwestern University, who lectured on "The Historical Unity of the American Hemisphere," and Dr. Gonzalo Apunte, a student of international law, who gave a talk on "Some Historical and Politico-social Aspects of the United States." Dr. Apunte recently returned to Ecuador after three months of study in the United States.

Labor and Social Information publications

The following should be added to the list of publications of the Division of Labor and Social Information from January 1 to June 30, 1947, which appeared in the July number of the BULLETIN:

Cooperativas No. 3.—El Movimiento Cooperativo en las Américas; La Conferencia Interamericana de Cooperativas, Bogotá, Junio 20-26, 1946; El Congreso Nacional de Cooperativas de los Estados Unidos de Norteamérica; Columbus, Ohio, Septiembre 8-11, 1946.

Noticias No. 25.

La Legislación Cooperativa en América, por Fernando Chaves.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE PAN AMERICAN UNION, WASHINGTON, D. C.

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AMERICAN COMMODITIES (illustrated)—10 cents each

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SERIES FOR YOUNG READERS (illustrated)—5 cents each

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MUSIC SERIES

Partial List of Latin American Music Obtainable in the U. S., \$0.20; List of Recordings of Latin American Songs and Dances, \$0.30; 14 Traditional Spanish Songs from Texas, \$0.30; Notes on the History of Music Exchange between the Americas, \$0.25; The Music of Argentina, \$0.20; The Music of Brazil, \$0.25; Carlos Chávez: Catalog of His Works, \$0.50; Selected References in English on Latin American Music, \$0.10; El Estado Presente de la Música en México, The Present State of Music in Mexico, by Otto Mayer-Serra, \$0.50.

COMMERCIAL PAN AMERICA—\$1.00 a year (mimeographed)

PANORAMA—10 cents a copy

A record of cultural events in the Americas. (mimeographed.)

THE PAN AMERICAN BOOKSHELF—\$1.00 a year

A monthly annotated list of the books received in the Library of the Pan American Union

BIBLIOGRAPHIC SERIES

Bibliographies on Pan American topics, such as Inter-American Relations, History, and Description, Children's Books on Latin America, Hemisphere Defense, Bookstores and Publishers in Latin America, English Translations of Latin American Literature, and other topics

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OCTOBER

1947

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WILLIAM MANGER, *Assistant Director*

THE PAN AMERICAN UNION, now 57 years old, is an international organization created and maintained by the twenty-one American Republics: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, the United States, Uruguay, and Venezuela. Originally known as the International Bureau of the American Republics, it was established in 1890 in accordance with a resolution passed April 14 of that year by the First International Conference of American States, which convened at Washington in October 1889. April 14 is celebrated annually throughout the Americas as Pan American Day.

The work of the Union was greatly expanded by resolutions of the Second Conference, held at Mexico City in 1901-2; the Third, at Rio de Janeiro in 1906; the Fourth, at Buenos Aires in 1910; the Fifth, at Santiago, Chile, in 1923; the Sixth, at Habana in 1928; the Seventh, at Montevideo in 1933; the Eighth, at Lima in 1938; and by other inter-American conferences. The creation of machinery for the orderly settlement of inter-American disputes is one of the outstanding achievements of the Pan American system, but more important still is the continental public opinion that demanded such procedure.

PURPOSE AND ORGANIZATION

The purpose of the Pan American Union is to promote friendship and close relations among the Republics of the American Continent and peace and security within their borders by fostering constructive cooperation among them. The Union is supported by annual contributions

from all the countries, in amounts proportional to population, and its services are freely available to officials and private citizens alike. Its affairs are administered by a Director General and an Assistant Director, elected by and responsible to a Governing Board composed of one member from each American Republic.

ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS

The administrative departments of the Pan American Union are organized to carry out the purposes for which it was created. There are special offices dealing with foreign trade, statistics, economics, intellectual cooperation, music, juridical matters, agricultural cooperation, travel, and labor and social information. All these offices maintain close relations with official and unofficial bodies in the countries members of the Union. The Columbus Memorial Library contains 138,500 volumes and 2,400 maps. The BULLETIN of the Pan American Union, published monthly in English, Spanish, and Portuguese, is the official organ of the institution. For a list of other publications of the Union, see the inside back cover.

PAN AMERICAN CONFERENCES

The Pan American Union also serves as the permanent organ of the International Conferences of American States, usually referred to as the Pan American Conferences. In addition to preparing the programs and regulations, the Union gives effect to the conclusions of the Conferences by conducting special inquiries and investigations and by convening or arranging for special or technical conferences in the intervals between the International Conferences.

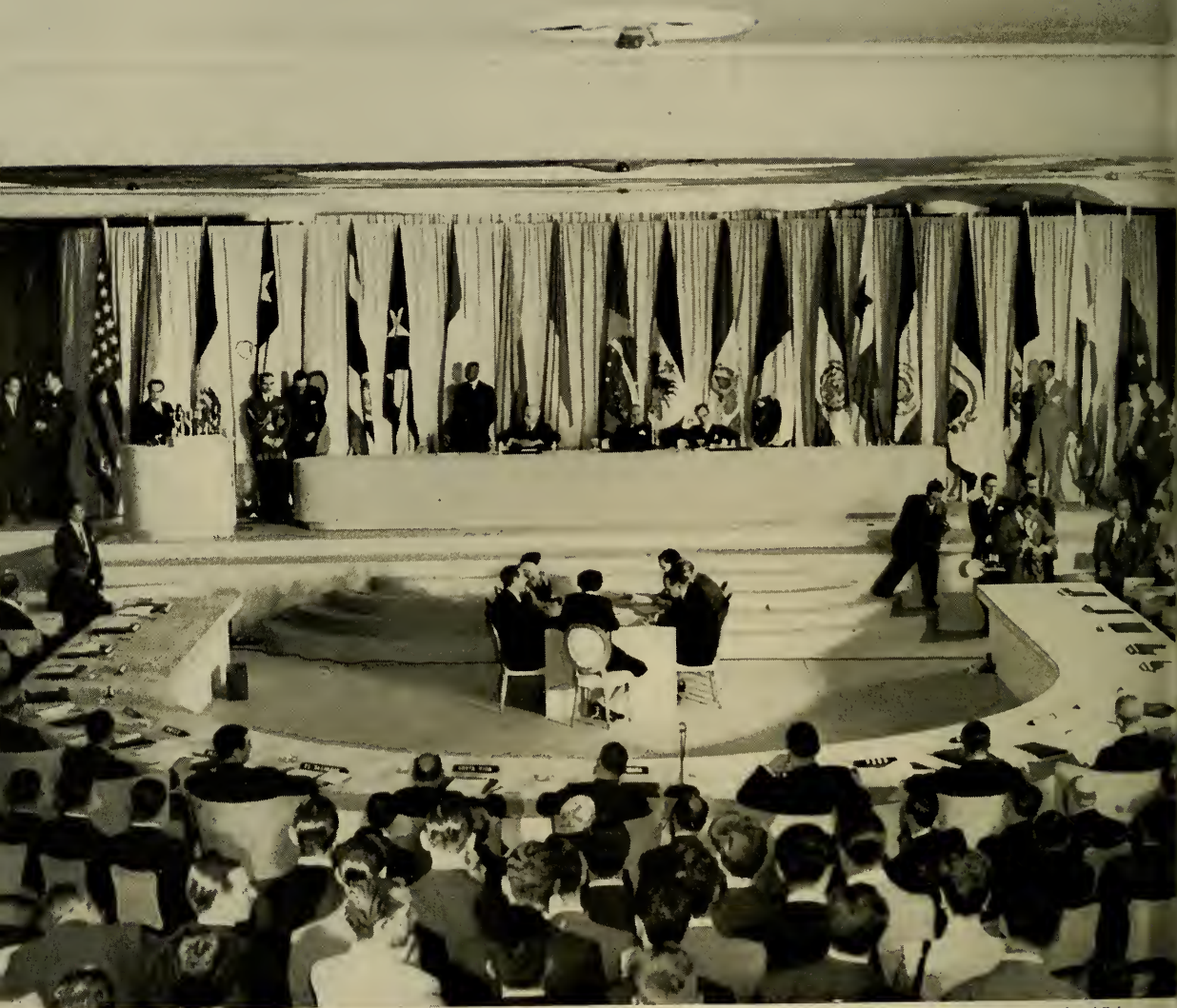


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be found in the "Readers' Guide" in your library)*

ILLUSTRATION AT SIDE: PAYSANDÚ AVENUE, RIO DE JANEIRO
(Courtesy of the Brazilian Embassy)



Courtesy of the Brazilian Ministry of Foreign Affairs

INTER-AMERICAN CONFERENCE FOR THE MAINTENANCE OF CONTINENTAL PEACE AND SECURITY

In this photograph of the opening session on August 15, 1947, Dr. Raul Fernandes, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Brazil and Chairman of the Conference; General Eurico Gaspar Dutra, President of Brazil; and the Secretary General of the Conference, Ambassador Luis de Faro, Junior, appear on the platform. The delegates to this historic Conference drew up and signed the Inter-American Treaty of Reciprocal Assistance. This pact is the first regional agreement under article 51 of the United Nations Charter, which guarantees the right of nations to self-defense, either individual or collective. Although the Conference sessions were held at the Quitandinha Hotel, Petropolis, the Treaty was signed September 2 at the Brazilian Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Rio de Janeiro, which thus became the official seat of the Conference.

BULLETIN OF THE PAN AMERICAN UNION

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OCTOBER 1947

The Inter-American Conference for the Maintenance of Continental Peace and Security

I

ON August 15, 1947 the Inter-American Conference for the Maintenance of Continental Peace and Security met at the Hotel Quitandinha, near Petropolis, Brazil, under the chairmanship of Dr. Raul Fernandes, Minister of Foreign Affairs of that country. The opening session was addressed by President Eurico Gaspar Dutra of Brazil. The sole purpose of the Conference, which was most successfully achieved, was the preparation and signing of a treaty that will give permanent form to the principles of hemispheric solidarity embodied in the Act of Chapultepec. The treaty, which may be called one of collective self-defense, establishes the obligations of the American States in the event of an armed attack, an aggression, or threat of aggression against any one of them emanating from another State,

whether American or not. It covers also an aggression which is not an armed attack, or any situation endangering the peace of America. (The full text of the treaty is found on pp. 532-535.)

The treaty became the first regional development under article 51 of the Charter of the United Nations. This article recognizes the right of individual or collective self-defense.

Antecedents

At the Second Meeting of Ministers of Foreign Affairs, held at Habana in 1940, the first step was taken in the process that culminated with the definitive drafting of the Rio de Janeiro Treaty. At that time the twenty-one American Republics agreed that any attempt against the integrity or inviolability of the territory, the sover-

eignty, or the political independence of an American State should be considered as an act of aggression against all American States. It was also agreed that the American States would consult among themselves in case acts of aggression were committed or there should be reason to believe that an act of aggression was being prepared.

At Mexico in 1945 the same principle of solidarity in the event of aggression was reaffirmed. There it was declared that every attack of a State against the integrity or the inviolability of the territory, or against the sovereignty or political independence, of an American State should be considered as an aggression against the other American States, whatever the origin of the attack. The aggressor State might also be an American State. The same obligation to consult was also provided for in the event of an aggression or threat of aggression.

These principles are contained in the Act of Chapultepec, which in Part II recommended the conclusion of a treaty establishing procedures whereby such threats or acts of aggression may be met. Subsequently it was agreed that this treaty should be drawn up and signed at Rio de Janeiro.

Some months later, in the same year, the Charter of the United Nations was signed at San Francisco. At Mexico City the representatives of the American Governments drew up the Act of Chapultepec bearing in mind the Dumbarton Oaks proposals, which in large measure served as a basis for the Charter of the United Nations. But at San Francisco, in the Committee on Regional Arrangements, after long drawn-out discussions which delayed the Charter for many days, Senator Vandenberg on behalf of the United States delegation offered a formula which, as it appears in article 51 of the

Charter, made the principles of the Act of Chapultepec perfectly compatible with those of the San Francisco Charter. As a result, Mr. Stettinius, at that time Secretary of State, announced the determination of the American States to meet late in 1945, to discuss the formulation of the treaty. Subsequent developments made it necessary to postpone the Conference scheduled for Rio de Janeiro. However, the Governing Board of the Pan American Union in the meantime had received eight projects submitted respectively by the Governments of Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Ecuador, Mexico, Panama, the United States, and Uruguay. These projects were sent to the Governments members of the Union in order to give them an opportunity to formulate their views. The preliminary work was completed in 1946.

On learning of the decision of the Brazilian Government to set August 15, 1947, as the date for the Conference, the Governing Board of the Pan American Union undertook a consultation among the Governments on certain basic points of the treaty with a view to facilitating the work at Rio de Janeiro. The consultation, completed within a short time, clarified nearly all doubtful points and greatly facilitated the work of the Conference.

The Conference

On July 10, 1947 the invitations to the Conference were extended by the Governing Board of the Pan American Union to twenty countries, members of the Union. By decision of the Governments of the member countries Nicaragua was not invited, since its government at that time had not been recognized by a majority of the American States. As a result of a *coup d'état* in Ecuador, the delegation of that country withdrew from the Conference during the sessions.

On September 2, 1947 the Conference

was brought to a gratifying conclusion. President Truman of the United States addressed the closing session at Petropolis in the morning, and the Pan American Treaty of Reciprocal Assistance was signed at Itamarati Palace, the Brazilian Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Rio de Janeiro, in the afternoon of the same day.

Discussions of the treaty by Secretary of State George C. Marshall and by Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg are found on pages 536-542.

An important resolution of the Conference provides that a special inter-American economic conference be called during the last half of 1948, on a date to be fixed by the Ninth International Conference of American States, which will assemble at Bogotá on January 17, 1948. The Inter-American Economic and Social Council is requested to prepare a basic draft agreement on inter-American economic cooperation to be submitted to the Ninth Conference.

The Conference for the Maintenance of Continental Peace and Security passed resolutions honoring Dr. Alberto Lleras, the present Director General of the Pan American Union, and Dr. L. S. Rowe, the late Director General. Rising to acknowledge these tributes, Dr. Lleras said:

"I have no other qualification for the service of the governments of America to which they have called me than my stubborn confidence in the future of our regional organization, a confidence undimmed and unshaken even before the most favorable prospects for a true and vigorous evolution of the United Nations. I find no intellectual difficulty and no clash of ideas which would prevent any one of us from having equal faith in the parallel destinies of the two organizations. Our organization, the older of the two, protected against many perils by a tra-

dition of success, fortunately does not have a single internal enemy, nor does any of its component parts conspire against it. It may accurately be said, in the words of a British jurist with regard to the English Constitution, that it is more a biological tissue than an anatomical creation. It is a living process in constant evolution, shaped through the years by the continuous pressure of reality; it was never an artificial product of the juridical imagination, although it is essentially a regime of law.

"The world organization, to which all the countries present belong and to which they offer their fullest and most cordial cooperation, is not an experience but rather an experiment. The inevitable weaknesses with which it was born at San Francisco are the same as those afflicting the first republican institutions of our hemisphere, which only after many convulsions and failures succeeded in adapting themselves to the social structure of the peoples for whom they were created. Thus it is not at all surprising that when the provisions of that new organization went into effect there should have been continuous friction with reality, a friction very similar, at least in appearance, to failure. But to the Charter of the United Nations has been entrusted the last hope of the world for peace and security, and this generation has the duty of preserving that trust for future generations. As unfortunate creators of atomic weapons we could not justify ourselves before history if we proved impotent to create a legal order capable of taming the tremendous forces that we have unleashed.

"This is indeed each generation's task in the political field. Force always precedes law, and civilization seems to be a desperate race between new forms of force and the instantaneous creation of new forms of law to check and repress them.

Thus there are those who, speaking in an exaggerated way but with a certain realism, consider it an evil omen that the United Nations Charter was drafted only a few weeks before the bomb was dropped on Hiroshima. The truth is that the American Continent has been the most fortunate region of this planet in the effort to synchronize the rule of law with the effect of force, thus placing force at the service of humanity. Our Pan American System stands out above all previous international organizations, because in somewhat more than a half-century of existence it achieved what no other has achieved; this peaceful, admirable, respected association of twenty-one republics. One of them put an end to its so-called imperial manifest destiny before the most fragile of barriers, before the weakest of obstacles: a wall of words, a creation of law, which was neither supported nor protected by any of the attributes of force. That nation, today the first in the world, is represented here among us. But here, by the almost mysterious power of juridical standards and the unique strength of our political system, that nation has only one vote, identical in value with that of the smallest country; and only three days ago it spontaneously accepted a principle according to which a given number of American States may constrain its will and render binding a decision to which it did not agree during the process of consultation. I wonder whether such a situation could exist in any other part of the world outside of our privileged continent and whether at any other time physical power has submitted so willingly to the rules of democracy, created precisely to limit and prevent the abuse of force.

"In contrast, all the States represented in this historic assembly had to recognize at San Francisco that it was impossible to attempt on a world scale the rule of laws

such as those in force in America, and for the first time they found themselves faced with a world full of mistrust and prejudice, organized on an aristocratic basis, where they were accepted after being classified solely according to their ability to wage war or to feed those who wage war. There we witnessed the almost brutal contrast between our democratic international world and the old world of alliances, balances of power, spheres of influence, and insatiable ambition for empire, justified as a means to security. There, only because of our desire to offer unqualifiedly our contribution to world peace, we accepted pragmatically facts and principles which, like the veto, were foreign to American juridical tradition.

"But the nations of this hemisphere also pledged themselves thenceforth not to permit the abandonment of their System of law in a sterile sacrifice to facilitate this remarkable attempt at universal cooperation. At San Francisco they were determined to maintain their System, and all the other nations present at the creation of the Charter had to accept the existence of the Inter-American System as a fact, a fact as strong as or stronger than the most powerful interests engaged in the interplay of international politics. The Charter of the United Nations was from the first consistent with the Inter-American System, because it could not have been drafted in any way that did not recognize the existence of and the need for such a System. Therefore there is no question now, as some pretend, of ascertaining whether our System is consistent with the Charter. We who were privileged to live those days and witness the whole process know very well that if, as it was then said, there could have been no Charter without the veto, likewise there could have been no Charter if the Inter-American System had not been allowed to continue its har-

monious evolution. Nor could there have been a Charter if, when it was drafted, it had contained any provision definitely inconsistent with the continued existence of our System.

"This was avoided, not only for the benefit of the American nations, but for the good of the world and for the better preservation of its security and peace. Our System is destined—and I believe irrevocably—to be an advance guard, a movement exploring the capacity of the human race to live by the rule of law. This is not coincidence, but because our System reflects in international life a series of more or less successful efforts which each one of our countries has made since 1776 to live by the rule of law. Not all nations in the world have striven so tenaciously to organize their social structure in this way. Just as in our System we must every day make concessions in the tempo of our activities to the greater or lesser degree of economic development of each of our member States, in the world-wide system we must make concessions to forms of political and social life dissimilar to ours. But also someone must strive day by day to realize a long series of aspirations, and this someone must demonstrate that his work is effective. That is exactly what we do.

"For example, here at the Conference of Petropolis, we shall prove to the world that it is possible for large and small nations to forge a security system without the veto, provided that all submit in good faith to democratic majority rule, accept one another as juridically equal, and respect one another accordingly. Here also we shall prove by the treaty which will result from your deliberations that it is possible to create a security system based on the principle that the signatory States, without exception, will assume a solidary attitude with the victim of aggression and are capable of applying any resulting

sanction, because they accept the fact that in war there is always a guilty party which must be judged and punished without privileges or reservations in favor of any contingent transgressor. The League at Geneva did not achieve this, because it offered the transgressor the means of paralyzing all sanctions through his own vote. It has not been achieved as yet by the United Nations, which built a wall against disturbers of the peace that is imposing but has a single crack of unpredictable depth. This crack may cause the collapse of the whole structure if the transgressor happens to be one of the States known as "big," among other reasons because of their greater potential capacity to make war and destroy security.

"But we can achieve what they did not. And some day the world will turn its eyes toward this machinery of laws, of conferences, of meetings of consultation, of democratic processes, of creations of pure law, to learn how a part of humanity succeeded in devising so efficient a method of living in peace, with dignity and without anxiety.

"The American nations thus appear obligated to develop their activities in the service of mankind within the two organizations, devoting to both equal faith and energy. In America it is our duty, as it has always been, to perform the exploratory work and to advance by steps marking new stages in our voluntary submission to law. In the world organization it is our duty to seek gradual application of our experience without giving comfort to any voice which because of cowardice or self-interest may seek to introduce defeatism or duplicity. Despite such voices in our hemisphere, we can look back on the prodigious advance made in the fifty-seven years that have elapsed since the first inter-American conference."

II

Inter-American Treaty of Reciprocal Assistance

In the name of their Peoples, the Governments represented at the Inter-American Conference for the Maintenance of Continental Peace and Security, desirous of consolidating and strengthening their relations of friendship and good neighborliness, and

CONSIDERING:

That Resolution VIII of the Inter-American Conference on Problems of War and Peace, which met in Mexico City, recommended the conclusion of a treaty to prevent and repel threats and acts of aggression against any of the countries of America;

That the High Contracting Parties reiterate their will to remain united in an Inter-American System consistent with the purposes and principles of the United Nations, and reaffirm the existence of the agreement which they have concluded concerning those matters relating to the maintenance of international peace and security which are appropriate for regional action;

That the High Contracting Parties reaffirm their adherence to the principles of inter-American solidarity and cooperation, and especially to those set forth in the preamble and declarations of the Act of Chapultepec, all of which should be understood to be accepted as standards of their mutual relations and as the juridical basis of the Inter-American System;

That the American States propose, in order to improve the procedures for the pacific settlement of their controversies, to conclude the treaty concerning the "Inter-American Peace System" envisaged in Resolutions IX and XXXIX of the Inter-American Conference on Problems of War and Peace;

That the obligation of mutual assistance and common defense of the American Republics is essentially related to their democratic ideals and to their will to cooperate permanently in the fulfillment of the principles and purposes of a policy of peace;

That the American regional community affirms as a manifest truth that juridical organization is a necessary prerequisite of security and peace, and that peace is founded on justice and moral order and, consequently, on the international recognition and protection of human rights and freedoms, on the indispensable well-being of the people, and on the effectiveness of democracy for the international realization of justice and security;

Have resolved in conformity with the objectives stated above to conclude the following Treaty in order to assure peace through adequate means, to provide for effective reciprocal assistance to meet armed attacks against any American State, and in order to deal with threats of aggression against any of them:

ARTICLE 1. The High Contracting Parties formally condemn war and undertake in their international relations not to resort to the threat or the use of force in any manner inconsistent with the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations or of this Treaty.

ARTICLE 2. As a consequence of the principle set forth in the preceding Article, the High Contracting Parties undertake to submit every controversy which may arise between them to methods of peaceful settlement and to endeavor to settle any such controversy among themselves by means of the procedures in force in the Inter-American System before referring it

to the General Assembly or the Security Council of the United Nations.

ARTICLE 3.

1. The High Contracting Parties agree that an armed attack by any State against an American State shall be considered as an attack against all the American States and, consequently, each one of the said Contracting Parties undertakes to assist in meeting the attack in the exercise of the inherent right of individual or collective self-defense recognized by Article 51 of the Charter of the United Nations.

2. On the request of the State or States directly attacked and until the decision of the Organ of Consultation of the Inter-American System, each one of the Contracting Parties may determine the immediate measures which it may individually take in fulfillment of the obligation contained in the preceding paragraph and in accordance with the principle of continental solidarity. The Organ of Consultation shall meet without delay for the purpose of examining those measures and agreeing upon the measures of a collective character that should be taken.

3. The provisions of this Article shall be applied in case of any armed attack which takes place within the region described in Article 4 or within the territory of an American State. When the attack takes place outside of the said areas, the provisions of Article 6 shall be applied.

4. Measures of self-defense provided for under this Article may be taken until the Security Council of the United Nations has taken the measures necessary to maintain international peace and security.

ARTICLE 4. The region to which this Treaty refers is bounded as follows: beginning at the North Pole; thence due south to a point 74 degrees north latitude, 10 degrees west longitude; thence by a rhumb line to a point 47 degrees 30 minutes north latitude, 50 degrees west

longitude; thence by a rhumb line to a point 35 degrees north latitude, 60 degrees west longitude; thence due south to a point in 20 degrees north latitude; thence by a rhumb line to a point 5 degrees north latitude, 24 degrees west longitude; thence due south to the South Pole; thence due north to a point 30 degrees south latitude, 90 degrees west longitude; thence by a rhumb line to a point on the Equator at 97 degrees west longitude; thence by a rhumb line to a point 15 degrees north latitude, 120 degrees west longitude; thence by a rhumb line to a point 50 degrees north latitude, 170 degrees east longitude; thence due north to a point in 54 degrees north latitude; thence by a rhumb line to a point 65 degrees 30 minutes north latitude, 168 degrees 58 minutes 5 seconds west longitude; thence due north to the North Pole.

ARTICLE 5. The High Contracting Parties shall immediately send to the Security Council of the United Nations, in conformity with Articles 51 and 54 of the Charter of the United Nations, complete information concerning the activities undertaken or in contemplation in the exercise of the right of self-defense or for the purpose of maintaining inter-American peace and security.

ARTICLE 6. If the inviolability or the integrity of the territory or the sovereignty or political independence of any American State should be affected by an aggression which is not an armed attack or by an extra-continental or intra-continental conflict, or by any other fact or situation that might endanger the peace of America, the Organ of Consultation shall meet immediately in order to agree on the measures which must be taken in case of aggression to assist the victim of the aggression or, in any case, the measures which should be taken for the common defense and for the

maintenance of the peace and security of the Continent.

ARTICLE 7. In the case of a conflict between two or more American States, without prejudice to the right of self-defense in conformity with Article 51 of the Charter of the United Nations, the High Contracting Parties, meeting in consultation shall call upon the contending States to suspend hostilities and restore matters to the *status quo ante bellum*, and shall take in addition all other necessary measures to reestablish or maintain inter-American peace and security and for the solution of the conflict by peaceful means. The rejection of the pacifying action will be considered in the determination of the aggressor and in the application of the measures which the consultative meeting may agree upon.

ARTICLE 8. For the purposes of this Treaty, the measures on which the organ of consultation may agree will comprise one or more of the following: recall of chiefs of diplomatic missions; breaking of diplomatic relations; breaking of consular relations; partial or complete interruption of economic relations or of rail, sea, air, postal, telegraphic, telephonic, and radio-telephonic or radiotelegraphic communications; and use of armed force.

ARTICLE 9. In addition to other acts which the Organ of Consultation may characterize as aggression, the following shall be considered as such:

a. Unprovoked armed attack by a State against the territory, the people, or the land, sea or air forces of another State;

b. Invasion, by the armed forces of a State, of the territory of an American State, through the trespassing of boundaries demarcated in accordance with a treaty, judicial decision, or arbitral award, or, in the absence of frontiers thus demarcated, invasion affecting a region which is

under the effective jurisdiction of another State.

ARTICLE 10. None of the provisions of this Treaty shall be construed as impairing the rights and obligations of the High Contracting Parties under the Charter of the United Nations.

ARTICLE 11. The consultations to which this Treaty refers shall be carried out by means of the Meetings of Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the American Republics which have ratified the Treaty, or in the manner or by the organ which in the future may be agreed upon.

ARTICLE 12. The Governing Board of the Pan American Union may act provisionally as an organ of consultation until the meeting of the Organ of Consultation referred to in the preceding Article takes place.

ARTICLE 13. The consultations shall be initiated at the request addressed to the Governing Board of the Pan American Union by any of the Signatory States which has ratified the Treaty.

ARTICLE 14. In the voting referred to in this Treaty only the representatives of the Signatory States which have ratified the Treaty may take part.

ARTICLE 15. The Governing Board of the Pan American Union shall act in all matters concerning this Treaty as an organ of liaison among the Signatory States which have ratified this Treaty and between these States and the United Nations.

ARTICLE 16. The decisions of the Governing Board of the Pan American Union referred to in Articles 13 and 15 above shall be taken by an absolute majority of the Members entitled to vote.

ARTICLE 17. The Organ of Consultation shall take its decisions by a vote of two-thirds of the Signatory States which have ratified the Treaty.

ARTICLE 18. In the case of a situation

or dispute between American States, the parties directly interested shall be excluded from the voting referred to in the two preceding articles.

ARTICLE 19. To constitute a quorum in all the meetings referred to in the previous Articles it shall be necessary that the number of States represented shall be at least equal to the number of votes necessary for the taking of the decision.

ARTICLE 20. Decisions which require the application of the measures specified in Article 8 shall be binding upon all the Signatory States which have ratified this Treaty, with the sole exception that no State shall be required to use armed force without its consent.

ARTICLE 21. The measures agreed upon by the Organ of Consultation shall be executed through the procedures and agencies now existing or those which may in the future be established.

ARTICLE 22. This Treaty shall come into effect between the States which ratify it as soon as the ratifications of two-thirds of the Signatory States have been deposited.

ARTICLE 23. This Treaty is open for signature by the American States at the city of Rio de Janeiro, and shall be ratified by the Signatory States as soon as possible in accordance with their respective constitutional processes. The ratifications shall be deposited with the Pan American Union, which shall notify the Signatory States of each deposit. Such notification shall be considered as an exchange of ratifications.

ARTICLE 24. The present Treaty shall be registered with the Secretariat of the United Nations through the Pan American Union, when two-thirds of the Signatory States have deposited their ratifications.

ARTICLE 25. This Treaty shall remain

in force indefinitely, but may be denounced by any High Contracting Party by a notification in writing to the Pan American Union, which shall inform all the other High Contracting Parties of each notification of denunciation received. After the expiration of two years from the date of the receipt by the Pan American Union of a notification of denunciation by any High Contracting Party, the present Treaty shall cease to be in force with respect to such State, but shall remain in full force and effect with respect to all the other High Contracting Parties.

ARTICLE 26. The principles and fundamental provisions of this Treaty shall be incorporated in the Organic Pact of the Inter-American System.

In witness whereof, the undersigned Plenipotentiaries, having deposited their full powers found to be in due and proper form, sign this Treaty on behalf of their respective Governments on the dates appearing opposite their signatures.

Done in the city of Rio de Janeiro, in four texts respectively in the English, French, Portuguese and Spanish languages, on the second of September nineteen hundred forty-seven.

RESERVATION OF HONDURAS:

The Delegation of Honduras, in signing the present Treaty and in connection with Article 9, section (b), does so with the reservation that the boundary between Honduras and Nicaragua is definitively demarcated by the Joint Boundary Commission of nineteen hundred and nineteen hundred and one, starting from a point in the Gulf of Fonseca, in the Pacific Ocean, to Portillo de Teotecacinte and, from this point to the Atlantic, by the line that His Majesty the King of Spain's arbitral award established on the twenty-third of December of nineteen hundred and six.

III

Address of GEORGE C. MARSHALL, Secretary of State of the United States; Chief of the United States delegation to the Inter-American Conference for the Maintenance of Continental Peace and Security

I returned yesterday from the Inter-American Conference at Rio de Janeiro. There, in one day less than two weeks, nineteen sovereign nations, speaking four different languages, reached formal agreement on the precise terms of the treaty for complete cooperation in the mutual defense of each other and of the Western Hemisphere. These terms committed the nations to act collectively for the peace and security of the New World and to do this in accordance with the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations.

I do not think it is an overstatement to say that this demonstration of trust and cooperation, this evidence of a willingness to adjust the many varied national points of view in order to make possible a unanimous agreement for the good of all, is the most encouraging, most stimulating international action since the close of hostilities. The results of the Conference demonstrate, I think beyond doubt, that where nations are sincerely desirous of promoting the peace and well-being of the world it can be done, and it can be done without frustrating delays and without much of the confusing and disturbing propaganda that has attended our efforts of the past two years.

To me, one of the most gratifying features of the Conference was the atmosphere of good-will, good feeling and mutual trust and accord in which it was conducted. We met largely as acquaintances with a common desire. We parted as friends in a common bond of trust and

understanding. Our deliberations were open to the world. It will not be easy to misrepresent the import of the treaty we have agreed upon at Rio de Janeiro, for its text is straightforward and clear.

None of the nineteen nations concerned sought to impose its will on the others. Agreement was reached on a voluntary basis, each nation manifesting its will to adjust its own position to that of the others out of respect for the opinion of the majority. No nation triumphed over any other, for this was not a contest between nations but a "get-together" among them. And yet there resulted no watered-down formula—no lowest common denominator of compromise on vital principles.

As has already been stated by Senator Vandenberg before a joint session of the Brazilian Senate and House of Representatives, the successful formulation of this regional treaty affords the United Nations a significant example—an example, I feel, of which it is in great need at the present time. The full degree of the accomplishment is difficult to grasp. The casual reader, or even the casual student of international matters, has difficulty in visualizing the tremendous complications involved in reaching at a conference of sovereign governments precise agreements regarding mutual obligations to take definite action, even in matters of self-defense. The varying reactions of public opinion in the several countries have to be taken into account, with their high susceptibility to the skilfully planted misrepresentations of those who work under cover for local or larger reasons to disrupt such negotiations and bring to naught the

Radio address delivered September 4, 1947, over the facilities of the American Broadcasting Company and the Mutual Broadcasting System.



Stefan Photo

HOTEL QUITANDINHA, PETROPOLIS

At this luxurious hotel, the meeting place of the Inter-American Conference for the Maintenance of Continental Peace and Security, the Brazilian Government extended its well-known hospitality to the delegations of the American nations. Dr. Raul Fernandes, Minister of Foreign Affairs, entertained the delegates at a banquet followed by a reception to which all members of the delegations were invited. To reciprocate, the foreign delegates honored the Brazilian delegates at a cocktail party. After the closing session of the Conference, President Harry S. Truman of the United States, who was in Brazil as a guest of the Government, gave a luncheon in honor of the delegations aboard the battleship *Missouri* on which the President returned to the United States.

efforts to promote the peace. The mutual task of so resolving these various factors that a satisfactory instrument results is most difficult, even under the most favorable circumstances.

I must comment on two factors that played a very important part in the successful conclusion of the negotiations. The Brazilian Government had provided in the most complete and satisfying manner for the conduct of the Conference. Everything that could be done had been done for the comfort of the large assembly and to facilitate its work. President Dutra had apparently made it his personal business to see that nothing was lacking of that nature that could possibly add to the prospects for success. The presiding offi-

cer of the Conference, Dr. Raul Fernandes, Minister of Foreign Affairs for Brazil, was a most fortunate choice in that he displayed conspicuous ability in promoting harmony in the discussions while not permitting the proceedings to be unduly prolonged. This contribution was of great importance to the success of the Conference.

The next steps in the development of the solidarity of the Western Hemisphere will be taken at Bogotá next January, and I think we have already developed a generous mutual understanding which should greatly facilitate the large amount of work to be accomplished there. . . .

The purpose of the treaty is to provide for the peace and security of the Western

Hemisphere. It lays down in precise terms the agreed action to be taken in case of aggression from without or of aggression within the hemisphere. More than that, it reflects the unity of purpose of the countries represented, the solidarity of their attitude.

Senator Vandenberg, who follows me immediately on the program and who was outstanding as a member of the committee which had to handle the most difficult

aspect of the treaty—the stipulated course of action in the event of aggression from within or without—will give you the highlights of the treaty and, in particular, its relation to the terms of the Charter of the United Nations.

This brief statement regarding the Conference gives me the opportunity to report one constructive international development in a world sadly in need of such encouragement.

IV

Address of ARTHUR H. VANDENBERG, President Pro Tempore, United States Senate; Member of the United States Delegation to the Inter-American Conference for the Maintenance of Continental Peace and Security

. . . I report with deep conviction, that the recent historic inter-American Conference at Rio de Janeiro agreed upon a Treaty which, in my opinion, will be a milestone of incalculable importance upon the high road to a happier and safer world. I shall present it to the Senate for ratification with every confidence that it will deserve prompt and enthusiastic approval of its traditionally American ideals.

We have reknit the effective solidarity of North, Central and South America against all aggressors, foreign and domestic. We have sealed a pact of peace which possesses teeth. We have not deserted or impaired one syllable of our overriding obligations to the United Nations. This pact is not a substitute for the United Nations. It is a supplement to the United Nations and part of its machinery. The signers of this Treaty have fulfilled the United Nations Charter by creating what is officially called a "Regional Arrange-

ment" which adds new and effective obligations and protections for peace and security within the area of our Western Hemisphere. By so doing we have built new defenses for ourselves and for our good neighbors. By so doing we also have set a tremendously significant and progressive pattern for others to follow. *This is sunlight in a dark world.*

I have constructed the following sentence from literal phrases taken out of the text of the new Treaty. Because it is *literal* it is authentic. It says what it means and it means what it says. This is the sentence: *The American Republics, reiterating their will to remain united, pledge themselves to consolidate and strengthen their friendship and good neighborliness: to submit every controversy which may arise between them to peaceful settlement: but in case of armed attack from within or without the hemisphere, to prevent or repel aggressions against any of them through effective reciprocal assistance.*

I shall speak of these commitments in detail so there can be no misunderstanding. But first I linger briefly on the historic

Address delivered September 4, 1947, over the facilities of the American Broadcasting Company and the Mutual Broadcasting System.

background because of its significance. There has always been a special fraternity of self-interest among the American Republics. It was recognized long ago on high moral grounds in our own famous Monroe Doctrine. To the south of us it was recognized as early as 1826 by Simón Bolívar, who summoned the first inter-American conference. American statesmen of many lands contributed to the evolution of this ideal across the years. The Pan American Union was formally organized in 1890 to administer these aspirations. Under loose, and sometimes vague, auspices, a series of consultative treaties developed as did also an attachment to international law. We constantly progressed in what was the greatest and most successful peace adventure of the age—as the comparative peace of our continents has testified.

In the midst of World War II these twenty-one American republics met at Chapultepec, where they logically made common cause in that tremendous conflict and promised to perpetuate this effective solidarity thereafter. Then came the United Nations Charter at San Francisco. In one voice these twenty-one republics said they were ready for the new concept, but not at the expense of the old. They accepted new global obligations but insisted upon retaining the old hemispherical reliance. As a result, the recognition of "Regional Arrangements" within the framework of the Charter was authorized, with particular emphasis upon the unimpaired inherent right of self-defense.

We went to Rio three weeks ago tomorrow to fulfill the promise of Chapultepec and the sanction of the United Nations Charter. I dare to assert, as Secretary Marshall has said, that the results exceed our fondest expectations. When this treaty is ratified, peace and justice and security will be on far firmer foundations in our

Western World regardless of what happens elsewhere and regardless of the obstacles which plague peace elsewhere.

Nothing that we have done is aimed at any other enemies than war and aggression and injustice, the three deadly foes of civilized mankind. I repeat here what I said to the Brazilian Congress last week. If there should be those who suspect us of ulterior motives, they will merely confess their own.

Nothing we do here subtracts one single word from our over-all responsibilities to the United Nations, to which we renew our allegiance in a special, categorical pledge. Everything we do here is devoid of the remotest thought of conquest or imperialism and is dedicated solely to the orderly pursuit of international justice and security. Thus we give the greatest possible encouragement and aid and strength to the United Nations, and we set them an example worthy of high emulation.

We forward march—we make new and even sensational progress—in the spirit of those pioneers who dedicated Pan American unity to the special welfare of peace between the republics of the Western Hemisphere.

What was formerly an impressive ideal now becomes a working reality. It is specifically identified. What was formerly a pattern now becomes a fact. It has form and shape and substance. You can see it on the map. There is nothing vague about this "Region," nor about the obligations it dramatizes. The "Region" runs from pole to pole. The "Region" is a gigantic ellipse—a great oval—encompassing North, Central and South America and their surrounding seas—including, outside the oval, all "territory of an American State" such as Hawaii.

The fundamental obligation of all the American States which ratify the treaty is the unqualified agreement that "an *armed*

THE SECURITY ZONE

The boundaries of this zone are defined in the Inter-American Treaty of Reciprocal Assistance.



The New York Times

attack by any State against an American State shall be considered as an attack against all of them," whether inside or outside the special "Region." But an attack *inside* the "Region" is recognized to be of special hazard. That is why non-treaty areas like Canada and Greenland are included in the "Region," even though they are not presently included among treaty signatories. Provision is made for other American States to adhere later if they desire.

Any armed attack within the "Region" will immediately *alert* all of the twenty-one republics which are expected in ultimate cooperation. Nineteen have already signed. Upon notification, each will forthwith decide upon its own *immediate* action in fulfillment of the basic pledge I have just recited and "in accordance with the principle of continental solidarity" and in the exercise of the right of summary col-

lective self-defense authorized by article 51 of the United Nations Charter.

This immediate mutual defensive action will be followed by prompt consultation to determine more definitely upon collective plans. These plans are listed. They may comprise the recall of chiefs of diplomatic missions, the breaking of diplomatic relations, the breaking of consular relations, complete or partial interruption of economic relations, suspension of all types of communication, and the collective use of armed forces. In all but the latter—namely, the use of armed forces—all Treaty States will be bound by a two-thirds vote. There is no paralyzing veto upon any of these peaceful sanctions. One recalcitrant nation—one non-cooperator—cannot nullify the loyalties of the others. It cannot even stop the others from using collective force. We are building upon mutual trust. This is a *true* partnership

which represents the greatest advance ever made in the business of collective peace.

There is one other unique implement. With particular regard to intra-American border disputes, the Pan American consultation will immediately call upon the contending States to suspend hostilities, restore the pre-war status, and proceed to settlement by peaceful means. Refusal to adopt these pacific actions will largely determine who shall be branded as the "aggressor" and who must thus take the consequences. Additional pacific machinery is to be developed at another inter-American Conference in Bogotá next January.

Of course, the Security Council of the United Nations will immediately be notified of all such developments and the jurisdiction of the "Region" will cease whenever—but not until—"the Security Council has taken the *necessary measures* to maintain international peace and security," as required by its Charter. I underscore *necessary measures*.

I hope I have made it plain that the new Treaty thus throws maximum protections around the peace and security of the inter-American "Region" if peace of the "Region" is menaced by armed attack from *any* source whatever, originating inside or outside the "Region." In other words, this inter-American "Region" is the beneficiary of special regional cooperation at all times and under all circumstances of aggression. These two coordinated continents thus will offer no hospitality to alien aggressors who, following the usual pattern, would "divide and conquer."

But that is not all. The framers of this treaty were not satisfied to rest content with mutual and cooperative protection against armed attack at our "Regional" gates. They took the broader view, consistent with bitter history and repeated

experience, that an aggression far beyond our "Region"—even on other continents—may potentially threaten our own "Regional" peace. They lifted their sights to the horizons of the earth. They meant what they said in that fundamental obligation which I quoted—namely, that *any* armed attack against an American State shall be considered as an attack against all of them; and they proceeded to spell it out.

They said that "if the inviolability or the integrity or the sovereignty or the independence of *any* American state should be *affected* by an aggression," even though it *not* be an armed attack, or "*by an intra-continental or extra-continental conflict, or by any other fact or situation that might endanger the peace of America,*" they will consult *immediately* in respect to common action.

This is all-inclusive. There could not be more complete comprehension.

I may say, in passing, that the delegation of the United States was particularly earnest in urging this idea that crimes against peace and justice cannot be confined within latitudes and longitudes. We were anxious that the creation of our "Region" should imply no lack of interest in world peace *outside* the "Region," nor condone war-crimes against humanity wherever they occur.

I think it is important to make it plain that all these agreements were hammered out on the anvils of full, free and general debate. There was no semblance of dictation from any source. There was no cut and dried advance plan which reduced conference action to the shallow status of an empty formality. At times there was vigorous argument, but always among friends. The ultimate and manifest enthusiasm which greeted the finished Treaty is the more eloquent and the more prophetic and the more reliable because it

thus flowed from a free meeting of free minds.

Let me sum it up. The republics of North, Central, and South America have united in a hard and fast agreement that an attack upon one is an attack upon all. When the attack comes home to us *within* our "Region," they pledge immediate and effective action—all for one and one for all. When it originates *outside* our "Region" they pledge immediate consultation looking toward united action—again, all for one and one for all.

In both instances, the pledge is solely and exclusively a *peace* pledge. At all times it recognizes—and I quote from the treaty—that "peace is founded on justice and moral order and, consequently, on the international recognition and protection of human rights and freedoms, on the indispensable well-being of the people, and on the effectiveness of democracy for the international realization of justice and security."

I submit, my friends, that such a "Regional Arrangement"—faithfully reflect-

ing the purposes and the formula of the United Nations—is cheerful, encouraging and happy news in a cloudy, war-weary world which is groping, amid constant and multiple alarms, toward the hopes by which men live. It is good for us. It is good for all our neighbors. It is good for the world.

Yes, and it is good for the United Nations. We give them strength. We give them a useful and impressive model how big and little States can work together on a basis of absolute equality of both obligation and power in the pursuit of international peace and security. We also make plain how member nations, despite all obstacles, can persist in perpetuating international peace and security and justice among friendly, peace-living nations which think alike about these precious aspirations and which are determined to make them live.

What we have put on paper is important. But far more important is the spiritual unity which thus makes common cause in answer to the dearest prayers of humankind.



The Ninth International Conference of American States

ON July 23, 1947, the Governing Board of the Pan American Union, after consultation with the countries members of the Union, approved the following program for the Ninth International Conference of American States which, pursuant to a decision of the Eighth Conference, will assemble at Bogotá. The date set is January 17, 1948. The program, which includes and coordinates all the replies from the respective governments, is divided into five chapters, as shown below.

CHAPTER ONE

REORGANIZATION, CONSOLIDATION AND STRENGTHENING OF THE INTER-AMERICAN SYSTEM

- I. Organic Pact of the Inter-American System:
 - A. Preamble
 - B. Aims and general principles of the System
 - C. Members of the System
 - D. Organization of the System
 - 1. Inter-American Assemblies:
 - a. International Conferences of American States
 - b. Consultative Meetings of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs
 - c. Special Conferences

- 2. Pan American Union:
 - a. Governing Board
 - b. Director General
 - c. Dependent organs of the Governing Board
- 3. Specialized Organizations
- E. Financing of the System
- F. Pacific settlement of controversies
- G. Collective defense
- H. Relations with the United Nations and its specialized organizations
- I. Ratification and entry into force

CHAPTER TWO

- II. Regulation of the dependent organs and of the specialized inter-American organizations

CHAPTER THREE

ECONOMIC MATTERS

- III. Inter-American economic cooperation

CHAPTER FOUR

JURIDICO-POLITICAL MATTERS

- IV. Recognition of de facto governments
- V. Defense and preservation of democracy in America in face of the possible installation of undemocratic regimes on the continent
- VI. European colonies in America

CHAPTER FIVE

SOCIAL MATTERS

- VII. Development and improvement of inter-American social services

Death of President Berreta

LATE in the evening of August 2, 1947, a tightly-packed crowd of mourning Uruguayans moved slowly through the streets of Montevideo bearing the coffin of their beloved President, Dr. Tomás Berreta. They had refused to allow it to be placed in a state coach at the Italian Hospital, where their Chief Executive had died following an emergency operation, and carried it themselves to his residence. For 71-year-old Tomás Berreta had been one of the most popular public figures in Uruguay.

In one of his last addresses, he spoke eloquently of the vital urge of the Uruguayan social system which, developing in a climate of freedom, impels the citizen, no matter what his station in life, to higher and higher standards of living.

The Uruguayan Congress decreed national mourning and most of the usual Sunday activities were suspended in memory of the President who had taken office only five months before. A state funeral took place on August 4. Burial, according to Dr. Berreta's last wish, was in his birthplace, near Villa La Paz in the Department of Canelones.

The recent Inter-American Conference for the Maintenance of Continental Peace and Security in Brazil paid tribute to the memory of Presidents Roosevelt and Berreta, saying of the latter that he "sym-



bolized a faithful expression of the spirit of the River Plate, devoted to democracy and defender of its principles."

Vice-President Luis Batlle Berres, who had already assumed the duties of President, will finish out the four-year term. Congress will elect two Vice-Presidents, one of whom would succeed Senor Batlle Berres in the event of his resignation or death.

President Batlle Berres will continue the same foreign and domestic policy, including close friendship with the United States. Dr. Berreta made a visit to this country in February of this year. (See BULLETIN, July 1947, p. 377.)

Guillermo Enciso

Representative of Paraguay on the Governing Board of the Pan American Union

ON July 2, 1947, Dr. Guillermo Enciso presented to President Truman his credentials as Ambassador from Paraguay to the United States. Replacing Dr. Juan B. Ayala, who had served since July of last year, Dr. Enciso also represents his country on the Governing Board of the Pan American Union.

The new Paraguayan Ambassador is a distinguished writer, lawyer, and educator. Born in Ypané, near Asunción, on September 6, 1899, he is the son of Guillermo Enciso, a veteran of the War of 1864–70, and of María Inés Velloso de Enciso. After receiving his primary and secondary schooling in the capital, Dr. Enciso attended the University of Madrid, Spain, where he graduated in law and social science. He studied too in the School of Philosophy there, later turning to the study of psychology.

For the past eighteen years Dr. Enciso has been a member of the psychology department in the Asunción Normal School for Men. From 1932 to 1934 he was also an administrative official in the Chaco War and then Director General of Schools and Chairman of the National Board of Education, posts he held until 1936. From July 1946 until the time of his appointment as Ambassador, he was a member of President Higinio Morínigo's cabinet—as Minister of Education until January 1947, then as Minister of Economy.

Moreover, Dr. Enciso has had a long and active journalistic career. He was editor of the magazine *Guaranía* in 1936

and of *Cultura* from 1943 to 1947. In 1937–38 and 1939–40 he was editor of the daily *Patria*, an organ of the National Republican Party which was closed by the then government in 1937 and again in 1940. In addition he has written monographs and essays on social psychology and politics, and has drafted an organic charter of primary education.

Dr. Enciso has also been active in politics. In 1936 he joined the National Republican Association (the Colorado Party) and has been a member of its executive board since 1938. Several times from 1936 to 1941 he was deported or imprisoned for his newspaper and political activities. But



since July 1946 he has collaborated as a representative of his party in the Government of General Morínigo under a broad program.

Dr. Enciso married Isabel Planás; they

have six children, four sons and two daughters. He made his first trip to Washington in 1944, when he visited the United States at the invitation of the Department of State.

William Dawson

United States Representative on the Governing Board of the Pan American Union

THE Secretary of State announced the appointment effective August 11, 1947 of the Honorable William Dawson as Special Representative of the United States, with the rank of Ambassador, on the Governing Board of the Pan American Union. Mr. Dawson, who succeeds the Honorable Spruille Braden in this capacity, has spent twenty years in Spanish America and is well known for his comprehensive Pan American outlook.

The appointment of Mr. Dawson marks a new development in this Government's representation on the Governing Board of the Union, in that he will be the first official to assume this post as a full-time responsibility. Until November 1945, the United States was represented on the Board by the Secretary of State. Thereafter it was represented by the Assistant Secretary of State for American Republics Affairs. The appointment now of an *ad hoc* representative with the rank of Ambassador is in accordance with conclusions reached by the Inter-American Conference on Problems of War and Peace, held at Mexico City in 1945.

While the Governments of the American republics have not considered the ap-



Harris and Ewing

pointment of *ad hoc* representatives mandatory, the Department of State believed the appointment advisable in the interests of the United States policy of actively supporting the Inter-American System and contributing constructively to its develop-

ment, and in view of the constantly enlarging scope of inter-American cooperation.

It was nearly forty years ago that Mr. Dawson began the distinguished career from which he has garnered the rich experience fitting him so admirably for his present position. He entered the Consular Service in March 1908, serving successively as Vice Consul at St. Petersburg, Barcelona, and Frankfurt am Main and as Consul at Rosario, Montevideo, Danzig, and Munich. Then he became inspector of consular offices in South and Central America (1922-24). In October 1924 he was assigned to the Department of State, where he was a member of the Executive Committee of Foreign Service Personnel and Chief Instructor of the Foreign Service School. After being Consul General at Mexico for almost two years, he went in May 1930 to Ecuador as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary. At the end of 1934 he was transferred to Colombia in the same capacity, and about three years later to Uruguay. He was appointed Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Panama in March 1939, and in February 1941 he returned to Uruguay, likewise as Ambassador. After

leaving this post in August 1946, he retired from the Foreign Service at the end of the year.

Mr. Dawson, who acted as a political adviser on the United States delegation to the recent Inter-American Conference for the Maintenance of Continental Peace and Security, has taken part in other important deliberations, for he was adviser to the American delegation of the Second Meeting of Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the American Republics at Habana in 1940, and Political Adviser to the United States Delegation to the First Session of the General Assembly of the United Nations in December 1946, and to the Special Session of the General Assembly on Palestine in April 1947.

He also served as special representative of the President with rank of Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at the inauguration of the President of Peru, December 1939, and of the President of Ecuador, September 1940.

Mr. Dawson was born at St. Paul, Minnesota on August 11, 1885. He received his B. A. from the University of Minnesota in 1906 and attended the Ecole Libre des Sciences Politiques two years.



See All of Panama

AGNES WILCOX TRAPNELL

Chief of Tourist Section, Ministry of Agriculture, Commerce and Industry

EVER since its discovery in 1502, the Isthmus of Panama has beckoned to the adventurous. Men of all races and tongues have met and mingled here to create one of the world's most cosmopolitan nations.

The modern visitor will find it a place well worth seeing, for Panama is a strange land of contrasts where lovely national costumes and dances, fine climate, and exotic scenery are to be found as a backdrop for a fantastically busy commercial life. Really to know the Isthmus, the traveler must become acquainted with two separate entities: The Republic of Panama and the Panama Canal Zone.

The Panama Canal Zone is a strip of territory stretching from the Caribbean Sea on the north to the Pacific Ocean on the south and bisecting the Republic of Panama into roughly equal sections.

In width, the Canal Zone extends five miles from either bank of the Panama Canal. It is leased to the United States by the Republic of Panama for the express purpose of the maintenance, operation, and defense of the Panama Canal. The Zone is sovereign territory of the Republic of Panama but is under the administration and jurisdiction of the United States. Here Uncle Sam is "the butcher, the baker, and candlestick-maker" as well as the employer of every one. For under the treaty existing between Panama and the United States, no one may work, live, or buy in the Canal Zone unless he is employed directly or indirectly by Uncle Sam.

The tourist from the United States will find the Canal Zone a source of pride and of interest, for here man's intelligence and





PANAMA CITY FROM FORT AMADOR

diligence have triumphed over great obstacles to create in this narrow strip of territory one of the world's engineering miracles, as well as one of the most efficient and best sanitated areas in the tropics.

However, such a visitor will probably find the Republic of Panama more interestingly "foreign." In this youngest of American republics, modern commercial life flourishes but has a decidedly Latin flavor. There is time out for holidays and fiestas, for dancing and for song. Carnival's King Momo and his beautiful queen rule over the nation for four wildly happy days each year. They are followed by Holy Week candlelight processions and by the Devil Dance, performed by dancers wearing wild animals' heads and bells for tails who pass through their villages on the Saturday of Holy Week to cleanse the houses of evil spirits for the coming year. The same day there is the ceremony of

"the hanging of Judas" when his effigy is burned after his will has been read. In this last testament the town's scandals are aired for all to take warning. Usually written by the town's mayor or scholar, the will has a most salutary effect on all misdemeanants.

Next on the calendar are salutes to the Fourth of July and to France's Bastille Day. November 3 brings Panama's own Independence Day, closely followed by another patriotic holiday. There's the founding of Panama City to be celebrated just after the nation finishes with the traditional gaiety of Christmas and New Year's. In between, each village, town, and city honors its saint's day. So Panama's people enjoy life although they engage in serious work and commercial activity which keep the country in the position of a commercial crossroads.

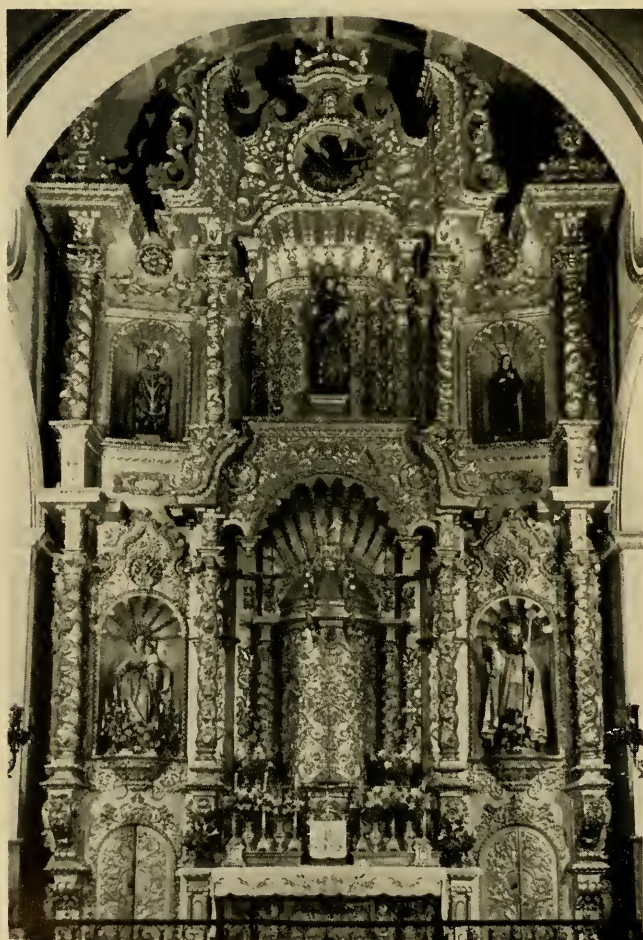
There are five distinct regions of tourist interest. Each offers something worth



Panama National Tourist Commission

A HOLY-WEEK PROCESSION

Children dressed like angels and young girls carrying candles lead the way through village streets.



PANAMA'S "GOLD ALTAR"

The wealth of the New World was freely used in the service of religion, and many altars, carved by Spanish craftsmen or their Indian pupils, were overlaid with pure gold. One of these is the famous altar now in the church of San José, Panama City. Columbus himself found gold in Panama when he explored it on his fourth voyage in 1502. Later the treasure from Peru was brought up the Pacific coast and transported across the isthmus to Portobelo for shipment to Spain. When Old Panama was sacked in 1671 by the English buccaneer Henry Morgan, the people knew of his coming in time to whitewash this altar and he sought it in vain.

Panama National Tourist Commission



Panama National Tourist Commission

SOME PANAMANIAN CUSTOMS

Above: The devils and their dance add a grotesque note to Holy-Week celebrations. Left: A country couple, down from the mountains to see a fiesta. Below: Panamanian girls wear for festival days one of the most attractive national costumes in the world. The dress is white, with colored embroidery. The necklace and hair ornaments are gold.





Panama National Tourist Commission

WOOD CARVINGS FROM THE ANCIENT CHURCH OF SAN FRANCISCO DE VERAGUAS

while and something distinct from the others. All of them should be seen by the visitor who wants to know Panama.

Region No. 1 comprises the two terminal cities of Panama and Colón and the Panama Canal Zone. This is the region most commonly seen by the visitor with limited time. Things to be visited are primarily the Canal in operation, the beautifully landscaped gardens of the Canal Zone towns of Ancón and Balboa, the ruins of Old Panama, which was destroyed by the pirate Henry Morgan in 1671, and present-day Panama City, steeped in tradition and rich in historical landmarks dating from its founding in 1673. Since the opening of the Boyd-Roosevelt Highway across the Isthmus, the one-day trip can be made by rail-launch transportation in one direction and by automobile in the other. And last but by

no means least comes the opportunity to shop in Panama City's and Colón's bazaars of all nations. Here the traveler will find the world's best products assembled for his inspection.

To visit Region No. 2, one must be willing to fly or to go by launch along the coast. This region embraces the entire Caribbean coastline and includes the lovely San Blas Islands. Although these islands are only 89 miles from the Atlantic entrance to the Panama Canal, the Indians who make their homes on about 35 of the 365 islets are centuries away from modern civilization. The turquoise water, white coral islands, and graceful palms provide scenery which might be a Hollywood dream. The friendly Indians wear gold rings in their noses, dress in bright red, green, yellow, and blue costumes, paint black lines to make their noses seem

longer, and bind their arms and legs with strings of beads to keep them thin.

For those interested in historical things, Region No. 2 offers the town of Portobelo. Named "Beautiful Harbor" by Columbus, Portobelo was once the Spaniards' greatest market town and was the scene of one of the fiercest pirate attacks on Panama. The ruins of the five great forts which once guarded the town may still be seen, as well as traces of the stone-paved "King's Highway" which led across the Isthmus.

With a little more time travelers may fish in the beautiful bay of Bocas del Toro to the west of Colón. Those interested in new products will do well to arrange a visit to the United Fruit Co.'s great abacá (Manila hemp) plantations and processing plant at Changuinola.

Region No. 3 of tourist interest embraces the central provinces and is easily reached by automobile over the National Highway or by local air services. This is the land of Panama's handicrafts, of miles of white sand beaches, of simple peasants and

cattlemen, of village festivals. This area, the portion of the Isthmus first settled by white men, is rich in legends. San Carlos is reported to have once been saved from invasion by its patron saint and an army of birds; Océ is known as the town the Saint moved; it was at San Francisco de Veraguas that the simple monks strove to preach equality of all races through the wood carvings decorating their 16th-century church. In Natá of the Knights one of the oldest churches in the Western Hemisphere still in use may be visited; Chitré is famous for its leather crafts. Los Santos, noted for its devil dancers, is the scene of one of the most impressive of the Holy Week processions, in which the town's little girls, dressed in pink and blue angels' costumes, ride on floats escorted by the prettiest maidens in white carrying candles. Watch closely, because the village engagements are announced by a simple expedient: girl's candle blows out, serious suitor immediately lights it. And who can say that the wind is not sometimes



A DARIEN INDIAN CHIEF

Panama National Tourist Commission



Panama National Tourist Commission

BLACK MARLIN

Deep-sea fishermen find the vicinity of the Pearl Islands one of the world's best fishing grounds.

assisted by those demure-looking maidens?

Region No. 4, on the Pacific side, is for those who are willing to go farther afield, who like beaches and islands, deep-sea fishing, and primitive Indians in the deepest jungle. Here one goes by boat or on foot through the wild-rubber, mahogany, and balsa-wood forests. Little is really known of the Chocó Indians, who wear sarongs and bead girdles, paint their bodies in intricate geometrical designs (the wife's always matches the husband's and only chiefs may use triangles), and build great flat-bottomed canoes called *piraguas* capable of carrying thirty or forty persons.

Deep-sea fishermen will find the vicinity of the Pearl Islands one of the world's best

fishing grounds. Here Pacific sailfish, giant wahoo, and record black marlin are plentiful from May through November. Fishing has not yet been much commercialized in Panama and it is still difficult to rent launches. However, several local businessmen are considering investing in equipment similar to that used in Florida.

Have you always yearned to live right on a beautiful bathing beach? To fish from native boats? To collect coral and shells? To explore a quaint native village? Taboga, Island of Flowers, 12 miles from Panama City and a popular resort since the 16th century, is the answer. There is a new hotel—Paraíso la Restinga—owned by the Panama National Tourist Commission and managed by "Tillie," who has been hostess at Taboga for many years. There is launch service twice daily to and from Balboa and hotel rates are moderate.

Chiriquí, the western province bordering Costa Rica, is Region No. 5. It should not be neglected by the traveller. Here headquarters may be made at the new and luxurious Hotel Nacional at David. Owned by the Panamanian government, this hotel is managed by the American Hotels Corporation and is considered one of Central America's finest. David is the center of a rich agricultural area where sugar cane, bananas, rice, and potatoes form the principal sea-level crops, while oranges, limes, pineapples, coffee, and all kinds of flowers are grown on the steep sides of 11,000-foot Volcán Baru. Here are great cattle ranches, tumbling trout streams, fine hunting, and unbelievably beautiful mountain scenery.

Yes, Panama is really a land of contrasts. In this relatively small area you can find things you would otherwise have to travel many miles to see. It is a country well worth your acquaintance and a friendly place where you are always welcome.

The Cultural Front in Honduras

JAMES H. WEBB, JR.

Former Public Affairs Officer of the American Embassy in Tegucigalpa

PEOPLE in New Orleans were surprised last November when six tons of Honduran culture—plus a violinist—were unloaded from a steamer for an eight-day exhibition in the city's International House. They hadn't been thinking of Honduras in just that way. It was still considered—when at all—in terms of bananas, of which indeed it produces plenty, and of revolutions, which in fact it has not had in some fifteen years.

The exhibit was presented by a Honduran cultural mission which had come to New Orleans at the invitation of Mayor DeLesseps S. Morrison, a Latin American enthusiast. Covering floor space which

according to pictures must have been measured in acres, it represented a fair cross section of cultural activity in Honduras. Among other manifestations, it included those archeological specimens that could be readily transported, colonial and contemporary paintings, ancient and modern ceramics, and books and magazines—plus the violinist.

Those who accompanied the exhibit estimate that some 50,000 persons saw it. Whatever the number, the pity is that it was not multiplied by a thousand, that it did not remain in the United States one or two or five years. For this is exactly the sort of activity needed to foment the



Foto Flores

THE MAIN SQUARE AND CATHEDRAL, TEGUCIGALPA

The colonial cathedral is now companioned by many buildings of modern style.



Courtesy of James H. Webb, Jr.

FRESCO ON A MAYAN THEME BY LÓPEZ RODEZNO

Arturo López Rodezno, Director of the School of Fine Arts, is an accomplished artist.

type of inter-American understanding we have been talking about for a long time.

But Honduras, a solvent yet not a rich nation, simply cannot think in terms of the expenses a tour of that kind would involve. Suggestions by appreciative observers that the cultural mission proceed to other United States cities were not accompanied by checks to cover expenses, and no angel stepped in to fill the gap. Therefore a return to Honduras was the only possible conclusion.

Nevertheless, the mission left its mark. It demonstrated again that Honduras, if not quite at the relative altitude on the ladder of Western culture reached by its ancestor, the Mayan civilization, is making its own definite and individual contribution to the intellectual pattern of twentieth-century America.

Fine arts

Appropriately, the cultural mission was headed by Arturo López Rodezno, director of Tegucigalpa's National School of Fine Arts and the Republic's leading graphic artist. Thirty-seven of his paintings, pencil and pen-and-ink drawings, decorated tiles, and other creations composed an important part of the exhibit.

In no field is present-day Honduran cultural activity more pronounced than in the graphic arts. This is due largely to the establishment of the National School of Fine Arts in 1940 and to its outstanding direction under López Rodezno, who combines admirably the esthetic and the practical. He is president of the Tegucigalpa Rotary Club, in which the notion of the cultural mission was born. Paris-trained, López Rodezno is intensely New World in

expression, and is grouped more readily with Rivera and Orozco than with modern Europeans. The themes of his finest productions—mural paintings in the School and in the Duncan Mayan Tavern in Tegucigalpa—are Mayan.

To the National School of Fine Arts come each year approximately seventy Honduran youngsters and a few from neighboring Central American republics. All social classes are represented; some of the School's best work is produced by students from poor homes. Occasionally United States citizens, principally the wives of diplomatic or commercial representatives stationed in the capital, also attend. No tuition is charged and no scholastic regimentation is imposed.

López Rodezno himself directs the School's painting courses. He is assisted by Maximiliano Euceda, another contemporary Honduran painter of distinction. Samuel Salgado directs the sculpture classes. To indicate that art instruction in Honduras transcends provincialism, it appears appropriate to add that the two latter artists were also trained in Europe—in Madrid and Rome, respectively.

Other departments offer instruction in wood-carving and ceramics, and produce work of a high order. After viewing the pottery on display at the New Orleans exhibit, a Kansas City banker offered to contract for the entire ceramics production of Honduras.

This is one phase of the school's work in which the United States is making a contribution. Instruction in ceramics is being given in the 1947-1948 school year by J. J. Marek, a teacher, consultant, and technician originally from Czechoslovakia but now a United States citizen, for many years a resident of Indiana. He was preceded in 1945-46 by Kenneth Smith, borrowed from the faculty of Newcomb

College in New Orleans. These men were sent on State Department grants, with the Honduran Government contributing approximately half of their salaries and expenses. In view of the country's limited resources and the visitor's higher compensation compared to that given locally employed instructors, the Honduran contribution is proportionately much greater.

Though architecture is not taught in Honduras, that lack has not prevented the infiltration of modernism in the country's present building boom. A purist, noting the colonial charm of quaint Tegucigalpa, which is sometimes compared to Taxco in Mexico, might regret this. But since there is no likelihood of a campaign to preserve the capital as a national monument, one can be thankful that for the most part modern construction here is both tasteful and practical. The incon-



Courtesy of James H. Webb, Jr.

PAINTING ON TILES

Tropical scenes are often used by López Rodezno in his paintings or drawings.

gruity of streamlined commercial and residential buildings a stone's throw from such colonial treasures as Tegucigalpa's cathedral must be accepted as an inevitable.

Landscape architecture, too, has undergone a renaissance in recent years. Notable examples are Concordia Park in Tegucigalpa and the United Nations Park on imposing Picacho, a mountain overlooking the capital from a thousand feet above. The design of both parks, the work of the Mexican landscape architect Augusto Morales y Sánchez, is based on Mayan motifs. Concordia contains small-scale reproductions of some of the Copán ruins. Picacho, which includes picnic grounds complete with baseball diamond, barbecue pits, and amphitheater, presents an admirable fusion of the useful with the beautiful.

Music

Now a word about the violinist. Humberto Cano came pretty close to being Honduras' man-of-the-year in 1946. He

returned in March after some twenty years' residence in Europe (his long voluntary exile forgiven through general appreciation of the lack of fertile musical soil in Honduras), and was elevated to the position of the nation's favorite wandering boy. "Boy," incidentally, isn't very inaccurate; he is still under forty. After a series of concerts, press and public, with not exactly objective criticism, reached the garment-kissing stage. Cano, a sincere, modest, hard-working musician with a pronounced although as yet improperly evaluated genius, would probably have preferred a more sober reception, including a constructive suggestion or two.

His two concerts in New Orleans were also well received. But most encouraging to Cano was the enthusiasm, in private conversation, of some of the city's musical leaders. Wishing to continue as a soloist, he declined an invitation to join the New Orleans symphony orchestra and returned to Honduras to commence planning future operations. Remember the name, Humberto Cano; you might be seeing it again.



CERAMICS FROM THE
SCHOOL OF FINE ARTS

The excellent Honduran clays
are put to good use by students.

Courtesy of James H. Webb, Jr.



Courtesy of James H. Webb, Jr.

HUMBERTO CANO

Honduran violinist, now Cultural Attaché of the Honduran Embassy in Washington.

Perhaps it would be kinder to leave the discussion of Honduran music at this point. Besides the Cano feast there is only famine. Yet Cano's reception, though partly inspired by patriotism, revealed an unsuspected general interest in good music, and certain quite able individuals are busy in both composition and performance. There are also sporadic efforts to organize musical academies, like the apparently sincere yet for many reasons slow movement now going on in San Pedro Sula, the nation's second city. But the sum total, less Cano, of positive Honduran music is regrettably low. An organized effort is badly needed to coordinate musical activities and enthusiasm, to attract traveling artists, and to encourage and

train incipient talent. A conservatory operated along the lines of the National School of Fine Arts is probably Honduras' most urgent cultural need at this time.

Anthropology and archeology

Present-day Honduran activities in anthropology and archeology are impressive and encouraging. So many things happened in those fields in 1946 that one might erroneously conclude that progress began at that time. A more accurate date would be 1934, when the Honduran Government invited the Carnegie Institution of Washington to cooperate in restoring the famous and extremely impressive ruins at Copán, in western Honduras.

Work under this agreement has continued steadily except for about three war years when Gustav Stromsvik, the Norwegian in charge of the restoration, excused himself to serve in the navy of his country's government-in-exile. Other work in recent years includes Mrs. Doris Stone's studies on the archeology of the North Coast, published in 1943 by the Peabody Museum of Harvard University as a standard work in the field.

Those are some of the slow, steady, unsensational but permanently important jobs that have gone on in recent years. Here, briefly and in approximately chronological order, is what happened in 1946:

First, the Society of Anthropology and Archeology was organized in Tegucigalpa by enthusiasts headed by Monsignor Federico Lunardi, Papal Nuncio in Honduras and a vehement amateur in those fields.

Second, Governor Gregorio Sanabria of the Department of Comayagua announced the opening of his archeological museum—a private hobby—in the city of Comayagua, capital of the Department and ancient capital of the Republic. Although not large, the museum contains a sizable



Courtesy of James H. Webb, Jr.

A MAYAN STRUCTURE AT COPÁN

The impressive Mayan ruins at Copán are being restored by the Honduran government with the cooperation of the Carnegie Institution of Washington.

number of interesting specimens from the valley in which the city is located.

Third came the nation's event of the year in any field—the First Caribbean Archeological Congress, held in Honduras from August 1 to 11. Sponsored by the Honduran Government at the suggestion of the Columbian Pan American Society of Habana, it brought to Tegucigalpa fifty-seven archeologists and anthropologists from twelve nations: Argentina, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, and the United States. Dr. Herbert W. Krieger, Smithsonian Institute ethnologist, was the American representative.

Fourth, short courses in archeology and anthropology were given in the Central University of Honduras by Drs. César Lizardi Ramos and Paul Kirchoff, respectively. They were Mexican delegates to the Archeological Congress, who returned

at the invitation of the Honduran Government.

Fifth, Señor Raúl Pavón Abreu, also a Mexican, made a pictorial record of the inscriptions at Copán, using his own photographs and drawings by students from the National School of Fine Arts.

While 1947 has not been filled with so many sensational events, interest in archeology and anthropology has not lagged. Students in the University courses were for the most part serious-minded, well qualified to profit by the training, and eager to keep interest alive in their daily contacts. The Society of Anthropology and Archeology not only continues its own meetings but also sponsors public sessions in the National Library to pass along members' studies to a larger group.

Education

If in 1946 the big cultural news in Honduras was the Archeological Congress,

in 1947 it promises to be the adoption of a new Educational Code, the first change since 1923 in the basic law governing public instruction. I say "basic law" because the 1923 Code has been revised a number of times, especially in recent years. The new Code, largely the personal achievement of Señor Ángel G. Hernández, Minister of Education, incorporates reforms already made and contemplates new ones.

That some of the reforms incorporated are already an accomplished fact proves that the Code's idealistic phraseology is based on solid ground. One, for example, is a new program of elementary instruction, introduced in 1943, which extends the elementary course from five to six years. Pupils who began school then and by now have reached their fifth year, which traditionally would have completed their elementary education, have still another year of instruction ahead of them before becoming the first graduates under the new system.

I do not presume either to explain or evaluate the content of the new program, but from my own fragmentary conversations and classroom glimpses, it appears evident that the new program is in general sound and in keeping with constructive, up-to-date educational principles. It was both revealing and inspiring, for instance, to watch a teacher's able instruction and the avidity with which her youngsters absorbed flash-card reading technique.

The new Code insists that an educational system must reflect the life of its time; that education must be a continuing, ever-changing process in the ever-changing course of history. It stresses the inevitable relationship between constructive education and democratic living, and makes this effective by practical instruction with the purpose of fitting the child into his environment, rather than by stifling memorized abstractions.

In fact, the Code might have been constructed from notes taken in the education classes of a United States university. If the ideals expressed are not immediately realized, remember that there is a lag between the sowing of educational seed and the picking of the fruit in our own country also. Remember, too, that Honduras lacks funds for buildings, materials, and teachers' salaries. The buildings and teaching materials reflect this; the teachers, on the other hand, have a considerably higher level of intelligence, appearance, and general preparation than their salaries and the country's training resources would suggest.

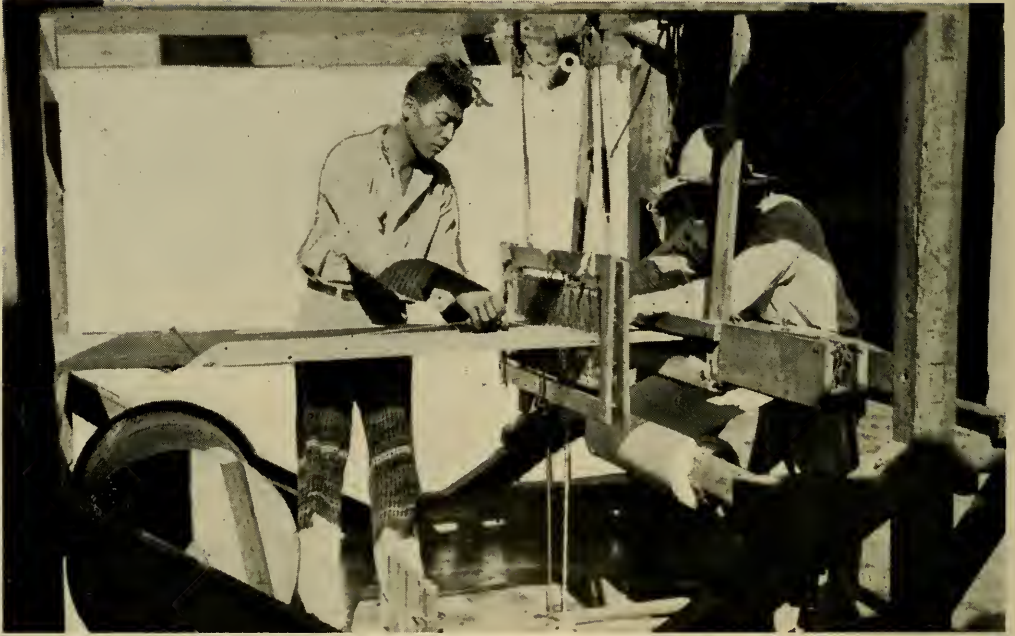
Another evidence of Honduran interest



Courtesy of James H. Webb, Jr.

ANGEL G. HERNÁNDEZ, MINISTER OF
EDUCATION

Señor Hernández is responsible for a forward-looking new education law.



Courtesy of James H. Webb, Jr.

LEARNING A TRADE

At the Penitentiary effective vocational training is given poor boys, whether they are delinquent or not.

in education is its participation in the program initiated by the Inter-American Educational Foundation and operated under the joint sponsorship of the Honduran and United States Governments. Its main project has been the construction and successful operation of a normal school for boys near Tegucigalpa. Though improved crop production is an important part of the program, its main purpose is to produce rural teachers, not farmers. It is hoped that the Escuela Normal Rural will set a pattern for similar schools in other parts of Honduras. Additional Inter-American Educational Foundation projects include the training of English teachers through seminars held in the capital in 1946 and 1947. A similar institute for primary teachers took place in March 1947.

When plans were laid to establish an

inter-American primary school in Tegucigalpa for children of resident United States and Honduran families, the Ministry of Education immediately offered to provide a building. The offer was gratefully accepted. Notwithstanding the complete autonomy given its American principal, the school, now in its second year, enjoys full official approval and is classified as an experimental school of the Honduran Government.

Space limitations prevent more than brief mention of the high grade manual arts instruction in Honduras and the National Penitentiary's really exceptional vocational-rehabilitation program, for poor boys as well as for delinquents. Further study also is recommended on official cooperation given private sponsors of education, ranging from Catholic and Protestant missions to the United Fruit

Company, whose Escuela Agrícola Pan-americana in Honduras may have started a revolutionary trend not only in inter-American commercial relations, but in the social progress of Latin America as well.

Other cultural activities

In other ways Honduras has indicated that it is taking a new lease on its cultural life.

Intellectual activities in the National Library under the sponsorship of the Society of Anthropology and Archeology have been mentioned. Another well-attended center of ideas is the Honduras Institute of Inter-American Culture established a few years ago under the sponsorship of the United States Department of State with the cooperation of leading Honduran citizens. From one to three lectures by leaders in Honduran thought and by resident or visiting Americans and other foreigners are held here each month.

This brings up again the point of Honduran-United States cooperation in cultural activities. The Honduran Institute, in common with similar cultural centers established in nearly all of the other American republics, stimulates interest in such cooperation and in a better mutual understanding by Hondurans and Americans of each other's day-to-day interests and manners of living. As an indication of Honduran interest in this sort of thing, it appears worth noting that the 300-pupil capacity of the English classes is filled and that the Spanish and English volumes in the library have contributed toward the goal of mutual understanding. The Institute's younger members supplement their studies through an English Club formed by themselves and respond with enthusiasm to such activities as community sings and folk-dances, featuring Latin American and United States songs and dances, Sunday hikes with resident *gringos* to the beautiful hills surrounding Teguci-

THE PRESIDENT
OF HONDURAS
LOOKS AT A
NEW SCHOOL

President Carías (second from left) inspects the construction of the fine school that will bear the name of the United States.



Courtesy of James H. Webb, Jr.

galpa, and participation in the activities of a dramatic group which gives plays in Spanish and English.

As in any country, microscopic examination would reveal imperfections and halting steps in the Honduran march toward

cultural achievement. But it appears evident that the nation is contributing at least its proportionate share, and possibly more, to the general American cultural movement. Banana culture, while certainly important, is not exclusive.



Photograph by Margaret Hogaboom

A PURE-BRED FAMILY

The Escuela Agrícola Panamericana, established by the United Fruit Company in Honduras, teaches many boys the importance of improving stock.

Summer Study in Guatemala

The First Summer School for Foreigners at the University of San Carlos

MARGARET KISER

School Secretary, Division of Intellectual Cooperation, Pan American Union

ON Saturday, July 5, 1947, in the beautifully decorated patios and erstwhile classrooms of the Faculty of Humanities, the University of San Carlos in Guatemala City opened its first summer school with official ceremonies and a festive ball attended by the students from the United States, Canada, and neighboring Central American countries, as well as by Guatemalan university students and townspeople. Brief addresses were made by the President of Guatemala, the Rector of the University, the Director of the Summer

School, and the diplomatic representatives of the United States and Canada.

The formal opening followed three days of registration, class assignments, securing of textbooks, and placement of students in pensions, hotels, and homes. These activities were interspersed with sightseeing and quick trips to Antigua and other nearby towns, besides the invariable tourist shopping for the hundred students from the United States and Canada. Those preliminary three days also included extensive celebrations of the Fourth of July,



Photograph by J. L. LeGrand

THE NATIONAL PALACE, GUATEMALA CITY

This light-green building houses all the government departments in spacious and elegant quarters.



Photograph by Margaret Kiser

THE GEORGE WASHINGTON ELEMENTARY SCHOOL, GUATEMALA CITY

The pupils gave a special Fourth-of-July program in honor of the American students at the summer school.

with special observances at the George Washington elementary school for girls, to which the summer-school visitors were invited, a reception at the American Embassy, and a dance in the evening at the Guatemalan-American Cultural Institute.

Notwithstanding so many social activities at the very beginning of the term, it was not for a moment forgotten that the keynote of the summer school was sound scholarship. As classes got under way on the following Monday, there was great enthusiasm, inspired by the unusually fine faculty group and by the opportunity for students to begin learning Spanish or to increase their facility in that language, at the same time acquiring a deeper understanding and appreciation of Hispanic-American life and culture.

The summer-school director, Dr. Thomas B. Irving, who accomplished a herculean task in planning and arranging all the details, was assisted materially by Dr. Louis Nesbit of Syracuse University; by Dr. J. H. Parker of the University of Toronto; and by Dr. Nora B. Thompson of Philadelphia, who enrolled nearly half the student group and conducted a seminar for teachers of Spanish. Heading a group of distinguished visiting professors was Dr.

Arturo Torres-Rioseco, whose lectures were always crowded and whose kindly manner as counselor to the summer school endeared him to all the student group. Dr. Torres-Rioseco, a Chilean, is on the faculty of the University of California at Berkeley.

A more representative student body could scarcely be found in any university summer school in the United States. Teen-agers from Syracuse; veterans from Florida, Virginia, Kentucky, Massachusetts, California, and so on, enrolled as undergraduates; graduate students from St. Louis and the Foreign Trade Institute



Photograph by Margaret Kiser

A GUATEMALAN NORMAL-SCHOOL CLASS



O. I. I. A. photograph

A GUATEMALAN MARKET

Summer-school students had an opportunity to tour the Guatemalan highlands.

at Thunderbird Field, Arizona; teachers of all grade levels—kindergarten to college—from Pittsburgh, Detroit, Galveston, Baltimore, Chicago, and New York; housewives and clubwomen; ex-Wacs, college professors from Savannah and Emporia; a Washington, D. C., business girl; a Department of Agriculture specialist learning Spanish while preparing to work on the 1950 all-American census; a missionary studying advanced Spanish and Quiché on his vacation time; and many others made up the student group.

All students carried a pretty heavy schedule, and it was possible to have classes

scattered from eight o'clock in the morning until four or even six o'clock in the afternoon, with late special conversation groups. Classes were conducted entirely in Spanish. In the first days the beginners were somewhat swamped by four hours with four different teachers, some of whom knew no English at all. The understanding faculty group came to the rescue, and soon arrangements were made to facilitate the beginners' work.

Plans have been approved to offer a Master of Arts degree (recognized in the United States) upon completion of three summer sessions and the submission of a



Photograph by Margaret Kiser

PROFESSORS AND STUDENTS AT ANTIGUA

The rich Museum of Colonial Art occupies the old University of San Carlos Borromeo, founded in 1678.

thesis. The fields of concentration will be Central American studies, Mayan civilization, and Latin American literature. A very strong beginning has been made by offering in the first summer term courses in all three fields, notably Central American economics, by Professor Marco Antonio Ramírez; Mayan civilization and language, under Professors Ricardo Castañeda Paganini and Flavio Rodas; Latin American institutions, by Dr. Torres-Rioseco; and several survey and specialized courses in literature by Dr. Torres-Rioseco, Dr. Joaquín Zategui, Señora María de Sellarés (principal of the Central Normal Institute of Guatemala), Professor Fernando de León Porras, and others.

Without lessening the emphasis upon thoroughness in class work, the summer school went beyond the limits of the classroom walls, textbooks, and even library shelves, in offering a great variety of cultural and social events to enrich the experience of the summer-school students. Weekly informal dances in the patio of the

university building with marimba-band music and group singing were enjoyed in the company of Guatemalan students attending the regular university session. An average of two evenings a week was devoted to poetry and lectures on art. The lecturers included the writer and authority on Guatemalan arts and crafts, Mrs. Lilly de Jongh Osborne; the eminent poet Dr. Rafael Arévalo Martínez; and several of the younger generation of Guatemalan poets, Raúl Leiva, Fernando de León Porras, and others. Students received special invitations to attend concerts and art exhibits and to participate in the activities of the Academy of Fine Arts and the Guatemalan-American Cultural Institute.

Even in the regular class work, the professors were extremely helpful in arranging to take groups to places of cultural and historical interest. Among the teachers in attendance, there was a desire to visit public and private schools, the Normal Institute for Girls, and day nurseries.

On the purely social and recreational side, the summer school students enjoyed the privileges of guest membership in the American Club and the Mayan Country Club throughout their stay. The Woman's Club invited the women students to a beautiful tea at the new Hotel Victoria in honor of Dr. Nora Thompson. Weekend trips were arranged to Lake Amatitlán and Lake Atitlán and to the highland cities. Two of the girls enjoyed swimming in the private pool at the home where they were staying, and all students found the gracious hospitality of the Guatemalans most charming. The summer school itself was host to the entire group of Americans and Canadians, as well as to several Guatemalan students, for an all-day excursion to Antigua, Ciudad Vieja, coffee fincas, and other places of interest; a picnic luncheon was served at San Juan Bautista overlooking the lovely hillsides surrounding Antigua. On this occasion one of the American girls was dismayed to find that while she was eating a particularly drippy piece of fruit in picnic

fashion, without benefit of knife or fork, a Guatemalan camera enthusiast had set up his tripod and focused his camera on her.

For about twenty-five women students the six-weeks summer school had an additional attraction in the two-weeks tour through the Guatemalan highlands before the session and a two-weeks tour to other countries in Central America following the close of the session. Both were conducted by Dr. Nora Thompson.

Summer school in Guatemala had a very penetrating evaluation in the decision of a young college instructor who holds a master's degree from a United States university and has had a year of study in Chile. She has now decided that she wishes to work toward the special degree given by the University of San Carlos. And as for those perhaps less scholarly but no less enthusiastic, the only boon they might ask is that the day be stretched to include more hours to let them enjoy to the full living in Guatemala for a summer and pursuing the summer courses at San Carlos.



Photograph by Margaret Kiser

OUTING OF SUMMER-SCHOOL STUDENTS

A picnic luncheon was served at San Juan Bautista on an all-day excursion to Antigua, near-by coffee fincas, and other places of interest.

Bolivia Looks Skyward

GEORGE M. GALSTER

How would you like to step out of an airplane at 13,000 feet without a parachute? You can expect to do just that when you arrive by air at Bolivia's mountain capital.

As a matter of fact, the airport at La Paz is one of the highest in the world . . . higher than most commercial airliners fly in the United States. The runways have to be extra long too for planes to land safely in this rarefied atmosphere. Engineers calculate that ground runs are lengthened nearly 300 feet for every 1,000 feet increase in altitude. Thus, it isn't unusual on a dusty day at La Paz to see a plane disappear in the distance before it ever leaves the ground.

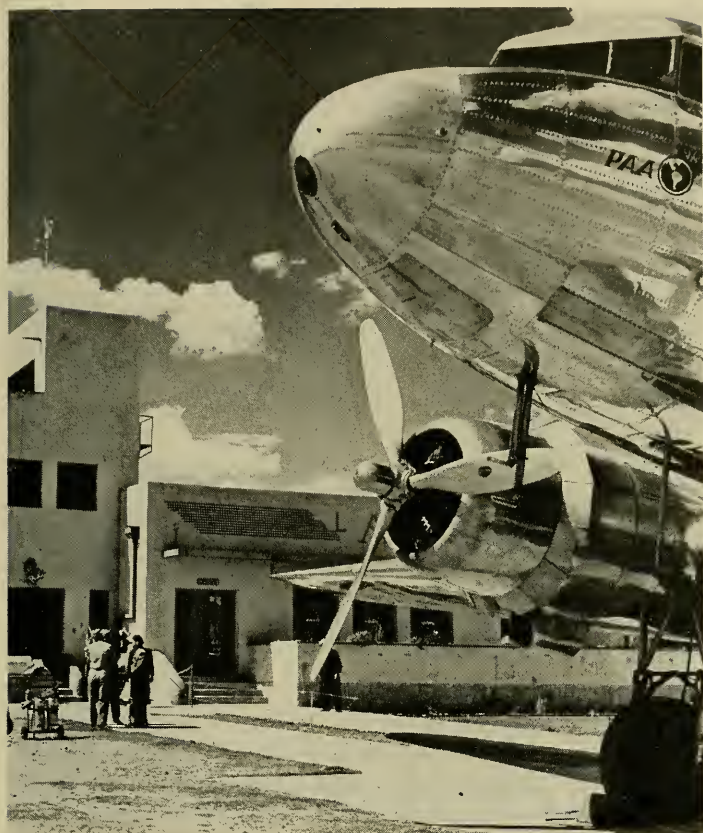
Such terrain makes flying difficult in Bolivia. Yet these same towering moun-

tains are the biggest reason why aviation is contributing so much to the republic's economic development. To understand why this is true, let us look for a moment at Bolivian topography.

The whole central and western portion of the country is like one gigantic table, as flat as a board except for the upward thrust of giant mountain peaks. . . . Challacayo, Mururata, Illimani, and Hampaturi. Here in this mineral-rich, food-scarce altiplano are concentrated most of Bolivia's population and all of her industry. Off to the east, however, stretch the fertile plains of the Bolivian Chaco, rich in agricultural wealth, forest products, and oil, potentially a perfect complement for the other section.



THE PASEO DEL PRADO IN LA PAZ

COCHABAMBA
AIRPORT

Courtesy of Pan American World Airways

But this is where the difficulty lies. Lack of adequate ground transportation virtually isolates these regions from each other. Until now, Bolivia has by-passed this problem by importing food and other basic necessities. These have been paid for by exporting vast quantities of tin and other strategic raw materials. Now that the war demand has ended and Malayan tin mines are again competing in world markets, the government believes it is high time to tie these geographical divisions together, integrating the nation's economy.

An important part of this program is the construction of a highway connecting the trade centers of Cochabamba and Santa Cruz. While this project is being pushed along with United States help, it will

actually be decades before an adequate road system is completed in this area. Meanwhile, Bolivian officials believe that air transportation can play an immediate and far-reaching role in effecting this unification.

Generally speaking, the blueprint calls for more than just an expansion of air services. Bolivia, as a nation, must become more air-minded not only to utilize aviation to the greatest possible degree, but also to provide sufficient trained personnel for the expanding air industry.

Captain Germán Pol, Chief of Civil Aviation, made this clear recently when he explained the government's new three point program; (1) reorganize and expand the air training program, (2) promote



Courtesy of George M. Galster

AVIATION TRAINING

Young men learning the work of ground crews at the school of the National Air Forces at La Paz.

private flying through aero clubs, and (3) encourage youthful interest in model building.

Since there are no private aviation schools in Bolivia, all air training is supported by the government through the Ministry of National Defence. Under the old system, air force pilots were given nine months primary training at Santa Cruz, were commissioned, and then sent to the United States to complete their instruction. In the future, basic training will be given at Cochabamba and advanced at La Paz. In this way, pilots who are thoroughly familiar with all phases of their country's geography can be immediately released to the airlines.

The air force ground school at La Paz is also being enlarged to provide necessary technicians. This training is noteworthy since it is open to students too poor to attend regular schools. During the first year, such elementary subjects as reading

and writing are taught. In the second and third years, class work is supplemented with shop practice in all the various aviation trades. The fourth and final year is devoted to specialization according to the individual's choice. Under the present system, students must then spend four years on duty with the air force. This period will be shortened, however, to provide for the future needs of commercial aviation. There is always a long list of applicants for the training even though students earn only 40¢ per week in addition to regular living allowances. A division of this school also trains personnel for the all-important meteorological service. Only the most promising students are chosen for this instruction, and the course includes 14 months duty at weather stations throughout the country.

In an effort to foster private flying in Bolivia, the air force is loaning planes and instructors to the new aero club organiza-

tions. Few of these groups have been able to purchase their planes as yet, but the club at La Paz was fortunate in obtaining a number of basic trainers from surplus stocks in the United States.

The government is also interested in pushing the less expensive glider clubs. Four students have been sent to Brazil for preliminary training, and a number of Argentine and American glider designs have been selected for fabrication by the clubs. Air force shops and tools will be available for this work.

Bolivia's younger generation hasn't been forgotten in this program. For them, model aircraft building is a new and exciting sport. A course in model design was recently added to the secondary school curriculum in La Paz, and it was greeted with a great deal of enthusiasm. The National Sports Committee is also organizing model clubs throughout the country and memberships already exceed 100 in some localities. The air force is cooperat-

ing by flying in balsa wood from the jungle distributing pamphlets and magazines, and furnishing transportation to model contests. A national meet was held at Cochabamba recently and a large crowd of spectators proclaimed the event a great success.

As an example of what can be done with air transport even under existing conditions, officials point to the Corporación Boliviano de Fomento. This organization, also directing construction of the new highway, has been operating a handful of cargo planes between the highlands and the Chaco region. Loads going east have consisted of refrigerators, stoves, rails, and even road-building machinery. On the return flights, fruit, vegetables, grain, and fresh meat have been carried. As a result of this service, new slaughtering and storage houses are being established adjacent to the airports at Reyes and other locations so that steady supplies are assured.



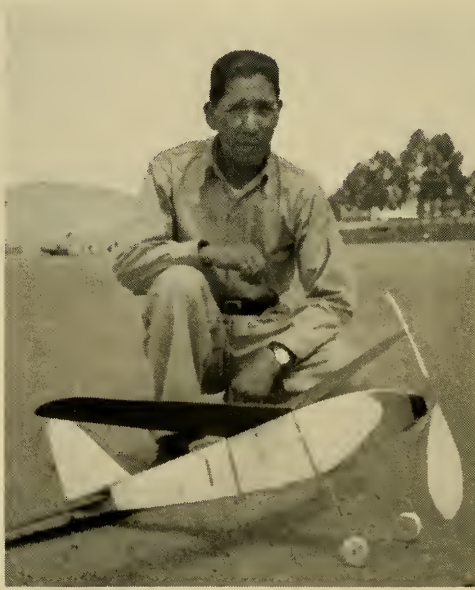
AVIATION INSTRUCTION

This group of young men recently formed an air club which takes advantage of the opportunities of instruction offered by the national air force.

Courtesy of George Galster

Bolivia's pioneer airline Lloyd Aéreo Boliviano (LAB) has also been expanding services as rapidly as new airports are constructed. As in other South American countries, United States planes and equipment are forming an important part of the picture.

In spite of the difficulties that lie ahead, Bolivians firmly believe that aviation will open the door to otherwise inaccessible resources. The mountains that have stood so long in the path of progress and national unity are little more than bumpy pavement in the new sky road.



Pan American Union NOTES

THE GOVERNING BOARD

Public sessions of the Board

At the meeting of the Governing Board held on June 5, 1947, the following modification of the regulations of the Pan American Union was adopted:

The sessions of the Governing Board shall be public. At the request of the Chairman of the Governing Board or of any of its members, a private session of the Board may be called. The proponent shall explain the reasons justifying his request and the Governing Board shall decide by a majority vote of those present whether or not it shall accede to the request.

These regulations were approved by the Board:

1. Permanent cards of admission to the sessions of the Board will be issued to duly accredited representatives of the press, including the press services, daily newspapers, and the weekly and periodical press. Press tables will be provided for the press representatives in the hall in which the sessions of the Board are held, and telephone facilities will be made available in other parts of the Pan American building

2. Permanent cards of admission will also be issued to duly accredited representatives of news picture services, including still and motion pictures. Because of the special lighting facilities that must be provided, permission for the taking of motion pictures will be subject to prior arrangement with the Director General in consultation with the Chairman of the Board.

3. To all others who may wish to attend, special cards of admission will be issued for each session of the Board at which a large attendance may be expected. In this case requests shall be made through the office of the Director General. Cards will be issued first in response to the requests of the members of the Governing Board and thereafter to the general public to the number corresponding to the capacity of the hall in which the sessions of the Board are held

Internal reorganization of the Pan American Union

On July 21 the Governing Board of the Pan American Union approved a general plan for the internal reorganization of the Union as contained in the report of a Special Committee of the Governing Board which based its studies on a project submitted by the Ambassador of Brazil, Dr. João Carlos Muniz. The new organization as approved by the Board distributes the activities of the Union among five departments as follows:

Department of International Law and Organization

Department of Economic and Social Affairs

Department of Cultural Affairs

Department of Information

Department of Administrative Services

The proposed method of reorganization varies somewhat from the traditional method followed in such cases. The Director General requested the Committee, and later the Board, not to make an initial allocation of all the offices and activities of the Union among the five departments. Instead, it was proposed that after the chiefs of the departments had been appointed the distribution of functions be made by agreement with the respective Chiefs and the Special Committee of the Board, so that advantage might be taken of the studies, advice, and experience of each Chief of Department and of the cooperation and suggestions that might be offered by the personnel of the Union in general. The Governing Board found this procedure advisable, and in article 6 of the resolution it was provided that after

the chiefs of the respective departments had been appointed the Director General would be empowered to distribute the functions of the Union among the several departments according to the recommendation of the Special Committee on Internal Organization of the Pan American Union. Two department chiefs have been appointed.

Mr. Lowell Curtiss entered the service of the Pan American Union June 1, 1921, and has ever since acted as Treasurer of the institution. On January 1, 1946, Mr. Curtiss was appointed Chief of Administrative Services and now continues as Chief of the new department of that name, and likewise as Treasurer.

Before coming to the Pan American Union, Mr. Curtiss had several years' experience in United States government offices, besides serving in the Armed Forces during the First World War. He attended the Benjamin Franklin School of Accounting and is a graduate of the National Law School (B. S. and LL. M.). Numerous post-graduate courses in other institutions have added to his equipment.

Mr. Curtiss is also Secretary-Treasurer of the Pan American Union Pension and Retirement Committee and Treasurer of the Pan American Sanitary Bureau and the Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences.

He is well known as an expert in taxation and accounting and as an officer of building and loan associations.

Dr. Charles G. Fenwick is Chief of the newly created Department of International Law and Organization. He is now serving as a member of the Inter-American Juridical Committee at Rio de Janeiro and will assume his duties with the Pan American Union as soon as his functions on the Committee permit.

The Department of International Law and Organization will be entrusted with

the functions of the Pan American Union that relate to international conferences and organizations; duties arising out of relations with the United Nations; and those relating to treaties and other legal activities heretofore performed by the Juridical Division.

Dr. Fenwick is a graduate of Loyola College in Baltimore, and received his Ph. D. from Johns Hopkins University. He was a delegate of the United States to the Inter-American Conference for the Maintenance of Peace at Buenos Aires in 1936, and also to the Eighth International Conference of American States held at Lima in 1938. In 1940 he was appointed a member of the Inter-American Neutrality Committee, now called the Inter-American Juridical Committee.

Dr. Fenwick is an editor of the *American Journal of International Law* and the author of a treatise on international law that is widely used in the universities and colleges of the United States.

THE MOTION PICTURE PROGRAM OF THE PAN AMERICAN UNION

The history of the motion picture program of the Pan American Union may be divided into four distinct periods. During each of these periods, the growth and guidance of the program has been under the leadership of Dr. William Manger, now Assistant Director General of the Pan American Union.

Since 1944 a committee consisting of Dr. Manger, Mr. Lowell Curtiss, Chief of the Department of Administrative Services of the Pan American Union, and the author,¹ has passed on all phases of policy. The author has administered the program.

¹ On December 12, 1944, Dr. L. S. Rowe, then Director General of the Pan American Union, named Dr. Judson Chief of the Motion Picture Section of the Pan American Union and gave him also the alternative title, Chief of the Visual Education Section.—EDITOR.

The tremendous detail of correspondence, booking, order verification and shipping has been well and faithfully handled, first, by Miss Lucy Farnsworth, and more recently by Mrs. Pauline Thurman.

FIRST PERIOD: 1924-1941. The receipt by the Pan American Union of a gift print of a silent 35mm. black and white film in 1924 marks the beginning of the policy of the Pan American Union to make motion pictures dealing with Latin America available to the public. Additional gifts gradually increased the number of pictures offered.

Previous to World War II the number of titles distributed was extremely limited, although as many as thirty to forty release prints of each were in circulation. With few exceptions, these sound pictures were black and white, on both 35 mm. and 16 mm. film. The acquisition of titles remained on a gift basis, because no provision was made in the budget of the Union for motion picture production. Most of the productions were contributed by sponsoring corporations, and in each case the name of the sponsor and/or pictures of his product appeared in the film. This credit to the sponsor in no way detracted from the entertainment or educational value of the films. Budgetary provision was made for secretarial aid in booking the prints and handling an extensive correspondence relative thereto, and for the inspection, packing, and shipping of the films.

These motion pictures were sent to any part of the United States; the borrower paid only the actual cost of transportation by express or parcel post. Records of their distribution indicate that audiences of more than a million persons annually enjoyed these films of the Pan American Union. The most frequent users of the pictures, as might be expected, were in the field of education, although the demand from civic, religious and various

other national organizations was not much less in volume. Hundreds of unsolicited letters received testify to the interest of the peoples of the United States in these portrayals of the background, culture and progress of our Latin American Neighbors.

Because the Pan American Union is not centrally located a study of the distribution of these motion pictures revealed that the films were in transit more than twice as many days as in the hands of exhibitors. This fact, plus the popularity of the films, plus the limited number of prints available, necessitated the booking of titles from six to twelve months in advance.

During this period it was a regular part of the policy of the Pan American Union to make outright sales of prints of the films. In many cases, purchasers in turn loaned the films to groups in their immediate areas.

SECOND PERIOD: 1941-1946. During World War II the President of the United States established the Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs. One of the important tasks of this agency was the production of approximately seventy films dealing with Latin America. The majority of these 16 mm. sound films were in color. Hundreds of release prints of each title were made and placed with approximately one hundred depositories—of which the Pan American Union was one—in all parts of the United States. During the war period, these motion pictures of the Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs were distributed by the Pan American Union on the same basis as Pan American Union titles, the borrower paying only for the cost of transportation.

Even with the great number of depositories lending these Coordinator productions, the tremendously increased interest in Latin America created a demand far

in excess of the number of prints available, with the result that the Pan American Union continued to make bookings a year in advance of the exhibition date.

The necessary secretarial work, inspection, and shipping of this considerable number of prints placed a heavy burden on the Pan American Union, but this was all undertaken cheerfully as a vital part of the institution's total contribution to furthering the common war aims of the twenty-one member nations.

THIRD PERIOD: 1946—June 30, 1947. At the conclusion of the war the prints being circulated through the Pan American Union were well worn. With the dissolution of the Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, new titles and new release prints of old titles were no longer available. As for the Pan American Union films, audience guarantees to sponsors had long since been fulfilled. In effect, therefore, the Pan American Union had on hand an assortment of old and aging prints, some of which it owned and some of which had been temporarily deposited with it. There was no immediate hope of receiving any new titles or prints.

After numerous conferences a decision was reached early in 1946 to take two steps already taken by other official agencies: (a) to make a small service charge on each film loaned and (b) to announce that effective June 30, 1947 the Pan American Union would discontinue the loan of films and offer new films for sale only.

The public reaction to the service charge was one of unanimous approval. Uninterrupted bookings for all films continued, and the reluctant response to many requests was that no more prints were available. As had been foreseen, the old prints deteriorated rapidly during the year so that as June 30, 1947 approached it became evident that the date of termination of the loan policy had been well-advised.

On June 30, 1947 the Pan American Union ceased the loan of all films and all old titles were withdrawn from sale.

FOURTH PERIOD: Beginning July 1, 1947. On July 1, 1947, four one-reel 16 mm. sound films were offered to the public on a production-cost basis. Described in the new 1947 catalog, available on request, are two black and white films and two color films. The black and white films are titled *A Story of Bananas* and *A Story of Coffee*. The two color films are *The Republic of Colombia* and *Bogotá—Capital of Colombia*.²

As a result of the acquisition of these motion pictures by audio-visual education centers and film libraries throughout the United States it is hoped that the authentic, authoritative, educational films of the Pan American Union will be readily available to meet the public demand which has heretofore centered in the Union itself.

What of the future? While as yet no budgetary provisions have been made for the production of new titles, it is hoped that each year there will be available to the Union, through gift or otherwise, one or more new titles. Should these films be well received, no doubt a modest increase in the number of new films offered annually will be in order.—LYMAN JUDSON, Chief, Visual Education Section of the Pan American Union.

SPECIAL EVENTS

"One way for peoples to learn to know each other is to become familiar with each other's native arts."

At the close of the New York World's Fair in 1940, the Pan American Union received as a gift of the Argentine government a

² The original footage for the two color films, *The Republic of Colombia* and *Bogotá—Capital of Colombia*, is a gift of Dr. and Mrs. Judson to the Pan American Union and was filmed during eleven months of 1946-47 when Dr. and Mrs. Judson lived in Colombia making documentary motion pictures.—EDITOR.

number of fine exhibit cases. Thus, in keeping with the Union's policy of familiarizing the people of the various American republics with each other's cultural activities it became possible to install at the Union worthwhile exhibits of the arts and crafts of Latin America.

The first of these exhibits, presented in cooperation with the American National Committee of Engraving, consisted of fifty prints, the work of students in the newly established school of print-making in Uruguay. This was followed by a display of arts and crafts from Ecuador, Mexico, Bolivia, and Chile. Then, with ever-increasing frequency, exhibits of sculpture, caricatures, water colors, photographs, silver, and other arts and crafts were presented until, toward the end of the War, exhibits were installed monthly.

Now the presence of many Latin American artists in the United States brings forth so many requests for exhibit space in the Pan American Union that shows are generally installed twice a month. Since there are many requests that cannot be handled even on this schedule, it has been necessary to hold a number of exhibits in the Hall of the Americas.

The first of these was officially opened during the course of commemorative ceremonies on Columbus Day, 1946. The program presented on this occasion was opened by the then Chairman of the Governing Board, the Ambassador of Nicaragua, Dr. Guillermo Sevilla Sacasa. The exhibit consisted of oil portraits of the Presidents of the American republics, by Mary Burger.

At about this same time, one of the few displays of work by United States artists was presented. This was *The Drama of the Aztec Manuscripts*, by Katharine Birdseye Lang, an exhibit of water-color reproductions of parts of ancient codices with explanatory captions.

November 1946 saw the exhibit of models of the proposed Good Neighbor Policy Memorial, to be erected in Monterrey, Mexico, in tribute to Franklin D. Roosevelt. Brief remarks were made at the opening by Dr. Luis Quintanilla, Ambassador and Representative of Mexico on the Governing Board, and by several other speakers.

In February 1947, there was an exhibition of portraits of the Presidents of the United States, executed in leather by Javier A. Montero of Cuba, and sponsored by the Ambassador of Cuba and Señora de Belt. Then in March, the Brazilian Representative to the Pan American Union, Dr. João Carlos Muniz, opened the exhibition entitled *January River*, consisting of documentary photographs of Brazil by Riva Putnam.

In addition to these special exhibitions, arrangements were made for a number in the exhibit rooms of the National Museum, including the works of the sculptor Francisco Albert, under the patronage of the Ambassador of Mexico and Señora Espinosa de los Monteros, and the paintings and sculpture of the Bolivian artist Hugo Almaraz, sponsored by the Ambassador of Bolivia and Señora de Martínez Vargas.

The number of concerts given at the Pan American Union has, in the last few years, been greatly augmented by a series of Sunday afternoon programs which were started in January 1943. These were so well received that they have been continued, and the usual six concerts each season were increased to 13 this past year.¹ They are planned by Dr. Charles Seeger, Chief of the Music Division.

Numerous other special events have drawn capacity crowds. One of the most unusual of these was the radio program featuring the celebrated Quiz Kids in a

¹ These will be described in detail in a forthcoming article.—EDITOR.

program on Latin America. The climax of the program was the presentation of a thousand dollars to the winner of an essay contest sponsored by the Pan American Coffee Bureau. The program was broadcast from the Library of Congress.

Shortly after this event, the Inter-American Commission of Women held a forum in the Hall of the Americas. Those in attendance heard an address entitled *The Role of Women in the World Today*, by Benjamin Cohen, Assistant Secretary General of the United Nations.

In January 1947, a meeting of the Western Hemisphere Committee of the World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts brought forth an exchange of ideas on maintaining closer ties in the Girl Scout movement throughout the western hemisphere. Still another forum of interest was held in March, when students of the American republics who participated in the New York Herald-Tribune Student Forum visited Washington.

Several lectures were presented during the year. In July 1946, Señor Juan Silva

Vila, Director of the National Library of Uruguay, spoke in Spanish on *Artigas from a Continental Viewpoint*. In February 1947, 200 members of the Twentieth Century Club visited the Pan American Union, where they heard a talk on modern art in the Americas, given by Mr. Gómez-Sicre, Art Specialist in the Division of Intellectual Cooperation.²

In April a program was presented in commemoration of the fourth centenary of the birth of Cervantes. The speakers for this program were Dr. Antonio Rocha, Representative of Colombia and Chairman of the Governing Board, and Dr. Pedro de Alba, then Assistant Director of the Pan American Union. On September 4, 1947, Professor Ermilo Abreu Gómez, now of the University of Illinois, gave a brilliant lecture on the famous 17th-century Mexican poet Sor Juana Inés de la Cruz.—PAUL W. MURPHY, *Chief of Special Events*.

² Mr. Gómez-Sicre now has charge of art exhibits at the Pan American Union. He has described several of them in *Bulletin* articles, the last of which appeared in July 1947.—EDITOR.

Pan American News

Brazil strikes oil again

BRAZIL's chances of increasing its oil production are improving as a result of new discoveries in the State of Bahia. It is now hoped that within 10 or 15 years the country's annual needs of 16,000,000 barrels can be supplied by internal production. Until now most of the oil used in Brazil has had to be imported. There are now 40 producing wells with a potential capacity of 4,779 barrels a day.

The new Constitution allows foreign

investments in oil production, so that an increase of foreign financial aid is expected. In order to stimulate the petroleum industry the Government has set up the National Petroleum Refinery, S. A., a mixed company whose stock is half Government-owned and half owned by private capital. The company's plant will be located near Salvador, Bahia, and will have a capacity of 2,500 barrels a day. Two other refineries, with capacities of 8,000 to 10,000 barrels a day, are to be built in the Federal District.



Star Staff Photograph

NEW 10-CENT AIR-MAIL STAMP INTRODUCED

Jesse M. Donaldson (left), First Assistant Postmaster General, is shown as he presented the first sheet of new 10-cent air-mail stamps, for use primarily on air mail to Latin American countries, to officials of the Pan American Union on August 30. Glenn L. Martin (second from left), aircraft manufacturer, designed the plane pictured flying over the Pan American Union Building on the stamp. Accepting the sheet are Dr. Francisco de Paula Gutiérrez (second from right), Costa Rican Ambassador, acting for the Governing Board, and Dr. William Manger (right), Assistant Director of the Union.

Reorganization of Haiti's army

The President of the Republic has been formally designated Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces of Haiti with the power to confer commissions. The same law transferred commissions in the old Haitian Guard to the Army of Haiti, and military personnel were declared not punishable under civil law for infractions committed in the line of duty. Judgments concerning military misdemeanors are subject to revision only by the Court of Appeals.

A provision of the recent law also transfers the police force from the Army to a Rural and Urban Police Corps under civil authority.

Air-minded Chile

A treasure house of aeronautical relics has been assembled in Santiago, Chile, in the form of a recently-opened official Aeronautical Museum. Containing exhibits connected with the development of Chilean aviation since its beginnings, the Museum consists of five rooms.

In one there are twenty-four plane models, built to scale, representing the types used by the Chilean Air Force since its founding in 1913. Some of the airports are also reproduced, showing the first hangars in use in that country.

A second room is devoted to souvenirs of aviators, both military and civil, collected over a period of years. One display case,

for example, exhibits the gold sword presented to Dagoberto Godoy for crossing the cordillera from Chile to Argentina for the first time on December 12, 1918. There is also a piece of the propeller from his plane, together with his altitude log, stamped by the Chilean Consul in Mendoza, Argentina, on the other side of the Andes. Among various historic propellers is one from the machine used by Morane Parasol, with whom Figueroa crossed the cordillera in 1921 on the first international air mail flight out of Chile. A wall panel depicts Figueroa receiving the consignment of mail for the first air mail flight between Santiago and Valparaíso, January 1, 1919. Besides numerous plaques and commemorative medals with legends and dates, there are photographs of many pioneer aviators and exhibits of the first parachutes launched from Chilean planes in flight by Luis Acevedo.

In a room devoted entirely to photographs, there are 200 pictures covering outstanding aviation events in Chile since 1910.

Finally, two halls are filled with motors, machine-gun turrets, bombers, aerial armament, aerial photographic apparatus, and other paraphernalia.

Aviation in Ecuador

Authorized by government decree, the Minister of National Defense has granted a contract to Skyways International Trading and Transport Company to make at least three scheduled monthly trips through Ecuador, with stops at Guayaquil and eventually at Quito. The airline now operates in all of the west coast countries of South America.

Latin American Airways, Inc., an American Company formerly known as the West Indies Flying Service, Inc., has also established service in Ecuador. Connect-

ing with international routes, it carries passengers, mail, and cargo to Quito, Guayaquil, Manta, Esmeraldas, Salinas, Loja, Cuenca, Riobamba, Ambato, and Ibarra. Later, when runways are available for the type of planes used, the company expects to expand to other Ecuadorean towns.

During times of national emergency, Latin American Airways must put its services at the disposition of the Government. However, in cases of internal or external conflict, foreign pilots are exempt from this requirement.

Under the terms of the contracts granted to both companies, they must employ Ecuadorean co-pilots, while most of the office and maintenance employees must be Ecuadoreans. Both airlines are also required to grant a 25 percent discount on tickets for government functionaries traveling on official business and a 10 percent discount on air cargo and express hauled for the government.

Cuba's expanding air transport

Movement of freight and passenger traffic by air to, from, and within Cuba continues at record levels and appears to be entering a period of rapid expansion. Government encouragement took the form of a recent reduction in tax on high-octane gas for use in international flights from 17 to 5 cents.

May 15 saw the arrival in Habana of the inaugural DC-4 Peruvian International Airlines flight from Lima. Direct schedules from Habana to New York, New Orleans, and mid-western points were also established this year. Pan American Airways, by arrangement with Eastern, now runs an 8½-hour direct Habana-New York service at reduced rates. And Pan American has applied for a franchise to fly from Habana and Santiago to Spain and Portugal.

Expreso Aéreo Interamericano has completed an inter-line contract with Air France whereby the two companies will sell space on each other's carriers.

A licensed cargo service from Habana to West Palm Beach and Habana to St. Petersburg was recently undertaken by United States Airlines, Inc. The first indication of its implications for Cuba's economy is the recently completed contract for air export to the United States of virtually the entire Cuban avocado crop.

The *Gaceta Oficial* of May 23, 1947, published franchises granted to five companies:

American Air Export and Import Company for unscheduled passenger and cargo service between Habana and New York.

Línea Aero postal Venezolana for passengers, cargo and mail from Maiquetía, Venezuela, to Habana, New York, and Montreal.

Braniff Airways, Inc., for passengers, mail and cargo on the route Houston, Texas, Habana, Balboa, Bogotá, Quito, Guayaquil, Lima, La Paz, Asunción, São Paulo, Rio, and Buenos Aires.

Compañía Península Aérea de Transporte, S. A., for cargo from Habana to New York via Nassau, Habana to New Orleans, and Habana to St. Petersburg.

Corporación Aeronáutica Antillana, S. A., to conduct a transport service between Pílon and the seaport of Manzanillo in Oriente province.

New home in Venezuela

Quick to realize the opportunity for increasing its population and stimulating its development, Venezuela has thrown open its doors to welcome those unfortunates who are homeless as a result of the war. On the afternoon of June 11, the Italian ship *Lugano* docked at the port town of La Guaira with 363 displaced persons on board. They were the first of 15,000 immigrants to whom the Venezuelan government will give refuge this year under an agreement concluded with the Intergovernmental Refugee Committee at

London. A Venezuelan Commission has been working with the committee to select the immigrants, most of whom are to be French, Spanish, and Italian.

Meanwhile, Señor Julio Grooscors, new Director of Venezuela's Institute of Immigration and Colonization, has announced plans for settling 2,000 Venezuelan and immigrant families in colonies in the States of Carabobo and Yaracuy. Señor Grooscors pointed out that although he hoped about 40 percent of them would be agricultural workers, Venezuela needs industrialists, skilled workers, and fishermen as well as farmers.

In an article announcing the *Laguna's* arrival, *El Universal*, a Caracas daily, pointed out that the country owes much of its development and economic progress—in all aspects of its national life—to sons of Italy who in the past have adopted Venezuela as their fatherland. "They went to the interior and in the Andes cultivated wheat and produced flour in their mills for the Andean people; in Apure they cultivated cotton, bred cattle, and sowed the fields. In Valencia, Maracaibo and other parts of Venezuela they started industries. In agriculture, industry, manual labor, and in commerce the valuable effort of the Italian immigrant has been a factor in national progress . . ." Those newcomers who have come to rebuild their lives in Venezuela, the article concludes, will find in this country an atmosphere conducive to the fulfillment of their desires and aspirations.

International Institute of the Hylean Amazon

A proposal that an International Institute of the Hylean Amazon be established was submitted to the Preparatory Commission of UNESCO on April 28, 1946 by

the Brazilian representative and was approved by the Commission and by the General Conference of UNESCO at its First Session at Paris, November 19 to December 10, 1946.

A meeting was called at Belém in August 1947 at the invitation of the Government of Brazil to consider proposals for a comprehensive study of the Hylean Amazon Region. Recommendations are to be formulated regarding the establishment of the proposed International Institute of the Hylean Amazon for undertaking a long-range scientific operation in the area. It would include investigations in the zoological, meteorological, anthropological, and medical sciences and in questions relating to the maintenance of human life and the development of human society in tropical regions. These recommendations are to be presented to the Second General Conference of UNESCO scheduled to be held at Mexico City in November 1947.

Latin American Guggenheim fellows

Twenty-nine artists and scholars from nine Latin American countries and Puerto Rico have received fellowships from the John Simon Guggenheim Memorial Foundation to carry on advanced work in the United States. Of the stipends granted, totalling \$80,000, six went to Argentines, six to Brazilians, five to Mexicans, three to Colombians, three to Uruguayans, two to Venezuelans, and one each to citizens of Bolivia, Cuba, Paraguay, and Puerto Rico.

The fields of study range from pure science to painting, including such diverse projects as a comparison of the fossil flora and fauna of Colombia with those of Texas and California, and analyses of the influence of philosophic ideas in Spanish America during the wars of independ-

ence. Averaging \$2,750 each, the grants permit the fellows all or part of a year of uninterrupted pursuit of their specialties.

Thus for the eighteenth year the John Simon Guggenheim Memorial Foundation has given men and women of the highest ability an opportunity to further their work. Established by the late United States Senator Simon Guggenheim and his wife as a memorial to their son, the fellowships are open to citizens and permanent residents of the United States, of Canada, and of twelve Latin American republics.

Saturday half-holiday in Guatemala

Certain regulations concerning Saturday half-holidays in Guatemala have recently gone into effect.

Commercial establishments employing ten or more people must close at one on Saturday and remain closed until the following Monday. Commercial establishments are defined as those doing a retail business.

Liquor stores are required to suspend operations from one o'clock Saturday until seven the next morning, except when this period falls on a holiday; then special licenses will be issued. Bars are not subject to this ruling.

The regular 45-hour work week is to be distributed among the six working days so as to comply with the early closing, and almost all exempt establishments must pay overtime to those who work after one on Saturday. Police will close establishments which do not comply with the law, and the owners are subject to fines.

There are numerous exceptions to the law, including drug stores, gas stations, florist shops, grocery stores, soda fountains and lunch counters, bakeries and pastry shops, meat and fish markets, vegetable

and fruit stores, dairies, and other establishments essential to the welfare of the people.

For those employees of non-exempt establishments who work Saturday afternoon and are paid overtime, three hours compensatory leave is obligatory sometime during the work week.

Fines for failure to comply with this law run from \$10 to \$500. Second offenders draw double fines. And those establishments which were allowed to stay open but did not give compensatory time off lose their right to do business on Saturday afternoon.

We see by the papers that—

- *Venezuela* has a new constitution. Signed and promulgated on July 5, 1947, Venezuela's Independence Day, it is the fourth since the country broke away from Spain 136 years ago. (The first three were signed in 1811, 1908 and 1936.) The new charter is the result of six months' labor by the National Constituent Assembly. Its provisions will be dealt with in detail in a subsequent issue.
- July 31, 1947, figures on the enrollment of veterans studying abroad under the GI Bill of Rights show that 365 of them are studying in 13 countries of Latin America. The number enrolled in each country follows: Mexico, 272; Cuba, 25; Guatemala, 15; Chile, 11; Peru, 9; Brazil, 8; Costa Rica, 8; Argentina, 5; El Salvador, 4; Uruguay, 4; Colombia, 2; Dominican Republic, 1; Honduras, 1.
- According to a census taken in Quito, *Ecuador*, in June 1947, the capital has 211,174 inhabitants, of whom 101,364 were males and 109,810 females.
- The Central University of Caracas, *Venezuela*, will have a new School of Journalism. The government has appropriated 1,000,000 bolívars to cover the cost of a new building and courses for two years. At the invitation of the President of the University and the Venezuelan Association of Newspapermen, Dean Carl W. Ackerman, of the Graduate School of Journalism at Columbia University in New York, has been in Caracas helping to establish the new school.
- The *Bolivian* Government has established within the Ministry of Agriculture an Office of Small Irrigation Works to attend to irrigation projects involving areas no larger than 1,250 acres. This office, at the request of agricultural communities and individual farmers, will make surveys and draw up plans for small-scale irrigation works and supply technical direction for their construction. Community irrigation projects will be financed by the Federal Government.
- With the July 15, 1945, sailing of the *Trivia* from New Orleans, the Chilean Line resumed peace-time operations from Gulf ports to Valparaíso and other South American West Coast ports. Service is maintained on monthly schedule by the *Trivia* and the *Atomena*, which make the New Orleans-Valparaíso run in about 19 days.
- *Cuba's* Ministry of Public Works has secured an appropriation of \$264,000 for a complete classification, numbering, measuring, and marking of the nation's highways.
- Dr. Roberto Restrepo of *Colombia* has donated \$1,700 to the Colombian Language Academy to establish a Greater Colombian literary prize. An award will be made every two years for the best book (classification to be predetermined) by an author from one of the South American countries once part of Gran Colombia—Venezuela, Colombia, and Ecuador. A

number of eminent Colombian writers and critics will serve on the jury of selection.

• Under a recent Government decree, *Peruvian* school children will have to plant

and care for trees as a regular part of their studies. Community authorities are to select locations for the plantings and finance the project.

NECROLOGY

MANUEL FERNÁNDEZ SUPERVIELLE.—Cuban lawyer, judge, former Minister of the Treasury, and Mayor of Habana. Born September 23, 1894, and educated at the Colegio de la Salle, Instituto de la Habana, and University of Habana. He began his career as a lawyer in 1915; later became member of the House of Representatives and Minister of Finance in the first cabinet of present President Ramón Grau San Martín. Served as professor of Roman Law and Civil Law, Academia Privada de Derecho; treasurer, Academy of International and Comparative Law; secretary, Academy of Higher Studies in Law; dean of the Habana Bar for 7 years; and first president (1940-41) of the Inter-American Bar Association. In 1946 Dr. Fernández Supervielle was elected Mayor of Habana. Died May 4, 1947 at his home in Habana.

BASILIO JAFET.—Lebanese-Brazilian industrialist. Born in Shueir, Lebanon, in 1866. Went to Brazil at the age of 22. Founded, with his three brothers, the Jafet Textile Company in São Paulo. This firm grew to be one of the most powerful of its kind in all South America and was an important factor in São Paulo's rise as an industrial city. Founded Syro-Lebanese Hospital and Patriotic

League. Known for his fairness to his workers and for his charitable work. Died in São Paulo in May 1947 at the age of 80.

JOSÉ LUIS TAMAYO.—Former President of Ecuador, ex-Cabinet Minister, lawyer, and writer. A leader of the Liberal party, he was considered one of Ecuador's greatest statesmen. Born in 1859 in Guayaquil, where he received his law degree, he worked on local newspapers, and later practiced law until he was elected to Congress. Lived in Europe and the United States in 1893 and 1894. In 1924, at the end of his four-year presidential term, left politics to resume his law practice. Although not wealthy, he refused a Government pension voted him at the age of 70, declaring that the Government needed the money more than he did. Died on July 7, 1947 in Guayaquil.

DR. PEDRO LEÃO VELLOSO.—Brazilian lawyer, writer, and diplomat. Born in Pindamonhagaba, São Paulo, January 1887. Spent most of his career in Brazilian diplomatic service. Acting Minister of Foreign Affairs 1944-1945. At time of his death, chief of his country's delegation to the United Nations Security Council and General Assembly. Died in New York, January 16, 1947.

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BULLETIN OF THE PAN AMERICAN UNION

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A COLONIAL GATE

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THE PAN AMERICAN UNION

WASHINGTON, D. C.

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THE PAN AMERICAN UNION, now 57 years old, is an international organization created and maintained by the twenty-one American Republics: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, the United States, Uruguay, and Venezuela. Originally known as the International Bureau of the American Republics, it was established in 1890 in accordance with a resolution passed April 14 of that year by the First International Conference of American States, which convened at Washington in October 1889. April 14 is celebrated annually throughout the Americas as Pan American Day.

The work of the Union was greatly expanded by resolutions of the Second Conference, held at Mexico City in 1901-2; the Third, at Rio de Janeiro in 1906; the Fourth, at Buenos Aires in 1910; the Fifth, at Santiago, Chile, in 1923; the Sixth, at Habana in 1928; the Seventh, at Montevideo in 1933; the Eighth, at Lima in 1938; and by other inter-American conferences. The creation of machinery for the orderly settlement of inter-American disputes is one of the outstanding achievements of the Pan American system, but more important still is the continental public opinion that demanded such procedure.

PURPOSE AND ORGANIZATION

The purpose of the Pan American Union is to promote friendship and close relations among the Republics of the American Continent and peace and security within their borders by fostering constructive cooperation among them. The Union is supported by annual contributions

from all the countries, in amounts proportional to population, and its services are freely available to officials and private citizens alike. Its affairs are administered by a Director General and an Assistant Director, elected by and responsible to a Governing Board composed of one member from each American Republic.

ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS

The administrative departments of the Pan American Union are organized to carry out the purposes for which it was created. There are special offices dealing with foreign trade, statistics, economics, intellectual cooperation, music, juridical matters, agricultural cooperation, travel, and labor and social information. All these offices maintain close relations with official and unofficial bodies in the countries members of the Union. The Columbus Memorial Library contains 138,500 volumes and 2,400 maps. The BULLETIN of the Pan American Union, published monthly in English, Spanish, and Portuguese, is the official organ of the institution. For a list of other publications of the Union, see the inside back cover.

PAN AMERICAN CONFERENCES

The Pan American Union also serves as the permanent organ of the International Conferences of American States, usually referred to as the Pan American Conferences. In addition to preparing the programs and regulations, the Union gives effect to the conclusions of the Conferences by conducting special inquiries and investigations and by convening or arranging for special or technical conferences in the intervals between the International Conferences.



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ILLUSTRATION AT SIDE: SKI HUT IN THE CHILEAN ANDES (Photograph
by Enrique Forestier)



Courtesy of United Nations Information Service

OPENING THE 1947 ASSEMBLY OF THE UNITED NATIONS

Standing: Oswaldo Aranha, of Brazil, President of the Assembly; seated, Trygve Lie, Secretary General of the United Nations. At their invitation the Director General of the Pan American Union addressed the Assembly on September 30, 1947.

BULLETIN OF THE PAN AMERICAN UNION

VOL. LXXXI, No. 11



NOVEMBER 1947

The Pan American Union and the United Nations

*Address delivered at the General Assembly of the United
Nations, September 30, 1947*

ALBERTO LLERAS

Director General of the Pan American Union

MR. PRESIDENT, HONORABLE DELEGATES:

It is a special honor for the Pan American Union to have its Director invited to the Plenary Session of the Assembly of the United Nations by your President, Dr. Oswaldo Aranha, and your Secretary General, Mr. Trygve Lie. Recently, when the American nations met at Rio de Janeiro to study a treaty of collective self-defense in accordance with the provisions of article fifty-one of the Charter, they invited the eminent statesman who is Secretary of the United Nations to attend the conference, and they had the pleasure of hearing him speak there. When Mr. Lie had to return to his duties, Mr. Cohen remained as United Nations observer.

The purpose of our invitation, unprecedented in the American regional system, was to make it clear to the world that the American States are a regional association within the framework of the United Nations; that they have the same aims and are actuated by the same principles as the world organization, and that they cannot be bound by any agreement that goes beyond the provisions of the Charter.

Nevertheless, it is possible that some members of this Assembly who are unfamiliar with our American regional organization are wondering why, since there is the United Nations, two powerful instruments should be necessary and

desirable for the effective attainment of the same purpose and the defense of the same principles. I am availing myself of the Assembly's generous hospitality to mention some of the fundamental bases of a regional system that is the oldest modern example of an international system of law, and, unquestionably, one of the most successful.

Those of us who had the privilege of being present when the United Nations was founded at San Francisco will not be surprised when I say that, during the drafting of the chapter on regional arrangements, due recognition was given in the Charter to one time-honored accomplishment, a bulwark of world peace and security, and that the provisions for regional arrangements took the existence of the Pan American System very much into account. As a matter of fact, twenty-one of the fifty nations that met at San Francisco could not have permitted the world organization to destroy their regional organization. Why was this? Many who witnessed the fervor and energy with which the American States, especially those of Latin America, defended our system could not understand why Pan Americanism—which they had thought of as an effective instrument of imperialism, whereby the continent would be subjugated by its most powerful nation, the United States—was the object of so much admiration, so much devotion, and so much zeal on the part of the States that were supposed to be shackled by it. The explanation is obvious: The American system is a system of law, based on strong juridical principles and on noble ethics, and although it was merely a structure of words, with no binding force, it counteracted imperialistic tendencies on the American continent and thwarted forever the impulses of some leaders of the United States who had come to think it

was the manifest destiny of their people to direct the hemisphere and make it conform to their needs and convenience. That is the only explanation of the fact, which history shows to be little short of a miracle, that twenty-one nations live together, completely independent and autonomous, although one of them ranks among the foremost world powers, and some of the others might be counted among the smallest. This is mainly because the regional system, which is being gradually perfected, has influenced the thinking of the people throughout the continent, and, of course, public opinion in the United States. Now, at Rio de Janeiro, we have gone further. We have obligated ourselves to adopt certain important defense measures by a vote of two-thirds of the American States, and these measures will be binding upon all, even upon those that dissent. This principle is the basis internationalists have always advocated for a democratic world government. It is not easy to apply, to be sure. But a stable peace, free from anxiety or worry, will be attained only when all nations accept this principle as the inevitable consequence of the juridical equality of States.

The evolution of the American system and of the Pan American Union, which personifies it, has not been easy. During the Union's fifty-seven years there have been wars between American States, and also wars of conquest, and imperialistic acts. But the system has prevailed. Every five, every ten years, progress has been made. The most recent advances, since the Good Neighbor policy was made effective at Montevideo in nineteen thirty-three, have been spectacular. Therefore, no one was better prepared at San Francisco than the American States to accept the obligations of the Charter in good faith. They well know the value—to the

member states—of a juridical system as a substitute for unrestrained force. No American state would think of living alone, internationally, and all understand that nations, like men, must live in a community if there is to be peace and security. What sort of a community? One in which all the States are equal, for there is no peace among men, either, when black and white, poor and rich, worker and employer, are not equal before the law, and when the law accepts any discrimination imposed by hatred, prejudice, or economic interest as a fixed rule of community life. It is evident that inequality does not disappear just because the law condemns it; but if the law upholds and approves it, it surely will last longer and be more monstrous.

Our American system has always been, and will continue to be, a system of peace. Since the Charter of the United Nations requires the member States always to seek peaceful procedures and warns them to solve their conflicts peacefully, yet offers no procedure for so doing, the American regional system must exist, to maintain peace and provide such a procedure for its twenty-one republics. But then too, since article fifty-one recognizes the right of self-defense, in cases of armed attack despite the international machinery, the American system provides for collective self-defense until the Security Council takes the necessary measures to reestablish peace and security. If at San Francisco the States, foreseeing the difficulties of the voting system adopted for the Council, had not feared that there might be armed attacks without pacification by the Council, article fifty-one would not have been written, and naturally we should not have signed the Treaty of Rio de Janeiro. In practice, that instrument may never be invoked, and even in theory it will disappear when every State can count on the fact that there will not be a single act of

aggression that the Council cannot prevent, eliminate, or suppress quite effectively. Now that we have the Rio de Janeiro Treaty, we can guarantee to the United Nations that, in this hemisphere and among the American States at least, there will be no war. And this contribution alone makes the existence of the regional system well worth while.

But all States and all peoples fear that there may be another world war. And all are agreed that the United Nations offers the only hope of preventing it, the last hope of humanity. Not this United Nations in its present form, however, but a United Nations in continuous evolution toward a world international government. The San Francisco Charter is only a point of departure: it was created by circumstances, as a pragmatic instrument to include all that could be done at the time it was drafted. To claim that each State should entrench itself behind the advantages granted then, in the special conditions of nineteen forty-five, is to say that history has no other course than to break the Charter. The dilemma that exists is much simpler than this: the choice is between a world government by all States, or an abominable world government by a single nation, after it has suppressed all opposition. It is the same dilemma faced by prehistoric man, which was solved, through the centuries, by creating rules of law and forms of government. The individual transfers his prerogatives to the government in exchange for protection against anyone who can hit harder than he can. But government imposes penalties on the stronger, if he keeps on hitting: in other words, there should not be any one who is stronger than any other, juridically speaking.

After the First World War many vigorous powers emerged. After the Second, only two—the others lost ground or struggled

against severe depression. After a Third, only one can prevail. That power, whichever it is, would be the world government—the most arbitrary, the most intolerant, and the most oppressive that mankind has ever known. But the alternative is for the government of the world to be exercised by all the States, and that alternative means peace. There can be no one who believes it right for any one nation to place its private interests above the needs of the whole human race.

The American States represented in our regional system have succeeded in living in peace and dignity by balancing the disproportionate might of one with the independence of the others. It is possible, then, for great and small nations to live freely in peace and security, under a system of law. The test for the United Nations is harder: is it possible for great nations, too, to live together in peace? To enable them to do so, there is only one formula: they must be

willing to live as if they were small, or as if every nation, by the mere fact of being a nation, were great. That should be the final goal of this high body, if it aspires to govern the world. But the San Francisco Charter, which limited itself to uniting the nations, is not designed for that end. It should continue to be perfected. It will never be too late to complete that process.

Please accept, Mr. President, my sincere thanks for your generosity in making it possible for this Assembly to hear the small voice of one who happens to represent a system of peace serving the same aims as the United Nations, and aspiring to be an increasingly better regional society, at the service of the United Nations and of humanity. In the name of the Pan American Union I want to express our gratitude and offer the assurance that we follow your discussions eagerly, in the conviction that they will bring about world peace and security.



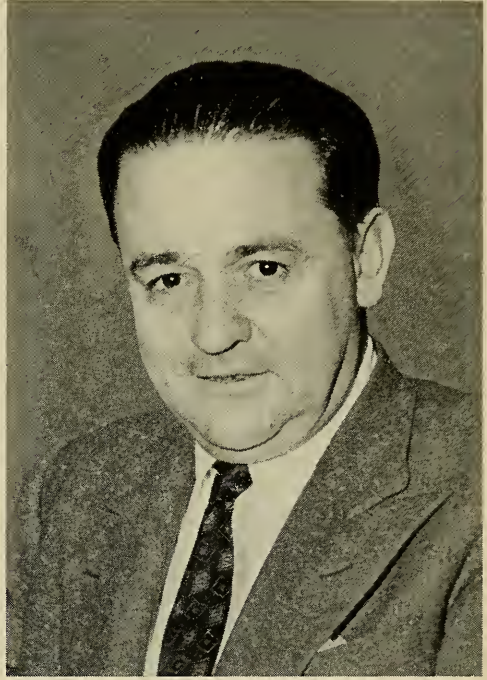
Gonzalo Carnevali

Representative of Venezuela on the Governing Board of the Pan American Union

DR. Gonzalo Carnevali of Venezuela was welcomed as the new representative of his country on the Governing Board of the Pan American Union at a special session of the Board held on July 21, 1947. The following day he was received at the White House, where he presented to President Truman his credentials as Venezuela's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary before the United States Government.

The new Ambassador entered the service of the Venezuelan Ministry of Foreign Affairs in 1936. His first post was that of Counselor of the Venezuelan Legation in Spain. He later served as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Sweden, Norway, and Denmark, and, most recently, as Ambassador to Colombia.

Born in La Victoria in the State of Aragua, he studied at the Universities of Caracas and Bogotá and won a doctor's degree in the field of political science. In his early twenties he fought against the dictatorship of President Juan Vicente Gómez of Venezuela, for which he was imprisoned and exiled. During his exile in Colombia he practiced law and served on the editorial staff of several Colombian newspapers. He is the author of a book



of poems entitled *El Alba de Oro* (*The Golden Dawn*), and is now preparing another book of poetry for publication. In addition to his other accomplishments Dr. Carnevali is an able linguist, speaking fluent English and French, besides his native Spanish.

A President to His People

President Batlle takes office in Uruguay

"GOVERNMENT is action; it must always go forward. It must face problems and take steps. It must always choose a course instead of remaining stationary and vacillating. I would rather make mistakes in the course of progress than to stop progressing." With these challenging phrases Luis Batlle, Uruguay's new President, spoke to his countrymen on August 14, 1947, soon after replacing the late Tomás Berreta.

President Batlle, who was Vice-President before Dr. Berreta's death on August 2, will finish the four-year presidential term ending in March 1951. Like the former chief executive, he is a leader of the Colorado Party, besides being one-time president of the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies. He is the grandson of an earlier Uruguayan president, General Lorenzo Batlle, and the nephew of another, José Batlle y Ordóñez, one of the most progressive leaders in the country's history.

The new President's speech was in the nature of a "fireside chat." "I have never paid much attention to rhetoric during my public career," he began. "Therefore, why should I now? I want to talk to everyone in the simple and unaffected speech that I am accustomed to using with my family." Then he paid tribute to Dr. Berreta, "the indefatigable fighter" whose activities were always directed to the service of his country. To continue an administration of which so much was expected, the new President added, "makes me feel more strongly than ever the responsibility that falls on my shoulders."



Acme Photo

PRESIDENT LUIS BATLLE

He went on to assure his listeners that he would work, fight, and dream—"because to govern is to dream, also"—and that he was ready to transform into reality "everything that presupposes improvement and progress."

Turning to international affairs, President Batlle said: ". . . Democracy, peace and liberty are synonymous terms which are merged in one continent and which demand only loyalty and energy to impose them." Asserting that these principles must be applied to international affairs, he explained that the Uruguayan delegates to the Rio Conference were instructed to

maintain the highest principles of international brotherhood. Speaking of the Americas, he said: "We honor the same heroes, we have received the same education, and we are guided by the same moral principles. Nothing separates us and everything unites us; any breach that might occur would be neither rational nor useful. Union of man; common obligations which affirm peace and democracy in international matters; reciprocal and understanding action among the press of the continent; unity of peoples. That is what America wants!"

President Batlle then called for close study of the Uruguayan electoral laws by all political groups, since "there are hundreds of thousands of citizens who have not been able to register at the polls because of various deficiencies in those laws." Despite their excellent record, he pointed out that the prestige of these laws can only be maintained by changing them to conform to the times.

Decrying violence, he emphasized that justice must triumph over force. ". . . Humanity is living in the midst of a violent social and political revolution which convulses all nations," he continued, discussing the present state of the world. "No one can pretend, in order to decry and destroy this movement, that we can remain on the sidelines. The hour demands that we enter it in order to orient it and direct its forces even though it may be necessary to accelerate its evolution. . . ." The President then called attention to the privileged position of Uruguay: "And this is not a reference to our wealth, since we are not rich; nor to our size, since we are small; nor to our people, since we are a single race"; but a reference, he said, to Uruguayan legislation, which has resulted in better social organization. Thus he exhorted his people to continue in the same direction.

As for economic questions, President Batlle pointed out that it is natural that the war upset the economic equilibrium, resulting in long queues for daily marketing. "There is no country in the world—without exception—where the people do not have to form lines every day to obtain what they desire." Yet, he said, Uruguay is one of the countries that suffers the least in this respect. However, he promised that his Government would continue the struggle to relieve shortages.

At a cost of some 26 million pesos this year, the State is providing subsidies to lower the price of wheat, meat, milk, potatoes, sugar, and certain essential animal fodder. "It is clear," the President admitted, "that this solution is artificial, since it would be better to intensify production, for lagging production requires the State to grant subsidies. Yet to produce efficiently requires preparation and time. Therefore it becomes necessary in the meanwhile for the State to try to lower the high prices of basic foods, a move which in the end benefits the people."

To the former President's exhortation "to produce and produce more," the new President added the plea that the people economize wherever possible. In making a bid for their cooperation, President Batlle stressed its importance in the economic battle.

"Because of the war, which closed our borders to imports, our industries have developed rapidly so that we now manufacture here what formerly reached us from abroad," continued President Batlle. Certain industries developed, others were created, absorbing investments of some 600 million pesos and giving employment to more than 130,000 workers. This in turn has afforded the country a better standard of living, bringing about an economic and social evolution which must be maintained and defended. Here again,

President Batlle said, the Government must step in to help develop industrial wealth and also to give the workers social and economic independence.

Touching briefly on immigration, President Batlle said that although he had not yet studied the problem deeply, he knows there is a need for increasing the rural population. He called for a plan "which will permit us to bring in a strong nucleus of working people, men chosen with careful consideration of their occupations. . . . Without people Uruguay cannot aspire to strong industries and a well-developed agriculture; without people it cannot develop its natural wealth. . . .

"As you know," the President continued, "the Senate is putting the final touches to a bill creating a National Colonization Institute." He then urged the early passage of this law. "Establishment of large fertilizer factories must constitute a special chapter of the colonization law, since to colonize is not only to subsidize the land but also to enrich it. . . . If we continue in this direction in the future, in the course of a few years we shall see our country transformed into one immense farm, offering excellent and varied products."

The Government has already created an advisory commission to study the installation of small refrigerator plants throughout the country to conserve agricultural products, the President reminded his audience. "I would encourage, by all the means at my disposal, the decentralization of industries, channeling them toward centers of production in line with an elementary principle of industrial economy," he went on. "At the same time I would try to avoid the exodus of the rural population and to improve its standard of living."

"Cattle-raising," he said, "will be the object of the Government's special atten-

tion. It is already in direct contact with all the representative groups of the livestock industry, which can be assured of my diligent collaboration to develop this important pillar of the national economy."

Then President Batlle told his people that professional men would be provided with every opportunity to serve their country. "Agricultural experts, chemists, and veterinarians are today, more than ever, useful and necessary to direct agriculture and cattle-raising scientifically. Under my government, engineers will build more bridges, roads and highways; [they will carry out] irrigation projects and take advantage of waterpower to stimulate industry, commerce and culture. Architects will apply themselves to public works and good housing to create wealth, health, and work. Doctors, distributed throughout the country, will assure permanent health care and by modern techniques of immunization will provide collective prevention of infectious diseases. Finally, experts in the economic sciences will have an opportunity to advise the government on concrete plans directly affecting the national economy." . . . Even the rivers and the sea must be exploited to the fullest, the President added.

Pointing to his past record, the President called on public employees to look on him as a friend respecting their just rights, but at the same time demanding that they fulfill their duties loyally. The Cabinet Ministers, he told them, are now "formulating a project of administrative classification, with progressive salary schedules, not only as a protection but to guarantee a fair increase in salaries."

"Fellow citizens," President Batlle concluded, "I will work with the greatest zeal and give the best that is in me. For I have always been taught to subordinate everything, even life itself, to the welfare of our country."

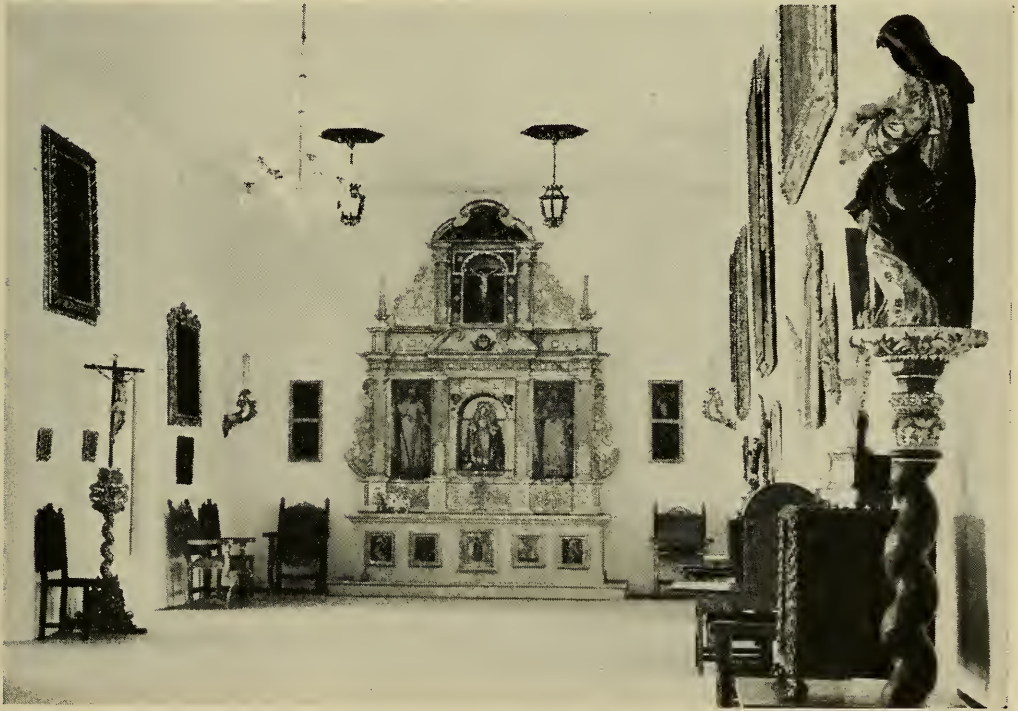
The Museum of Colonial Art in Quito, Ecuador

HELEN PARKER

Head, Department of Education, The Art Institute of Chicago

BEHIND the façade of a fine Colonial house in Quito, Ecuador, is one of the most delightful museums in South America. Pass through the arched doorway, where overhead the stone is carved capriciously, and where underfoot black and white stones are laid in intricate pattern, and you come upon a patio flower-filled and -scented, where trickling water makes music as it falls into the fountain's basin.

This Museo del Arte Colonial is housed where the Marqués de Villacís once enjoyed the luxurious life of a Spanish grandee in New Spain. He built well for himself in what was then the center of Quito. An imposing staircase colorfully tiled leads to the second floor, where spacious, lofty-ceilinged *salas* open upon wide corridors around the patio. Walls three feet thick ensured a long life for the



Courtesy of Helen Parker

MAIN ROOM, MUSEUM OF COLONIAL ART, QUITO

The works shown belong to the 17th and the 18th century.



Courtesy of Helen Parker

ENTRANCE, MUSEUM OF COLONIAL ART
A 17th-century mansion is used to display the country's collection.

house, for it is well preserved today. One wall of each room is slightly curved; why, no one knows. The Marqués had his private chapel, too, as befitted a nobleman who had the privilege of celebrating mass in his own house.

It is not difficult to guess the subsequent history of such a house, as it passed from one owner to another, fading a little, decade by decade, until two centuries later it stood dignified and noble still, even if tarnished and shabby within.

Under the directorship of Señor Nicolás Delgado, the Museo del Arte Colonial was inaugurated in the old mansion on May 24, 1944. It contains a splendid collection

of paintings, sculpture, and decorative arts, mostly of the Quito school. Quito under Spanish rule was a flourishing art center and exported many paintings and sculptures to other parts of Latin America.

Before the museum acquired a permanent home, it exhibited its collections in the lobby of the Sucre Theater; as its importance was realized and greater support was given by the government, the idea of acquiring a colonial house was considered. Of the few fine houses of that period remaining in Quito, Señor Delgado selected this one as an appropriate setting for the



Courtesy of Helen Parker

THE PATIO, MUSEUM OF COLONIAL ART, QUITO

An imposing staircase colorfully tiled leads to the second floor.

Museum. It is his intention eventually to restore the interior to its original appearance, using the museum collections to furnish the great *salas*, chapel, bedrooms, and kitchens, so as to show how the Spanish noble and his family lived two hundred years ago. "You have your Mount Vernon," commented Señor Delgado; "we shall have this."

To take care of other aspects of art in Ecuador, there are plans to construct a building for a general museum, which will house collections other than Spanish colonial and contemporary arts as well.

The collections of the Colonial Museum had their nucleus in two private collections of colonial arts bought by the government. These are gradually being augmented by gift and purchase. Quite properly they emphasize the artists of Quito. Installed

with taste and sensitivity, the objects (not too many) are placed against the white walls of the spacious rooms, so that they are seen to advantage. To a visitor from the United States, used to the efficiently illuminated modern museum, the light may not always seem adequate as it filters in through door or deeply recessed window, but it is the light in which the artists created their works and the light in which their first owners saw them.

Among the most important objects are those illustrated. Caspicara, the 17th-century Indian who carved so many of the altars and saints to be seen in the churches of Quito, is represented by a particularly fine *Lady of Sorrows*, extremely expressive in face and hands, delicately polychromed and dressed in the rich fabrics of that baroque period. *Santa Rosa de Lima* by



OUR LADY OF THE ROSARY, BY MIGUEL DE SANTIAGO (17TH CENTURY)

The border of flowers is thought to have have been added by nuns.

Courtesy of Helen Parker



Courtesy of Helen Parker

OUR LADY OF SORROWS,
BY CASPICARA (17TH CEN-
TURY)

The figure is dressed in brocade and velvet, like many Spanish religious images.

Legarda illustrates the change of taste evident in the Quito of the 18th century.

A painter the Quiteños admire is Miguel de Santiago, who painted many religious pictures in the 17th century, when Flemish influence is apparent. The figure is broadly handled, but the wreath of roses was meticulously done by nuns at a later

date, no doubt. (See plate, page 597.)

It need hardly be said that the preponderance of objects in the museum, save of course the furniture, is ecclesiastical in subject, for secular subjects were seldom considered in those days. The portrait is rare. A suggestion of folk art is to be seen in a comprehensive collection of tiny

SAINT ROSE OF LIMA,
BY LEGARDA (18TH CEN-
TURY)



Courtesy of Helen Parker

figures carved from the tagua nut, but even these are mostly religious, as they once formed parts of crèches. It is a pity that more of the folk art, which must have existed, has not been preserved.

Although the museum confines its permanent collections to colonial art, it holds temporary exhibitions of considerable

variety. In the two years of its existence it has held nine exhibits, as follows: two of national modern art; the National Fine Arts Salon; the Watson International Business Machines exhibit; Brazilian modern art; works by Jan Schroeder, a Dutch painter living in Quito; works by Lloyd Wulf, an American painter also resident



Courtesy of Helen Parker

THE IMMACULATE CONCEPTION, BY
MANUEL SAMANIEGO (18TH CENTURY)

there; an exhibition of murals by Ecuadorean painters; the works of Carlos Díaz, a Colombian painter, and of Eudaldo Morales, a Chilean painter.

The museum is open every day except Monday from 9:30 to 12:30 and from 2:30 to 6:00, and has an average attendance of 1,000 a month. It offers frequent free lectures on art and encourages visits from school children and college students.

Señor Delgado is the quiet force behind the patent worth of the museum. A native of Quito, he studied art both there and abroad. He spent six years in Europe, studying museum collections. He has visited the United States three times to make a study of art museums and their methods, once at the invitation of the Department of State, and was Ecuador's official commissioner to the San Francisco Fair. His outlook is modern, though his chief concern appears to be with colonial art. One can sense his scholarship even in a brief encounter, and one can see generous evidence of his taste and sensitivity in the museum he directs.

The Museum of Colonial Art has its own special flavor, unlike the museums of the United States. We have fountains in patios, but we do not have simple folk of the neighborhood sauntering in with their water jars to fill them at our fountains. We have guards, but they are not women, sometimes very pretty women, dressed as they please, sitting about embroidering as they "guard." They really do guard, nevertheless, following the visitor about with vigilance. We seem to care so much about how "big" our museums are and how "big" is our attendance. Perhaps we have to, in our country; but in Ecuador the peaceful, uncrowded charm of the old house lends much to one's enjoyment of the collections.

There are social implications aplenty in the foregoing remarks, of course. The

museum has women guards because they are "cheaper," Señor Delgado explained ruefully. He would prefer men in uniforms. And it is obvious why boys and girls visit the museum's fountain. These aspects will pass, no doubt, when the reasons for them pass. But the museum will remain outstanding in South America as an example of what South Americans can do to preserve their heritages.

Not far from the museum, inside the open doorway of his windowless shop, sits a sculptor; all day long the chips fly from the wooden saints he is carving. All about him are saints, some old ones that he treasures, some half-fashioned, some garish

in their finished polychrome. One wonders a little what the museum means to this untutored craftsman of 1947. Could he with a little help have been another Caspicara? The Indians who trot along the streets of Quito bending under heavy burdens—what does the museum mean to these who are so numerous in the population of Ecuador? What could it mean?

These are questions the museums of South America have not answered. However, people in the United States live in glass houses. There are parallel problems in every city in our country, and we are only beginning to solve them.



Courtesy of Helen Parker

CHRIST ON THE CROSS, BY PADRE
CARLOS (?) (18TH CENTURY)

Teacher Travelers

PAUL H. KINSEL and NADINE GOLLADAY

National Education Association Travel Service

A POSITIVE program for creating international good will between the American Republics is found in the educational tours conducted by the National Education Association of the United States for its members.

The NEA realized the importance of teachers in the formation of international attitudes when it created the Division of Travel Service a little more than two years ago. The major objectives of the travel program include: providing the means by which our teachers and the host teachers in each country may come together under conditions that will result in mutual respect and a better understanding of the problems, economy, traditions, and cultural patterns of each other's nation; offering the teachers important educational, recreational, and social experiences in the regions or countries visited; and giving the teachers the greatest travel values (as well as a good time) at the lowest possible cost.

Last summer the Travel Service operated sixteen tours to Mexico, Cuba, Haiti, the Dominican Republic, Puerto Rico, and the New England states and Canada. More than 450 members of the NEA made up the groups. They represented forty-two states, the District of Columbia, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico.

In effect, these tours are extended field trips planned especially for teachers.

To insure the greatest benefit from travel the program starts long before the tours actually begin. As soon as a teacher makes an inquiry regarding a particular tour, a

selected bibliography of the tour area is sent. A Latin American bibliography is also enclosed in appropriate instances. Hence a knowledge of the life and the history of the tour area and of the problems and achievements in Latin American relations may be gained before the traveler leaves home.

The preparation of the traveler does not rest here. Orientation sessions are held by the experienced tour conductor in the city from which the trip starts. He discusses the mores and traditions of the country to be visited and explains accepted behavior on the part of visiting foreigners.

Once the group arrives in the foreign country another series of orientation sessions is held. At these meetings native professors and specialists interpret not only the historical background of the country but also geographic features and influences as they contribute to current conditions and problems.

For instance, on the tours to Cuba, Dr. Herminio Portell Vilá, director of the Instituto Cultural Cubano-Norteamericano, discussed the geography of Cuba with emphasis on the major agricultural products of the island, and correlated this subject with the life and problems of the Cuban people. At another meeting he spoke to the groups on the history of Cuba, and related points in his talk to the historical monuments and buildings which the tour members were to see. He developed the history of United States-Cuban relations, particularly the changes in these relations following the adoption of the



Courtesy of NEA

ORIENTATION LECTURE AT THE CUBAN-NORTH AMERICAN INSTITUTE IN HAVANA

Special lectures on the history, geography, and customs of the countries visited greatly increase the value of the tours. Here Dr. Portell Vilá, eminent Cuban historian, professor, and journalist, addresses an NEA group in Habana.

Good Neighbor policy, and stressed the influence of United States policies on the every-day life and economy of Cuba.

In Mexico there were two distinct types of orientation sessions. All groups traveled by bus over the Pan American Highway and spent their first night in the city of Monterrey. Here Professor Alfonso Mendoza, president of the Colegio Comercial Inglés, talked on the geography of Mexico, especially as revealed by travel over the Highway. He emphasized the geographic factors that help to form the lives of the people along this road and thus make their mark on the economy of the Republic. Dr. Andrés Osuna spoke on the history of Mexico as it relates to the country's current problems.

After the groups arrived in the capital there were other meetings during which

the trends, achievements, and policies of modern Mexico were discussed. The speakers included Professor Justino Fernández, a noted art critic and lecturer at the University of Mexico; his subject was modern painting and sculpture in the Republic. Then there were lecturers on the history of Mexico who emphasized the importance to the life of the people and to the history of the country of archeological remains and colonial buildings.

All the travel program is not lectures, by any means. Sightseeing is provided, but it is planned differently from that of the usual tourist, so as to add a comprehensive quality to travel which cannot exist in haphazard movement from place to place. The itineraries are so arranged that the major geographic sections in each country are traversed. The program of observa-

tion enables the teachers not only to see these diverse sections but to observe the indigenous plants and cultivated crops. The teachers get out of their chartered bus and actually see what is growing, perhaps picking some fruit new to them; they talk with local persons and visit typical homes. In this manner the teachers see just what the people have as natural resources and how they adapt themselves to their environment.

The observation of historical structures and sites is given a background by emphasizing those characteristic of the various historical periods. In Mexico the pre-conquest era is presented by visits to the Toltec and Aztec pyramids and to other remains of early cultures housed in the National Museum. The colonial period is revealed through visits to viaducts, churches, and homes built during colonial days. Features observed are explained in relationship to their effect on the people

of the respective period, and also in relationship to their effects on current living.

To gain an understanding of the ideals, policies, and patterns which determine contemporary living, the teachers visit government buildings, schools, housing developments, and major industries in both urban and rural sections. The travelers are invited to join local people in social activities.

Although the orientation sessions held early in the tour program give the groups a general background for understanding what is observed, interpretation at the time of observation gives meaning to details and highlights relationships. Such interpretation is made by the tour conductors, who know the area through which they are traveling, and by the national guides who accompany the groups. In some instances local professors, teachers, and other specialists add to the interpretation.



M. W. López

ALONG THE INTER-AMERICAN HIGHWAY

Scenery like this thrills teachers on the Mexico tours as their bus winds its way up to Monterrey from Laredo.



Courtesy of Mary Reynolds

PYRAMID OF THE SUN, SAN JUAN TEOTIHUACÁN

NEA groups in Mexico visit the ruins of the pre-Aztec city now known as San Juan Teotihuacán. Tour members with stout hearts and strong legs ascend the steep and narrow steps to the top of the 220-foot-high Pyramid of the Sun.

To complete the field trip plan, the follow-up program for the teacher-tourist is important. A detailed report of the program is sent to all participating members. In many instances this report serves as a source of information for writing papers, and from it many accrediting agencies evaluate the program and award credit toward degrees or salary increases.

In addition to these aspects of educational travel there are two other distinct features which are not found in the usual tour. Each group of traveling teachers is enabled to associate with persons of comparable educational and cultural level in the country visited. In this association, members of both national groups get to know each other, their work, their problems, their values, and their manner of living.

The Division of Travel Service, in cooperation with local committees of teachers in the countries visited, develops an association program which includes purely recreational and social functions as well as more serious activities, such as special lectures of interest to both national groups.

There are receptions, concerts, picnics, and special entertainments, including programs of folk dances and music. Usually the first contact with the host teachers is at a reception which the local teachers give the visitors. In Haiti the Honorable Emile Saint-Lôt, Minister of Education, entertained them. Many Haitian teachers, United States Embassy officials, and orientation speakers attended.

This association, this bringing together of United States teachers with the teachers and members of other professional groups

in the countries visited, is one of the most important phases of the travel program. It is a pleasure and a thrill to all participants.

Furthermore, many of the traveling teachers receive a new experience in human relations during the three-week period of living closely with a small group of persons representing almost every section of the United States, and almost every ethnic ingredient in the United States melting pot. The small incidents of travel provide entertainment, and the big experiences unite the group in a fellowship of understanding.

These tours are open to all members of the National Education Association, and this means that all ethnic groups are

eligible to participate in the program. There is no discrimination on the basis of color or creed. Teachers come from both urban and rural areas.

Such a combination of experiences—educational and cultural, international and intercultural—which are the fundamental characteristics of the NEA travel program, cannot be duplicated in any classroom or obtained from any book.

The results of the travel program are being reflected in the work done in many United States classrooms today, as well as in the work being done in the classrooms of countries visited by teachers from the United States.

Of the sixteen groups traveling last summer, six went to Mexico. All these



Courtesy of Mary Reynolds

INTER-AMERICAN FRIENDSHIP IN ACTION

A high point of one of the Mexico tours was the hearty reception given its members by the teachers and pupils of a rural secondary school at Tecomitl near Mexico City. The visitors are shown here with the teachers of the school, some of the students, and musicians dressed in *charro* costumes who took part in the ceremonies.

groups started from San Antonio and traveled by chartered buses. The itinerary included stops in Monterrey and Valles and a week in the capital city and environs. A four-day trip was made to Puebla, Cuernavaca, and Taxco. During one of the tours the group went to Tecomitl, a suburb of Mexico City, where a Mexican and a United States teacher planted a "friendship tree." As a token of appreciation to the Mexican teachers, members of several tour groups contributed to a fund from which books were bought describing life in the United States and the collection was presented to the library of the Ministry of Education.

Four groups were in Cuba for eighteen days. Besides visiting Habana, the teachers drove to Pinar del Río and to Batabanó. From the capital, the groups traveled east over the Central Highway, stopping at Matanzas and Varadero Beach before reaching Santa Clara. Trips from Santa Clara included a day each in Trinidad, Cienfuegos, and Caibarién.

Teachers on the air tour to the West Indies went to Cuba, Haiti, the Dominican Republic, and Puerto Rico. Although their headquarters were the capital cities, visits were made outside the cities and in each instance the teachers were able to view a cross-section of national life.

Since all groups are limited to thirty-five persons, there is an opportunity for each one to receive individual attention and to ask questions which will make the trip meaningful.

The National Education Association believes that this type of travel for teachers is one of the most important and one of the

most definite activities toward the realization of "one world."

The teacher not only needs broader personal experiences, but also needs first-hand knowledge of the countries and the people about whom she is teaching. Furthermore, she needs to feel, personally, an obligation to contribute to the creation of better international and intercultural understanding. These teachers do not immediately become specialists on the country visited, but they can obtain a general introduction to the region making possible the development of attitudes which create better relationships.

International good will is more than mere words to these travelers. They are imbued with their responsibility to teach the facts from which will evolve attitudes and convictions conducive to respect and to understanding among peoples of different countries and cultures.

It is expected that within two years the NEA Travel Service will be conducting tours to countries in both Central and South America. Furthermore, it is the hope of the Travel Service that within a short period it will be possible for teachers of other countries to visit the United States through a reciprocal travel program, and that they will win the understanding and appreciation that our teachers are gaining from their travel to neighboring countries.

"To travel is to change one's soul," said the Brazilian writer Olavo Bilac. And Edna St. Vincent Millay remarked:

The world stands out on either side
No wider than the heart is wide.

To the heart and soul must be added the understanding mind.

Mañana in Mexico

JEAN B. DECAMP

MORE than three score years ago, a great Mexican statesman, Don Matías Romero, who devoted his life to the promotion of understanding and friendship between Mexico and the United States, wrote the following words, as pertinent today as they were in the 19th century: "The contiguity of our two Republics, the peculiarities of each, and the special advantage which, in certain respects, each possesses over the other, are such as to promote and preserve in the near future the strongest ties of interest, respect, and friendship. My experience in dealing with two people of different races, speaking different languages, and with different social conditions, has shown me that there are prejudices

on both sides, growing out of want of sufficient knowledge of each other. These could be dispelled, thus securing a better understanding."

The uninformed are frequently beguiled into an assumption that Mexico and the Mexicans have charm but lack perseverance. This comes from the exotic quality of the country's climate, the seductive rhythms of its music, and a deceptive gentleness of manner in its people—all characteristics, but by no means representing the composite character of the country or its people. The fact is that Mexico as a whole has long since displayed a zest for action that is transforming the country into a cauldron of enterprise and achieve-



Photo by M. M. López

MONTERREY

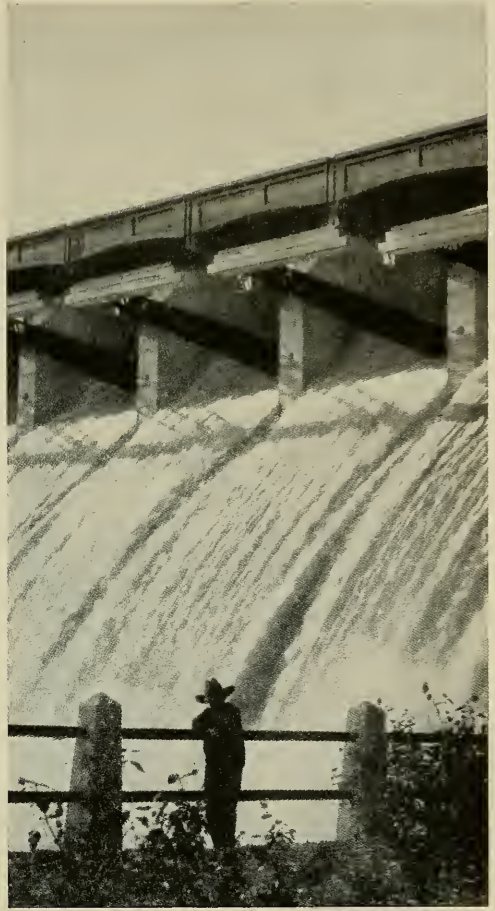
The smoke of the steel plant, one of the most important undertakings in this industrialized city, is seen rising in the distance.

ment. President Miguel Alemán is the country's leader in its practical program for tomorrow—*mañana*.

It is in Monterrey, the Pittsburgh or Chicago of Mexico, that one first senses the wave of activity upon which the Mexicans have launched themselves with an enthusiastic intensity of purpose. That one-time Indian settlement and Spanish military base, from which the conquistadors sallied forth to acquaint the Indians with the forceful arguments of a compulsory Christianity, has become the third largest city of the Republic, a highly industrialized metropolis of the modern world. Yet, with the true Latin American flair for making the practical palatable, much of Monterrey's economic energy is concealed behind a Spanish colonial façade.

Statistically speaking, the Mexicans share the American passion for figures. Thus they are proud of the projects that will open up 3,500,000 acres of irrigated land. The desired improvement in the basic diet of the Mexican people will come nearer realization with the increase of land on which to raise vital food crops. At present, only a relatively small percentage of Mexico's farms is mechanized. The picturesque oxen and wooden plow still turn up to the warm sun much of Mexico's rich black earth. The importation of tractors and agricultural machinery is regarded as a necessary step in the modernization of farming by General Joaquín de la Peña, President of the Chamber of Industry and Transportation, for Mexico is not yet equipped to manufacture such machinery or tractors on a scale commensurate to its needs.

Electrification should mean a new life for the millions who dwell in darkness, except for the flicker of a torch or a feeble oil wick, from the moment the sun drops behind the high horizon of their mountain-



A DAM IN THE STATE OF COAHUILA

The Mexicans are building many dams for irrigation and electric power.

rimmed homes. The Papaloapan version of our TVA promises to become more than a dream on paper, now that the Papaloapan Commission has been formed. Under the able administration of Engineer Reynaldo Shega, who has supervised the execution of various irrigation projects, among them the Angostura dam in Sonora and the Valsequillo dam in Puebla, the plans for this tremendous project will materialize speedily. Associated with Engineer Shega is the equally eminent Eduardo Chávez, planner and director of

the work for the development of agriculture in Matamoros, Tamaulipas, utilizing the waters of the Río Bravo—called the Río Grande in the United States.

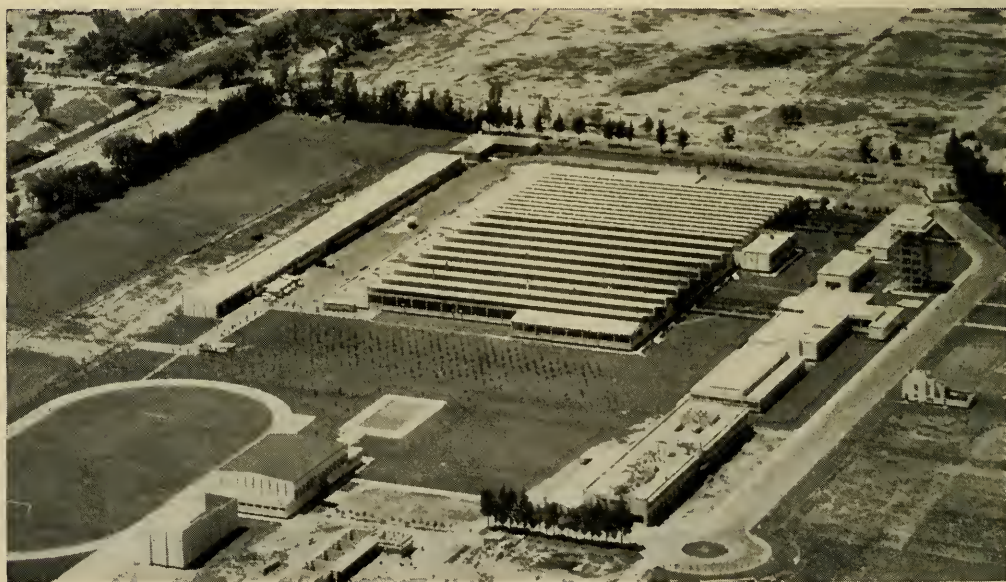
One hundred million dollars is the approximate quota for the improvement and extension of the Mexican railways. Under the newly adopted system of technical education, a program which was set up with the assistance of the United States Railway Mission to Mexico in 1946, a trained personnel is being developed, and one of the greatest obstacles to the operating efficiency of the Mexican railways gradually will be overcome.

The National Laboratories for industrial development, with a purpose similar to that of the United States Bureau of Standards, will be housed in buildings costing an estimated \$2,000,000, and will perform a service which has long been needed in Mexico.

It is obvious that industrial development

is much stressed by the administration of President Alemán, and a planned stimulus to the desire and demand for Mexican products is a part of the industrialization campaign. In this field the dominant figure is Antonio Ruiz Galindo, Minister of National Economy, whose metal furniture and equipment plant in the Federal District is a million-dollar investment not only in industry but also in social experiment.

The Mexican worker too long was "expensible." His horizon seldom extended beyond the limits of a routine task, poorly paid, without promise or even hope of development or promotion. Merely increasing wages, however, did not assure a greater efficiency, and Senor Ruiz Galindo realized that skilled workers could be developed only through systematic training. A well organized training program was introduced into his factory, with results exceeding the most optimistic expectations.



Courtesy of D. M. Nacional

"THE INDUSTRIAL CITY"

The name given by Antonio Ruiz Galindo to his large metal furniture and equipment plant suggests his interest in social experiment as well as in production.

MODERN EQUIPMENT

A well-organized training program has given excellent results in Señor Ruiz Galindo's factory, D. M. Nacional.



Courtesy of D. M. Nacional



Courtesy of D. M. Nacional

LIBRARY OF "THE INDUSTRIAL CITY"

Two of the extras at this plant are the library and the lunch room. A good meal is served to the workers at noon.

Poor nutrition, which accounts for so much of the inefficiency among workers, is being combated by Ruiz Galindo in a practical manner. A nutritious, well-balanced meal is served at noon to the workers, in a lunch-room resembling the Colonial Room in Schrafft's Fifth Avenue shop. The shrewd owners have surmised that by acquainting the workers with some

of the better things of life, a desire for them will be created, and this desire is a basic factor in the law of supply and demand.

Hospitals, schools, housing, and highways are tumbling out of blueprints into actuality with the startling rapidity of a Disney animated cartoon, but in a far more orderly fashion.

Feminine Mexico has long been present

in many fields of endeavor. The Mexican male never has been guilty of underestimating the power of a woman, and his sister has persuaded him that she loses none of her charm by utilizing her great talents outside as well as inside the home. There

are many women deservedly prominent in the professions and in government service.

These are but a few of the sign-posts along the road of progress; proofs rather than mere assertions that *mañana*—tomorrow—has a vital meaning in Mexico.



Vacation in Haiti

ANTOINE BERVIN

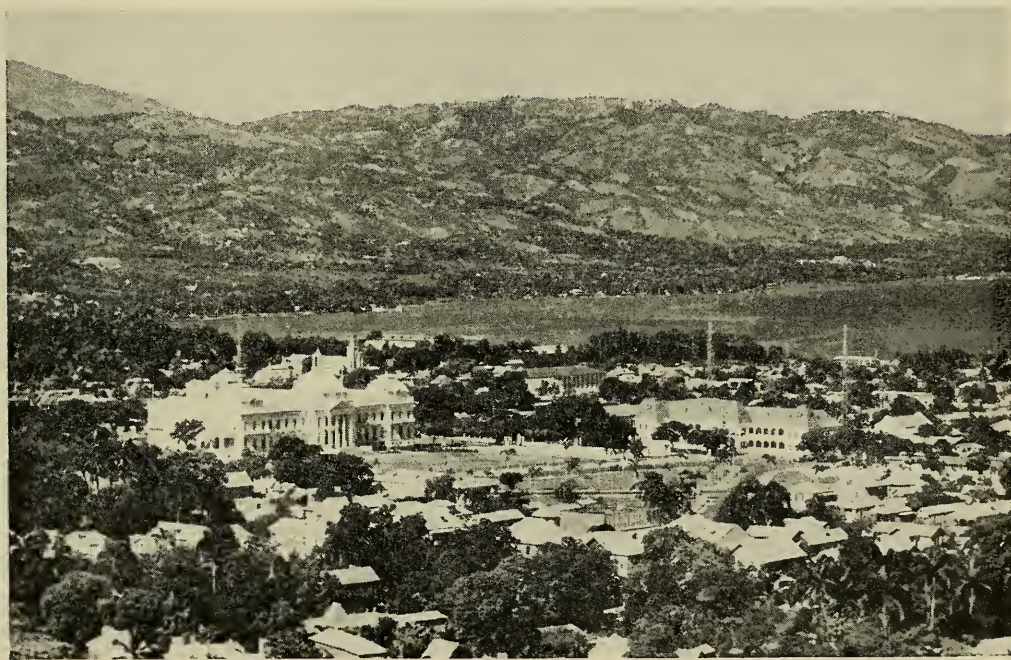
Chief, French Section, Pan American Union

IN EARLY June of this year, the time when the Washington heat is particularly oppressive, I began to think, not without a certain sadness, that at that very minute, down in the tropics, people were stretched out in hammocks under shade trees, while the ocean breeze eased the heat of the summer days. At such a moment, you know, one is indisposed to work; but it was just at that time that I received a visit from an American lady. She was young and attractive, she introduced herself with a smile. She had come from her home in

Bethesda, just outside of Washington, with the idea of having the Pan American Union plan a detailed program for a year she intended to spend in Haiti. It was thought best to direct her to the Haitian Section in the hope of filling her needs.

The lady from Bethesda wanted, in brief, to leave without delay for Haitian shores with her two children, a boy of seven and a little girl of five; she wanted to learn first of all about local conditions in Port-au-Prince—primarily, her chances of finding a furnished apartment, and how to go about renting one; and secondly, if there were in the town an English school for children like her own.

That was only the prelude to a long list of questions that the lady asked. But she put so much charm into asking that one



Courtesy of the Embassy of Haiti

PORT-AU-PRINCE

In this aerial view of the center of the city, the Presidential Palace and the Ministry of Finance stand out against a background of the mountain called "Morne de l'Hôpital" and the Gulf of Gonâve. The tourist shops which dot the waterfront feature objects made of the native mahogany, gay sisal bags and shoes, and other pleasing souvenirs.

STREET IN PORT-AU-PRINCE

Trees shade the streets of the tropical city against the sun. On the hill is the new Hotel Citadelle.



Courtesy of the Embassy of Haiti

could not help replying with the utmost courtesy.

It was clear that this trip to Haiti was for her like the realization of a beautiful, long-cherished dream. Anyone could understand such an attitude who was at all familiar with the flood of literature written in the United States in the past few years—evocative mainly of the fantastic tales of the island, of voodoo, of zombies, and of jungle drums; of the Toussaint-Louverture revolution; of the legendary memories of the royal court of Henri Christophe and his glorious Citadel. She gave me the impression of a person methodical, a trifle meticulous, in whatever she did. Therefore, she wanted to know the principal means of transportation in the country—if the natives rode muleback, on horses, or in rickshas as in China, or if she would be wise to take her car along. Moreover, she

wondered about procuring milk for her children, whether American newspapers circulated in Haiti, if American money were legal currency there, and so on.

From domestic and general questions, the lovely lady passed directly to Haitian social activities, winter and summer, and not forgetting those of fall and spring. Actually, what she expected of my patience and knowledge of my country was a complete and detailed program of what she was to do during the 365 days she was going to spend on the West Indian isle. But before bowing to the somewhat amusing questions of my interlocutor, I wanted to show her the Pan American gardens, and so we went to the rear balcony of the Palace of the American Nations. There the Garden of the Americas, a permanent floral homage to the people of our continent, extends in all its splendor, with great

TRAIL TO THE CITADEL

The frowning Citadel, high on a promontory, is reached on muleback from the village of Milot, along a mountain pass of jungle-like beauty. An excursion from Port-au-Prince is made by car or plane to the colonial town of Cap-Haïtien, and from there by car to Milot.



Courtesy of the Embassy of Haiti

conical evergreens at the end, and water lilies in the pool. At the back, the Aztec god of flowers, looking into infinity, dominates the magnificent panorama like Zens enthroned on Olympus. A sudden breeze blew from the Potomac. I turned to my distinguished companion with a quick renewal of enthusiasm for speaking of Haiti and its beauties.

"Madame," I said with feeling, "you have been chosen by fate! My personal experience with travel in Haiti allows me to classify visitors in two groups: those who are chosen by the gods, and those who go by what I would call free will. You belong, I assure you, to the first category. So your journey will be uninterrupted enchantment, like that of the privileged visitors in the Land of the Lotus. Madame, all the gods of the Haitian Olympus will protect you. In the manner

of the poets, they are generous in dispensing forgetfulness, which after sleep is the most beautiful thing in the world. You will be suspended from the outside world and its unpleasant complications. Spread your wings, and fly to the isle of your dreams."

"Alas," replied the lady from Bethesda, "that is very beautiful, monsieur; I don't dispute what you tell me of the gods and the poets; but I am an American, I do not live in abstractions and poetry. Please tell me how things are in your country. I have the responsibility of two small children. I know neither French nor the customs of Haiti. You will oblige me by answering my questions specifically."

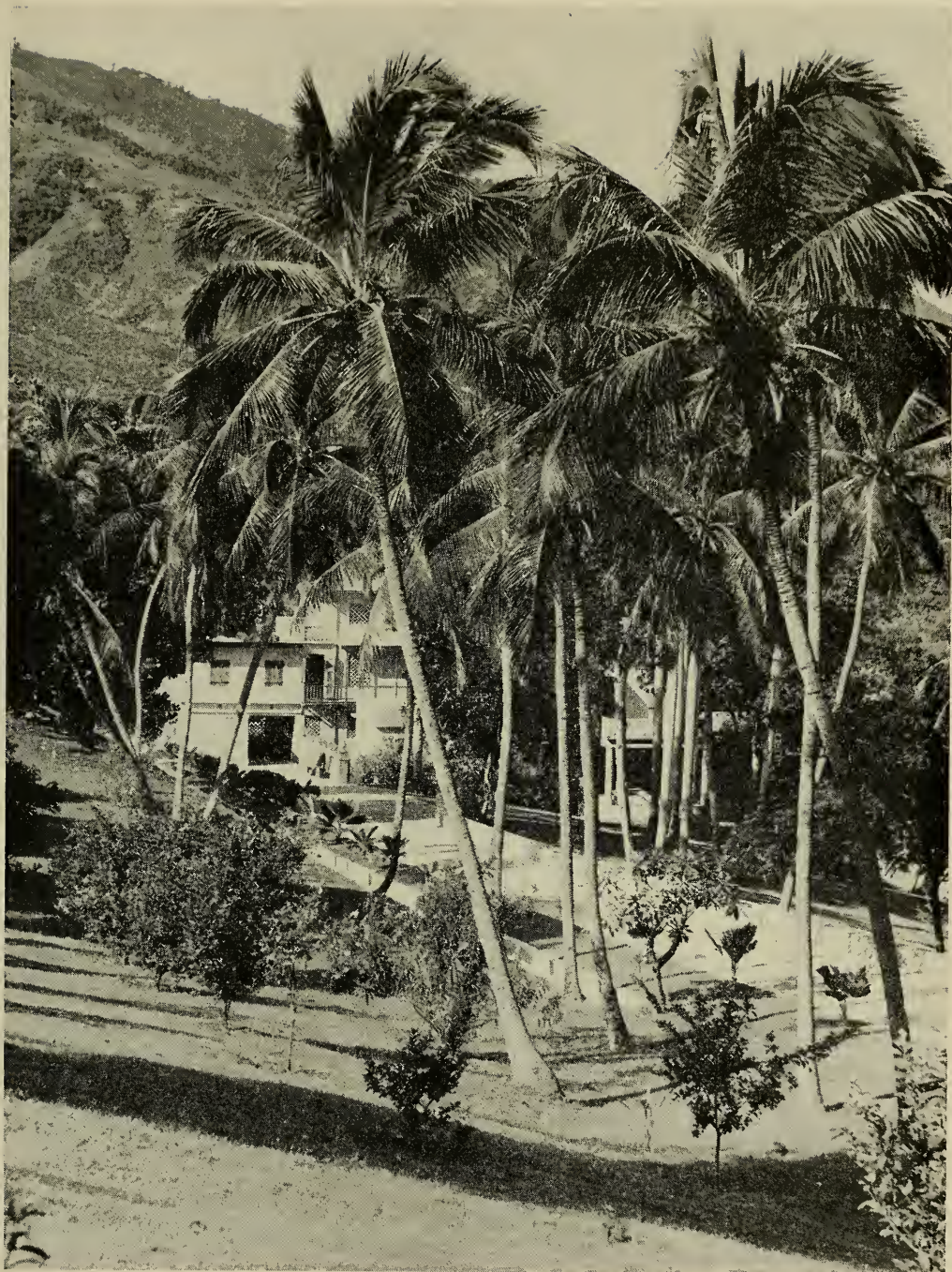
"In that case, madame," I answered, "allow me to tell you that the urban population of Haiti does not travel about on muleback, or on donkeys. Like most peo-



Courtesy of the Embassy of Haiti

CHAPEL OF SANS-SOUCI PALACE, MILOT

King Henri Christophe built eight other palaces and eight castles, but Sans-Souci, the most splendid of all, was his favorite. It faces a cool green valley, and was lavishly decorated in the style of Louis XIV. Here the king, his reign tottering, shot himself with a golden bullet in 1820.



Courtesy of the Embassy of Haiti

SUMMER HOMES IN KENSCOFF

A fine, even climate and a countryside that blends mountain scenery and tropical luxuriance attract more than five thousand vacationers during the season to this resort town less than an hour's drive from Port-au-Prince, but almost a mile higher.



Courtesy of the Embassy of Haiti

THE CITADEL LAFER- RIÈRE

Fear of re-invasion by Napoleon's armies, threatening Haiti's newly won independence, inspired the building of this enormous fortress. Henri Christophe, president (later king) of the North of Haiti, conceived an impregnable stronghold, with walls ten feet thick, rows of bronze cannon pointing toward the valley, and provisions and quarters for a garrison of ten thousand. The French never returned, but the ruined Citadel still dominates the northern countryside. The ill-starred Henri Christophe lies buried in the courtyard.

ple, Haitians have a sense of comfort and beauty; and having no contact with China they have not adopted the picturesque custom of the ricksha. If you would like to take your car, you may do so; but you will find in the country all the makes of cars used in the United States. As for your children, you may send them to the Union School, an excellent American school on the Champs de Mars, one of the most beautiful public squares in the Antilles. The Damien National Dairy, just like any dairy in Washington, will serve you daily with pasteurized milk in sterilized bottles. Ordinary commercial transactions can be carried out with American money at the rate of five gourdes, Haitian money, to the dollar—a favorable rate of exchange, you see. Have I answered all your questions, madame?”

“Just one more, and I am finished, mon-

sieur,” said the lady with her most gracious smile. “What is the situation in regard to sailings?”

“You raise there, madame, a really important question. It is the only present difficulty between our two countries. While ships sail all the oceans of the world, the Americans have not resumed their prewar schedules with Haiti. The tourist crossings are not as frequent as they used to be; which is an irritating handicap, for not everyone likes to fly. But import and export services are not as bad as during the war, and from time to time a ship with the starry standard of the United States may be seen in the harbor of Port-au-Prince.

“For help with social activities, and with finding an apartment, I am going to give you two names. They are keys which can open for you all doors, official and private, Haitian and American. First, M. Jean

Brierre. M. Brierre is one of our best poets. He is in charge of the Tourist Bureau, and sings of the rustic beauties of Haiti like Mistral singing of Provence. M. Brierre is well placed by his social and official position to resolve, if need be, any embarrassing problems. Next I recommend to you M. Sylvio Cator, well known all over the world, for he was a great athlete. M. Cator has studied all matters relating to tourist travel, and will be useful for you to know.

"They will help you arrange your stay at Kenscoff, a place unique in the Antilles. It is one of our finest resorts, situated fifteen miles from the capital at an altitude of 4750 feet. Its mean temperature is 59° at night and 68° during the day. Its surroundings, Robin, Godet, Bois d'Avril, which are high and beautiful mountains, will certainly delight you.

"I do not think it would be good taste,

madame, to influence your impressions of sights¹ that you will better appreciate when you arrive; but I am sure that some day you will be among those illustrious visitors who have expressed their enthusiasm by calling Haiti 'Little Spain,' 'The Magic Isle,' 'The Enchanted Isle,' 'The Earthly Paradise.' And I should never forgive myself for delaying even a moment your departure for the isle of your dreams. Go, madame, and may the gods go with you."

¹ Nevertheless, the author has kindly suggested to readers the following points of interest: Trip from Port-au-Prince to the Citadel Laferrière and to the Palace of Sans Souci (round trip by plane, car, and mule, about \$30); in and near Port-au-Prince: Museum of Ethnology, City Hall; National Museum, Champ de Mars; Gallery of National Heroes, Presidential Mansion; Haitian Congress, when in session; Palace of Justice; Leconte Park, which contains a soccer stadium; Thorland Club (swimming pool, tennis, Haitian dances, and music); Military Academy; School of Medicine; National Bureau for Adult Education; Popular Art Center; Haitian-American Sugar Mill, Chancerelle; Agricultural Institute, Damien; and M. Alfred Vieux distillery, Prince, Arcahaie.



SQUARE IN PÉTIONVILLE

Courtesy of the Embassy of Haiti

A broad promenade, lined with modern villas set in gardens, leads from the capital to this attractive residential suburb. Cool in summer, it is a popular resort.

The Convention on the Regulation of Inter-American Automotive Traffic

FRANCISCO BANDA C.

Director, Department of Latin American Affairs, A. A. A.

THE most constructive step taken so far to eliminate present restrictions on the free movement of motorists in the Western Hemisphere was the adoption of the Convention on the Regulation of Inter-American Automotive Traffic at the joint meeting in Mexico City on September 21, 1941, of the IV Pan American Highway Congress and the II Inter-American Travel Congress. The Convention was opened for signature by the American nations at the Pan American Union on December 15, 1943.

The provisions of this important convention are intended to stimulate motor travel on the highways of all the Americas by eliminating obstacles encountered in crossing the frontiers of neighboring countries. It thus fulfills the wish of the peoples of the Western Hemisphere for a uniform and standardized set of traffic regulations which has been expressed not only by automobile and touring organizations throughout the continent but also by our countries' delegates to various Pan American conferences.

Seventeen republics have so far signed the convention, namely:

Argentina	Guatemala*
Bolivia	Haiti
Brazil*	Honduras*
Costa Rica*	Nicaragua*
Cuba	Panama*
Chile	Paraguay
Dominican Republic*	Peru*
Ecuador	United States*
El Salvador*	

The ten countries marked with an asterisk have both signed and ratified the treaty. Colombia will probably have signed and ratified before this article appears, and Argentina's ratification is also under way.

In spite of the fact that the regulation of motor traffic in the United States is under state jurisdiction, the Senate, at the request of the American Automobile Association, ratified the convention in July 1946, and the Federal Government authorized the American Automobile Association and the American Automobile Touring Alliance to issue the international documents provided for in the convention to facilitate motor travel among the American republics.

The American Automobile Association succeeded in obtaining the approval of the convention by some of the Central American countries and by Panama. In recognition of the contribution of the Association in this matter, the President of the United States presented to it on November 1, 1946, the pen with which he signed the proclamation making effective the provisions of the convention in the United States.

It is the object of the convention to encourage the movement of motor traffic among the American republics on a *reciprocity* basis. It assigns certain responsibilities to citizens of the United States and of the other American nations in the use of motor vehicles in countries other

than the country of their own residence.

A United States applicant for motoring privileges in Latin America presents his state motor vehicle registration certificate and state driver's license at one of the offices of the American Automobile Association or of the American Automobile Touring Alliance. If these documents are in order, the following vouchers will be issued to him, together with the *Carnet de Passage en Douane* (customs guaranty) when this is required by the country or countries in which he plans to motor:

1. Vehicle Identification Marker
2. International Automobile Certificate
3. International Driving License

These international documents will have no validity for travel by United States residents within the United States, but will be recognized by the authorities in the Latin American countries that have already ratified the convention.

All the automobile and tourist associations of the Western Hemisphere are expected to urge their respective governments to sign and/or ratify the Convention on the Regulation of Inter-American Automotive Traffic at the earliest possible moment. This will further the growth of the tourist movement among the American republics, with consequent economic benefits.



Reviving Peruvian Crafts

FLORENCE ARQUIN

AN assignment to photograph in color the remarkable culture of Peru—ancient, colonial, and modern—took me to Lima. I had been there only a few days when, like all strangers, I was attracted by the many curio stores which line the busy down-town streets. Here I was shocked, disappointed, and depressed. Many shops were filled with shoddy, cast-silver objects in bad imitation of old hand-made silver, and with cheap, gaudy, badly designed blankets! What had become of the fine tradition of ancient weaving in Peru—weaving so exquisite that the best examples have as many as 270 threads to the inch? Where was the infinite variety of soft glowing colors for which those textiles are famous?

I complained bitterly to all who would listen and one day was told of a "studio" on the outskirts of Lima where I would probably find what I sought. There was a United States citizen there—Truman Bailey—who was working with Indians and producing beautiful textiles, silver, and articles of wood which were available for purchase. I was skeptical. Not many months earlier I had seen some of the disastrous results of "outside teaching" upon the arts and crafts of our own North American Indians in the Southwest. But I was also curious.

We drove through the winding streets of Miraflores, lost our way several times and finally pulled up before a high wall and a wide open door leading into a busy, sun-lit patio. Everywhere people were working. Many were weaving; others were dyeing wool; in the rear, around a large table, a

group was making baskets. Through another open door we caught a glimpse of an even larger patio where men were tooling leather, carving wood, casting sculpture and working in silver. There was the pleasant hum of activity, a sound that to anyone with teaching experience can mean only one thing—these people were occupied and interested, happy, doing something they enjoyed doing. This was no "studio" in the commonly accepted connotation of the term. Here was a true workshop.

I forgot that I had come to buy gifts to take home. Here was something so far beyond all expectations, so alive and vital, so significant, so completely in accord with the country's traditions, that I felt it had to be documented as much as possible and photographed in color. This would be a much more valuable gift to bring back to the United States than anything I had planned.

Both Truman Bailey and Grace Escardó, his Peruvian artist associate, were most gracious and kind. Enthusiasm kindled enthusiasm. Everyone cooperated to make my photography possible.

The next morning I was invited to accompany the group to the Botanical Gardens where after studying forms, shapes and colors in nature, the workers planned designs to execute in various media and techniques. I shall never forget that visit, nor those people—their earnestness, ambition, pride in their work, and the remarkable results they achieve.

The gold medals presented a year ago by the city of Lima were a tribute to three years of honest, serious, and intensive re-



Photographs in this article by the author

SKETCHING CACTUS DESIGNS

In Lima's Botanical Gardens members of laboratory-workshop produce patterns from nature for textiles, leather tooling, carving, and ceramics.

search on the part of Truman Bailey, his charming Peruvian colleague, and their staff of personally trained craftsmen, and indirectly honored the United States. The story behind it is an unusual and fascinating one.

In 1942, at the invitation of the Peruvian Government, the Inter-American Development Commission sent widely traveled Truman Bailey to Peru as a uniquely suited specialist to direct a survey of native arts and their potential role in the development of specific material resources in that country. He was already experienced in the field of Latin American handicrafts from study during a previous trip in 1939, which included Mexico, Guatemala, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, and Chile. He had only recently re-

turned from a long expedition to the Pacific Islands and Eastern Asia.

Now he had a threefold purpose. He was to explore the possibilities of reviving traditional Peruvian handicrafts and adapting them to modern requirements and tastes; to rediscover and reaffirm the esthetic values inherent in the indigenous artistic heritage of the people and the land; to conserve and recapture Peruvian cultural identity (without retarding natural cultural growth) by creating a national crafts industry to compete with the machine and to gain economic security for its workers. This program, if successful, would eventually provide new markets for postwar trade and accomplish for Peru what similar industries have accomplished for Czechoslovakia and for Switzerland. It took knowledge, leadership, courage, tireless effort, enthusiasm and a sincere desire to understand the problems of his neighbors for Truman Bailey to build this experiment into a monument to United States-Peruvian cooperation.

After much preliminary research, a plan was formulated. The first nine months were to be devoted to study, to a search for lost techniques and lost arts. This pil-



BLENDING OF THE OLD AND NEW

Modern interpretation in wood (left) of ancient Peruvian Indian pottery vessel.

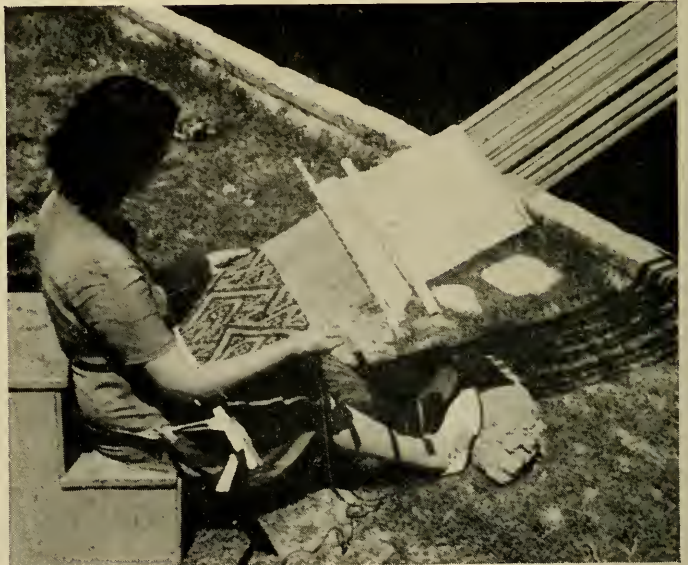


DYEING WOOL BY AN ANCIENT FORMULA

Grace Escardó (left) helps worker dye wool in rich, red-violet dye made from cochineal insects that live on cactus plants.

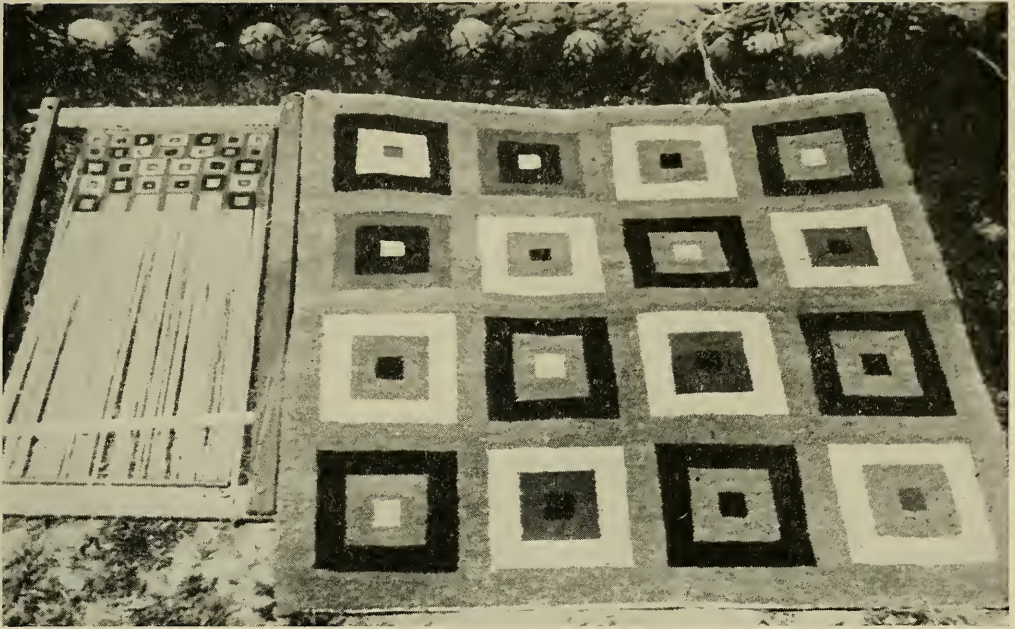
grimage led from library to museum; from old musty manuscripts to older musty shrouds; from Indian thatched huts in the jungles to Indian stone huts on the high, cold, snowy altiplano. It meant collecting samples of contemporary materials and documenting witch doctors' tales and legends about ancient ones. It meant searching for the sources and formulas of the dyes which constitute the incredible range of permanent colors for which the ancient textiles of the highland civilizations are justly famous. It meant endless experiments with herbs, barks, roots, wild-flowers, berries, and insects. Some five thousand tests of about 1,500 different materials were executed in this search, which finally produced 325 permanent, tested, natural dyes.

Ancient textiles and motifs as well as modern weaving fibers were examined with the same thoroughness. One result of great importance was the rediscovery of the value of the ancient primitive Indian hip loom and its suitability for use in modern production.



REVIVAL OF ANCIENT HIP LOOM

Truman Bailey's "rediscovery" program makes use of the hip loom for modern manual production.



PRECONQUEST INDIAN TEXTILES

Some are adapted to modern production. Rug on loom at left is a copy.

The forests of eastern Peru disclosed an infinite variety of colored woods suitable for carving. The land itself provided an equally rich variety of ceramic materials. The very people, with their latent talent and inherent skill, rooted in the tradition and art of the past, proved the most challenging and probably the most valuable of Peru's national resources to be conserved and developed.

After these first nine months, a laboratory-workshop was set up in Lima to serve as a practical demonstration and to place the project on a commercial footing. Almost from the start the experiment proved financially successful. Little by little its reputation grew among artists and the other cultured groups in the cosmopolitan city of Lima. By the mysterious grapevine, it reached out into the small towns, attracting craftsmen as well as untrained people in need of work. Here,

under the enthusiastic and intelligent direction of Truman Bailey and his Peruvian colleague, workers discovered that they were encouraged to develop their own arts, using Peruvian materials, Peruvian methods, and Peruvian tradition, to recapture their legitimate pride in their own racial identity. They learned to make their own tools and looms—a training which enabled many to return to their own communities and make their own equipment.

To accomplish all this, \$45,000 was invested by the Inter-American Development Commission in the course of years to cover research and experimentation. Tools were made by the workmen and machinery was purchased from the project's earnings. When production and sales proved that a market existed for these goods, the Peruvian Government offered to take over. It proposed first, to



PERUVIAN CRAFTSMAN AT WORK

In the shop of the National Institute of Manual Arts, which is helping to build a national craft industry based on lost techniques and lost arts.

relieve the Commission of further financial burden, and second, to insure the permanence of the project by creating a National Institute of Manual Arts in Peru. This was done by supreme decree of the Government on June 28, 1946.

The Inter-American Development Commission transferred the property of the project to the Peruvian Government. The latter placed \$29,000 in the Institute treasury, selected a board of directors and provided for the continued growth of the Institute by permitting assistance from outside individuals and agencies who be-

come honorary members. Finally, it contracted with Truman Bailey and Grace Escardó to remain with the new organization and continue their remarkable work as Director and Assistant Director of the Institute.

It is hoped that under the Peruvian Government this experiment will expand rapidly and that similar laboratory-workshops will soon be functioning in Cuzco, Huancayo, and other cities. This is one "Good Neighbor" program that worked. It should be an inspiration and example for others.

In Our Hemisphere—XI

Three South American Rivers

First Voyage Down the Amazon

EARLY in the year 1541 Gonzalo Pizarro (brother of Francisco Pizarro, conqueror of Peru) led an expedition out of Quito bound for the mysterious region beyond the Andes known as the land of El Dorado. With Pizarro, as right hand man of the expedition, went Francisco Orellana, lieutenant-governor and captain-general of the cities of Santiago de Guayaquil and Puerto Viejo. Both men, in keeping with the spirit of the times, were looking for riches and glory. The unfortunate Pizarro found neither, and returned to Quito after a year and a half of futile suffering and hardship with only 80 of the 220 Spaniards and none of the 4,000 Indians who had started out with him. Fate dealt more kindly with Orellana. He found no riches, but he did find an unexpected pathway to glory—a wide, liquid pathway, now known as the Amazon, which he was the first to explore in practically its entire length, from its headwaters in eastern Peru to the sea.¹

It all happened like this. Seven or eight months after leaving Quito Pizarro reached the Coca River, which flows in a southeasterly direction into the Napo, a great tributary of the Amazon. His men were so weary and weak from hunger that he had a boat constructed and sent Orellana with 57 of the men downstream to look for food. The boat was carried along rapidly by the current for nine days through un-

inhabited regions and finally arrived at the Indian village of Aparia where food was plentiful. Instead of turning back with the food, however, Orellana decided to continue on his way downstream.

For centuries historians have debated the question as to whether Orellana in not turning around at this point was a despicable traitor or a courageous man who honestly felt that a return was impossible because of the strong current and took the only alternative course. José Toribio Medina, a Chilean scholar, made out a plausible case for the latter belief in his *Descubrimiento del Río de las Amazonas*, but no one will ever know for certain which theory is right. The answer lies buried with Orellana beside the restless waters of the Amazon.

In any case, as Medina says, if we consider the trip from Aparia on, Orellana's "steady endurance of hardships, his qualities as a prudent and watchful leader, his firmness and energy, the courage with which he met trials in that perilous and daring voyage of discovery, entitle him to indisputable glory."

Leaving Aparia on February 2, 1542, Orellana sailed down the Napo River, receiving help from friendly Indians along the way, and entered the main stream of the Amazon on February 12. At the village of an Indian overlord whom Friar Carvajal (who accompanied Orellana and wrote an eye-witness account of the voyage¹) calls the Aparia the Great, they

¹ The mouth of the Amazon had been discovered by Vicente Yáñez Pinzón in 1500, but the river had never been explored beyond its estuary.

¹ Friar Carvajal's account may be read in full in Bertram T. Lee's English translation of Medina's volume, *The Discovery of the Amazon River*, published by the American Geographic Society (New York, 1934).

SOUTH AMERICAN RIVERS

The numbered rivers are as follows: 1, Caroní; 2, Apure; 3, Meta; 4, Negro; 5, Paraná; 6, Uruguay; and 7, Paraguay. The Napo, down which Orellana commenced his journey, is one of the northern tributaries of the Amazon; it rises in Ecuador on the eastern slopes of the Andes. There is a connection, the Casiquiare River (not shown here), between the Orinoco and the Negro, which unites the Orinoco and Amazon systems.



stopped to build a bigger and stronger brigantine that would help them resist the attacks of unfriendly Indians farther down the river and would serve for the sea voyage after they reached the river's mouth. Orellana took advantage of their stay in the village to claim possession formally of the Indians of that region in the name of the King of Spain, and to have Friar Carvajal preach to them.

From there on the going was harder. They passed through more uninhabited

regions where, says Friar Carvajal, "the river led from one wooded section to another wooded section and we found no place to sleep and much less could any fish be caught, so that it was necessary for us to keep to our customary fare, which consisted of herbs and every now and then a bit of roasted corn." Then they ran into the territory of the hostile Machiparo Indians and were forced to fight for their lives with their arquebuses and crossbows without rest for four days and four nights.

Farther on they came to the lands ruled over by Chief Paguana where the Indians were friendly and they were able to lay in food supplies. But this was a short-lived respite, and on May 24 they were again engaged in combat by hostile Indians and some of Orellana's men were wounded or killed by poisoned arrows. They had to proceed as rapidly as possible, avoiding all settlements even though the store of provisions acquired in friendly regions was diminishing rapidly.

Some of the unfriendly Indians they encountered were subjects of a tribe of women warriors. Friar Carvajal called them Amazons, after the women warriors of antiquity, and the river eventually came to be named for them. In one battle some of these women led their subjects, "doing as much fighting," says Carvajal, "as ten Indian men."

In the early days of August, when they were beginning to feel the rise and fall of the tide, they stopped to prepare the boats for the open sea, making rigging out of vines and sails out of the blankets in which they had been sleeping. Finally, on August 24, eight months after leaving Pizarro and starting down the tributaries of the "mightiest of rivers," they reached its mouth. They had come some 3,000 miles. On the 26th the two home-made brigantines spread their sails and put out to sea without benefit of pilot, experienced sailors, or compass. They sailed along what Carvajal called "the most dangerous coast that has ever been seen" until, in the second week of September, they reached the port of Nuevo Cádiz on the Island of Cubagua, off the coast of Venezuela. Thus ended one of the most dramatic adventures in the history of exploration.

Three years later Orellana led an expedition back to the Amazon with the intention of establishing Spain's claim to the region. But the King had refused him

adequate support and the project was doomed from the start. Before they got beyond the estuary of the Amazon, the majority of Orellana's men were dead. Orellana himself died of grief and illness on the banks of the river while on a side trip in search of food. "Buried at the foot of one of those aged trees of the always verdant forests bathed by the current of the majestic river which he had discovered," says Medina, "he at last found rest from his toils and sufferings in the midst of that luxuriant nature which was a sepulcher worthy of his imperishable name."—M. G. R.



Photograph by Ynés Mexia

ALONG THE AMAZON

"The river led from one wooded section to another wooded section and we found no place to sleep and much less could any fish be caught . . ."



MAP OF THE RÍO DE LA PLATA REGION

This is a portion of a map (reproduced from *Frontières entre le Brésil et la Guayane Française* by Baron Rio Branco, Paris, 1900) said to have been made by Sebastian Cabot in 1544.

The Silver River

Between 1520 and 1530, the Inca Empire was the goal of a race from two directions—from Panama on the north and from the Atlantic coast to the southeast. Because Peru was finally conquered from the north, the southeastern approach is a phase of the Spanish conquest that historians are inclined to neglect, if not ignore. It is a story of hardships and frustrations, but not without an element of romance. It turned upon the discovery and explora-

tion of a vast river system—the Río de la Plata and its affluents.

Today the Río de la Plata is one of South America's main river highways, traveled by steamships going to three of its ten capitals. Two of them—Buenos Aires and Montevideo—lie on the broad, shallow Río de la Plata estuary, which receives the waters of the Paraná and the Uruguay Rivers. The third capital, Asunción, is 1,000 miles upstream from Buenos Aires on the Paraguay River, the largest tributary of the Paraná.

Juan Díaz de Solís, chief pilot of Spain, discovered the *Mar Dulce* (the Sea of Sweet Water) as he called it, in 1516, when he was searching for a westward passage to the Spice Islands. But his attempts to explore it ended in catastrophe. When he somewhat naïvely went on shore unarmed with a small group of followers, the party was massacred by the fierce nomadic Indians that inhabited what is now Uruguay.

Some of Solís' men who escaped found refuge on an island off the coast of Brazil. Eventually making their way westward with Indian guides, they were the first Europeans to enter the Empire of the Incas. On their return journey, however, all but three of them met with disaster when their native allies turned on them and killed them.

Ten years after Solís' death, Sebastian Cabot was commissioned by the Spanish king to sail westward and discover "the Moluccas, Tarsis, Ophir, Cipango, and Cathay." Sailing down the east coast of South America in 1527, he came upon the renamed Río de Solís. The three survivors of the overland expedition into the Inca Empire told him tales of fabulous wealth in the interior. Their stories, together with the silver trinkets which Cabot found among the Indians, were enough to decide him. Ignoring his instructions, he determined to explore the drainage system of southeastern South America in search of the "Great White King." Once again the river was renamed, becoming the Río de la Plata—the Silver River.

Cabot proceeded up the Paraná and Paraguay Rivers. Somewhere between present-day Rosario and Santa Fe, he founded a settlement called Sancti Spíritus. But Cabot himself never got closer to the Inca Empire than a point near present-day Asunción.

He did, however, send an expedition that

adventurously crossed the Andes into part of the Inca realm. The leader brought back to Sancti Spíritus both metal objects and fine fabrics, for a friendly chief showered him with gifts. Cabot himself return to Spain in 1530 to explain his explorations to the great Charles V.

The fate of Sancti Spíritus, the colony he founded, involves a tale that may or may not be apocryphal. In any case the tragedy was chronicled in verse by the Archdeacon of Buenos Aires, Barco de la Centenara, who wrote within fifty years of the events he describes.

It seems that a young Spanish captain called Sebastián Hurtado had brought his beautiful wife Lucía with him to the frontier fort of Sancti Spíritus. During a feast attended by a friendly tribe of Indians, Mangora, the chief, saw the fair Spanish lady and fell in love with her. Immediately he began to devise a plan to get her into his power.

One day when Hurtado had been sent out on an expedition, Mangora appeared at the fort laden with much-needed provisions as proof of his friendship. Since he had come a great distance, he was offered hospitality within the fort. During the night Mangora's followers ambushed the little settlement. Although Mangora was killed in the melee, his brother fled with Lucía.

Meanwhile, Hurtado returned to find Sancti Spíritus in ruins. Going in search of his wife, he also was captured and tied to a tree to watch her burn at the stake. Then the Indians shot him with their arrows while he "with his eyes turned to heaven, besought our Lord to pardon all his sins, and by whose mercy we may believe that he and his wife enjoy celestial glory. All of which happened in the year 1532."

In Spain, meanwhile, Francisco Pizarro had arrived from his voyage down the

west coast of South America from Panama, and had already convinced the king that Peru should be conquered from the north. Cabot was thrown into disfavor and banished for awhile. But it was only a few years later—in 1536—that Buenos Aires was founded for the first time.—K. W.

The Orinoco River and El Dorado

The Orinoco River stretches for about 1,500 miles through northern South America, flowing now peacefully, now as raging rapids, from its headwaters to the sea. Rising in the Parima Mountains in the southeastern tip of Venezuela, it flows first to the northwest, then north, forming part of the present-day boundary between Venezuela and Colombia. It then turns eastward along the Venezuelan plains, and spreads into a great delta as it joins the sea. Intrepid explorers once fought its currents, suffering untold hardships and privations as they searched for the fabulous Manoa—the city of the Gilded Man, El Dorado—the site of great treasures of gold. Manoa was the objective of the avaricious, the adventurous, the glory-seeker. Its location might have been questioned, but its existence was accepted as truth, and indeed had a basis in fact.

High in the Colombian Andes there is a lake called Guatavita, and long ago, “so long,” says Kathleen Romoli in *Colombia, Gateway to South America*, “that names are forgotten,” there was a Lord of Guatavita who once every year covered himself with gold dust and in an elaborate ceremony threw dazzling offerings of gold and silver into the lake. His gifts and similar ones brought by all his subjects were for his lovely bride who had drowned herself in the lake and who came to be regarded as a kind of goddess. This was

the origin of the legend of El Dorado, but the stories became so distorted as time went on that when the Spaniards finally reached the province of El Dorado, they did not recognize it.

In 1499 Alonso de Ojeda, using a map drawn up by Columbus himself, may have been the first white man to see the great Orinoco delta. Of the many to probe the mysteries of the great river the first was Diego de Ordaz; another, and the most familiar in the United States, Sir Walter Raleigh.

Diego de Ordaz was the first European actually to penetrate the Orinoco country. When he set out in 1531 to battle the currents of that mighty river, he had an inkling of the difficulties that lay before him, for he had explored with Cortés. After many difficulties, including large and small rapids to be passed, he reached Carichana, hundreds of miles upstream near the mouth of the Meta, a large tributary flowing from the west. Here he and his men rested, repaired their boats, and replenished their provisions. Here, too, they heard tales of the rich peoples who lived on the Western slopes of the Andes. Again they set out up the Orinoco, but the Atures rapids forced them to turn back. They then attempted to go up the Meta, but the dry season had come, and the stream was little more than mud in many places. Ordaz returned downstream to the Gulf of Paria, determined to reach the “Province of Meta” by an overland route, but he had not reckoned with revolt. By his constant and unnecessary cruelty to the Indians he had alienated his men, and by his extravagant claims he had come into conflict with certain Spanish authorities at Cubagua, an island off the coast of Venezuela. He was arrested by the Alcalde of Cubagua and the two set out for Santo Domingo to have their quarrel settled by the authorities there.



RALEIGH AND THE KING OF ARROMAIA

In his extravagant account of his voyage up the Orinoco, Raleigh tells of being visited by an Indian king, who, in spite of his hundred years, traveled on foot for 14 miles to see him. The king's subjects brought provisions, including venison, pork, chickens, fish, and an abundance of pineapples, which Raleigh calls "the princess of fruits."

They continued to Spain; Diego de Ordaz died on the way and legend has it that he was poisoned by the Alcade himself.

Next to dare the Orinoco lands was Alonso de Herrera, Ordaz' campmaster—a man adored by his followers and hated by the Indians. In spite of the extreme hardships suffered along the way, Herrera and his men made their way up the Orinoco and turned into the Meta. Again it was the dry season and the water was often so low that they were forced to wade waist-deep in mud, pushing their boats before them, or to struggle through deep thickets along the banks. But was not Manoa just ahead now? A day's journey? A week's? Alonso de Herrera never knew, for he was killed by a poisoned arrow, and his men, lacking a capable leader, turned back.

Antonio de Berrio must not be forgotten. Working from Bogotá, he made several expeditions to the Orinoco, and finally, starting down one of the uppermost streams of the Orinoco system in March 1590, he came out at the mouth in September 1591—"a superb achievement," says Means. He too was in search of El Dorado, or Manoa, and by a strange chance an account of his plans fell into the hands of Sir Walter Raleigh.¹

In March 1595 that Englishman of history and legend arrived in the New World to try his hand at finding El Dorado. He stormed a town on the island of Trinidad, where he encountered and captured Antonio de Berrio himself. Raleigh and his

¹ Raleigh had sent unsuccessful colonizing expeditions to the coast of present-day North Carolina in 1585, 1586, and 1587.

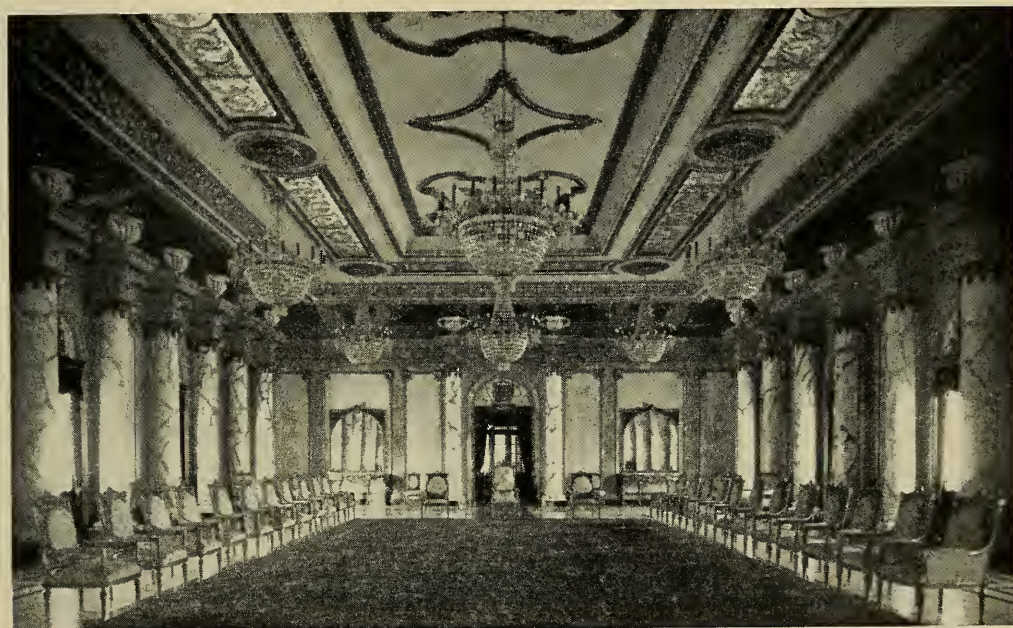
men proceeded up the Orinoco to its juncture with the Caroní, on which formidable falls blocked their way. After various operations on the mainland, in the course of which Berrio was released, Raleigh returned to England and gave glowing accounts of the lands he had seen.

In 1603 Raleigh was arrested and thrown into the Tower of London, where he was imprisoned off and on for 13 years. Released in 1616, he prepared a fleet of ten or more vessels and set sail the next year for the Orinoco, with the expressed intention of going to "a gold mine in Guiana," reportedly near the place he had reached on his previous journey. Raleigh stayed in Trinidad—some accounts say he was ill—while his lieutenant Keymis, with young Walter Raleigh and about 400 men,

went up the river and attacked a little Spanish fortress called San Thomé. They managed to take the town but could not hold it. Young Walter Raleigh was killed, and Keymis and the survivors returned to Trinidad. Keymis committed suicide; Raleigh sailed for England and was beheaded in 1618, on the old charge of treason.

Although other explorers followed Raleigh, "the Orinoco," as Kirkpatrick says in *The Spanish Conquistadores*, "third of the great South American rivers, was the last of the three to yield its secrets; and the country traversed by its countless tributaries remained little known until the Spanish missionaries of later generations established their posts and gathered their Indian neophytes into villages."





Courtesy of the Embassy of the Dominican Republic

NEW PRESIDENTIAL PALACE, CIUDAD TRUJILLO

On August 16, 1947, Generalissimo Rafael Leonidas Trujillo was inaugurated President of the Dominican Republic for a term of five years. This is his fourth term.

Legislation for the retirement of the foreign debt marked the closing month of President Trujillo's third term. September 1 and October 1 were the dates scheduled for the retirement of the bond issues of 1922 and 1926, respectively, of which bonds in the amount of about \$10,000,000 were outstanding.

The opening of the Presidential Palace and new buildings on the university campus were inaugural events.

Pan American News

President Bustamante of Peru delivers his annual message

ON July 28, 1947 President Bustamante went before the Peruvian Congress to give an account of Government activities during his second year in office.

ECONOMIC POLICIES.—The essence of Peru's economic problems, according to the President, is the failure of production to keep up with the ever-growing demand for goods and services. In an effort to increase production, the Government has lifted many of the wartime restrictions on the sale and transportation of agricultural and mineral products and has guaranteed farmers fair prices for their goods. Ceiling prices have been kept on all essential articles to protect the public from the speculation that is usually occasioned when demand exceeds production. A new decree, promulgated only a few weeks before President Bustamante's speech, re-organized and strengthened the whole system of price controls.

Confronted with a serious shortage of foreign exchange, the Government has carefully regulated its distribution, limited imports, and made every effort to increase exports.

The President pointed out the need of attracting more foreign capital to help transform the country's hidden natural resources into "active public and private wealth." He devoted considerable time to the key problem of increasing petroleum production. If the petroleum industry can be expanded in spite of the keen competition from other countries that has developed in these postwar years, President Bustamante feels that an important step will have been taken toward getting a

favorable balance of trade and balancing the budget. He urged the Congress to pass the new petroleum law and the contract with the International Petroleum Company that have been drawn up with this end in view.

Government efforts to discover new sources of coal have been crowned with success in the Paracas area. Plans are now being made to step up gold production through granting more concessions to domestic and foreign firms and getting more labor to gold-producing areas by means of a carefully planned colonization program.

OVER-ALL PLAN OF ACTION.—"One of the greatest evils of our national life," said the President, "is the lack of a plan of action that coordinates all types of activities and directs them gradually toward a common goal." The Government has drawn up such a plan of action for the next four years, and the Chief Executive proceeded to outline it for the Congress.

The plan calls for five broad sets of new laws. The first set will be designed to streamline public administration and protect the rights of the citizens; the second will govern relations between capital and labor and help raise the standard of living of workers; the third will provide for the material progress of the country in the form of new schools, railroads, highways, hospitals, housing units, etc.; the fourth will furnish the basis for a more efficient handling of the country's finances; and the fifth and last set will guide the development of agriculture, mining, and industry.

SOCIAL WELFARE.—In outlining governmental efforts to protect the nation's "human capital," the President spoke first of the all-important public health cam-

paign. The Government has installed water supply and sewage systems in a number of communities, and now hopes to interest private capital in carrying on such projects in towns and villages throughout the country.

A Department of Industrial Hygiene has been created in the Ministry of Public Health to help protect the workers from occupational hazards. Every effort is being made to alleviate the serious shortage of hospitals. Plans are being completed for a whole system of new ones distributed in accordance with population density and health conditions in the various areas.

Successful campaigns against malaria have been carried on in the city of Chimbote and in the Mala, Cañete, Camaná, Sama, and Locumba Valleys, with D. D. T. spearheading the attack on the mosquito. Tuberculosis is also being vigorously combated; highlights of the fight against this disease mentioned by the President are the construction of a new sanatorium near Lima and the study now being made of better methods of assisting the families of tuberculosis victims.

The Ministry of Public Health is trying to expand the country's facilities for training doctors and nurses and for sending them abroad for specialized studies.

Turning to the problem of housing, the President spoke of the model housing units being built by the National Housing Corporation in the nation's principal cities. He pointed out that in the furnishing of adequate housing, as in that of water supply and sewage systems, it is hoped that private capital will carry on where the Government has to leave off. "The work of the Corporation is intended more as an example than as a panacea."

EDUCATION.—One of the chief preoccupations of the Government at the present time is the education of the country's

Indian population and the incorporation of this group into national life. This task, said the President, requires the united efforts of the Ministries of Education, Public Health, Agriculture, Development, and Labor.

An important accomplishment of the year was the general reorganization of secondary education. Under the new plan the number of studies as well as the number of class hours per subject is considerably reduced. Provision is made for directed study during school hours and homework is eliminated.

As far as primary education goes, the chief problem is not one of setting up new plans and programs, but of getting the many inadequately trained teachers to understand and carry out the excellent ones already on the books. Therefore the Ministry of Education is preparing a Manual for the Peruvian Teacher, explaining the prescribed programs, which will be distributed throughout the country.

There is still a serious shortage of schools, school furniture, and educational supplies. Until plans are completed for the large-scale school construction program that is necessary, the Ministry is using its limited funds to build schools where they are most urgently needed.

Technical education continued to move forward during the second year since its complete reorganization. The location of technical schools is no longer governed by political motives but by the economic needs and aptitudes of the various regions of the country. About \$450,000 from this year's budget was used for the purchase from the United States of equipment for training purposes. There is still a great lack of teachers and materials in this field. Some 600 teachers have to distribute their efforts among hundreds of thousands of boys and girls. The President pointed out the need for more cooperation among

the various Government agencies concerned.

MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS.—In reviewing the activities of the armed forces during the year, the President spoke of the army's new policy of raising much of its own food, thus improving the nutrition of the troops, giving them practical agricultural training for civilian life, and relieving the strain on civilian markets. Another army innovation was the formation of a company of road workers which will cooperate with the Ministry of Development in making the Huánuco-Pucallpa highway an all-weather road. During 1948 the army will supply two battalions of road workers to construct roads in zones where there is a labor shortage.

FOREIGN RELATIONS.—Turning finally to foreign relations, President Bustamante said that Peru continued its close political commercial, and cultural cooperation with other countries. "The Government went on lending its support to the Inter-American system and to the United Nations," he said, "convinced that both organizations (which are complementary and in no way mutually exclusive) are destined to safeguard the well-being and security of this hemisphere and of the world."

Message of the President of Mexico

With people throughout the nation gathered about radios in their homes or near specially installed loud-speakers in places of business and public meeting places, President Miguel Alemán of Mexico addressed the Congress on September 1, 1947, to review his first nine months in office. While the message was unusually short, it was noteworthy for its clear approach to the problems confronting the nation.

The President attributed voters' increased civic conscience and greater en-

thusiasm in the exercise of political rights to the Government's vigilance over electoral processes and its policy of non-intervention in the activities of political parties and groups. Among the most important legislative measures, the President included the granting of suffrage to women in municipal elections, increased ejidal rights, the creation of the Army-Navy Bank, the Federal Colonization Law, and the Irrigation Law.

He stated that clearance had been given to 5,000 immigrants, and that proper credentials were issued to 144,000 tourists. He also noted the creation of the National Motion Picture Commission to encourage production of good pictures of national interest.

The formation of an Interdepartmental Commission to regulate the emigration of Mexican workers and to make a working agreement with the United States Government has resulted in the transfer to the United States of 20,000 properly accredited workers and the registration of 25,000 already in the United States, the President said.

Mexico's participation in *world affairs* was governed by the fundamental Mexican standards—national dignity, respect for right, and international cooperation for human solidarity. The Italian peace treaty was signed, and Mexico participated in the discussion of the German peace. The country was active in the UN General Assembly, and continued its cooperation with the ILO. At the Rio Conference, Mexico stressed the fact that the meeting was of a juridical rather than a military nature. President Alemán spoke in particular of the importance of his exchange of visits with President Truman of the United States.

At the beginning of his administration, the President found the *economy* in a transitional stage, between conditions cre-

ated by the war and a return to normality, which has not as yet been attained. The volume of exports decreased in the period under discussion, affecting minerals, fibers, agricultural products, and manufactured goods. War industries discovered that their markets tended to disappear and costs to increase so that they were unable to compete with foreign industry. Thus, fewer exports and increased imports made an unfavorable balance of trade and decreased the reserves of the Bank of Mexico. High prices continued because the volume of money kept increasing while purchasing power remained static, and basic commodities entered into short supply. The situation was further aggravated by the fact that the volume of credit had been greatly expanded. The Bank of Mexico, therefore, restricted its loans to those to be used for productive purposes only.

To lower the cost of living is of primary concern, according to President Alemán, and he reiterated that the overhead of industry and agriculture must go down, if they are to compete with foreign products. In an effort to bolster the economy, the Government temporarily forbade the entry into Mexico of certain nonessential articles and in other cases raised import duties. (See BULLETIN, September 1947, p. 512).

An agreement stabilizing the peso at 4.85 to the dollar was reached with the United States, and the amount of stabilization credit granted to Mexico was placed at \$50,000,000 in four years, if necessary. To meet popular demand, the President said that it was hoped to allow coinage of one- and five-peso silver pieces.

A loan amounting to \$50,000,000 was received from the Export-Import Bank of Washington. President Alemán stated that the loan had been allocated as follows: agricultural machinery, \$5,000,000; construction of two large sugar refineries, \$5,000,000; hydraulic construction, in

Chapala, \$3,700,000; sulphate of ammonium plant, \$5,600,000; and highway construction, \$10,000,000. The rest is divided among railroad and refrigeration equipment, coal mining development, and other useful projects.

The Government met the payments on outstanding loans, the President said, and he quoted the external debt at 230,000,000 pesos; the railroad debt at 233,000,000 pesos; debt for revolutionary claims, \$21,500,000; balance of the compensation due United States interests for expropriation of oil claims at \$4,085,000; and the balance due on the purchase of the Mexican Railway at 21,500,000 pesos.

The President announced the reaching of a satisfactory agreement between the Mexican Petroleum Commission and the Eagle Petroleum Company (British) and its subsidiaries regarding payment for expropriated oil holdings. The indemnity amounts to \$81,250,000 plus three percent interest starting at the date of expropriation in 1938 with payment to be made over a period of 15 years. The pact would shortly be presented to the Congress for its approval, the President said.

The internal debt reached 1,064,500,000 pesos, the President said, and he added that payment on all issues was made promptly.

The Government proposes to provide legislation which will reduce the number of taxes in force and simplify their structure.

President Alemán defined the long-range economic goal of the country as a desire to realize a normal market in which fair prices, quality merchandise, and legitimate profits are the keynote.

The President stated that one of the most grave problems confronting the nation was the existence of the foot-and-mouth disease. This has been a blow to the economy both in the cost of the cam-

paigned to combat the disease and in the loss of cattle necessarily slaughtered. Up to date, 170,000 head of cattle valued at 70,000,000 pesos and 200,000 hogs and young stock worth 8,500,000 pesos have been slaughtered, he said. The United States has given most valuable cooperation in the campaign, the success of which is anticipated.

The President mentioned important advances in the field of *education*. Three hundred kindergartens were established, and six hundred new teaching positions were created in the Federal District. In the states and territories there are now 12,459 federal schools with 935,000 students and 21,432 teachers. To increase the number of secondary and special schools is one of the main objects of the Department of Public Education. A new normal school building was opened in Mexico City, and conditions were improved in the rural normal schools. Sixty-seven cultural missions were opened, more than half of them being in rural areas. The National Institute of Fine Arts and Literature was established, and further work was done on the building of the National Conservatory of Music.

The Literacy Campaign in its third year published a primer to encourage reading among the newly literate. During the year ending November 1, the President said, the campaign will have taught 70,000 persons to read and write.

In the field of *labor relations*, illegal work stoppages have diminished considerably, President Aleman said, and he credited the Federal Conciliation and Arbitration Board with settling 5,872 labor-management disputes.

Three branch offices of the Civil Retirement Pensions Office were opened, and construction of numerous dispensaries and hospitals under the Department of *Health and Assistance* continued, with var-

ious sanitation projects also in progress.

Public works progressed with the creation of two new ministries. (See BULLETIN, March 1947, p. 158.) The Department of National Property and Administrative Inspection met with marked success, the President said. The Department commenced an inventory of national property. It revised 867 contracts for new projects amounting to 276 million pesos and saved the Federal Government 15 million pesos. It implemented a Procurement Control agency and slashed costs by 20 million pesos. Further, its Inspection Division passed on construction jobs in ports and other cities. As a final function, the new Department has set efficiency experts to work to plan more efficient and economical government operations. The newly-created Department of Water Resources has a budget of 200 million pesos to be expended for irrigation. The President said that 37 projects were being continued and that four new large-scale and 21 small irrigation projects have been started. During the present year, about 440,000 acres of land will be irrigated, Alemán stated. The Papaloapan Authority (in the State of Vera Cruz) was formed and is already doing preliminary work for the project which will have as its purposes flood control, sanitation, irrigation, power, communications, and creation of centers of population. Likewise, the Tepalcatepec Authority is in operation.

Conference on Tourist Travel

The first Inter-American Conference on Tourism and Immigration met at Panama City, from August 4 to August 9, 1947. The conference, which had as its primary aim the simplification of travel between the nations of the Americas, was attended by delegates from all the Republics with the exception of Paraguay,

and by a representative of the Pan American Union. The chief recommendation of its resolutions was for a uniform tourist card for pleasure travelers, in place of the many visas, photographs, health certificates, and declarations now required by the various countries. This tourist card would be honored by all the countries of the hemisphere, and would be issued by the nation of the holder's citizenship. It would be valid for six months, and could be renewed. The conference requested the Pan American Union to prepare a convention embodying its recommendations, and to make every effort to secure signature and ratification by all American countries, including Canada.

Haitian financial liberation

October 1, 1947, was the date announced by the Haitian Government for the redemption of the outstanding Series A and C bonds of the 1922 and 1923 issues and the certificates of interest in Series C bonds. Most of these bonds were held by United States private financial interests. Haiti deposited \$6,000,000 in a New York bank early in July to cover redemption of the bonds.

Announcement that the bonds were to be paid off followed Haiti's request to the United States and receipt of permission to float a \$10,000,000 internal loan for this purpose. Only by a previous agreement between the two countries could Haiti increase her national debt. These bonds must be paid off, according to the law, by July 15, 1957. The old bonds were exchangeable for the new ones at a 2 percent premium. The redemption of the bonds removes long-standing United States vigilance over Haitian finances with the purpose of representing the bondholders.

Under an agreement signed by the two countries, three of the six voting members of the Board of Directors of the National Bank of the Republic of Haiti have been United States citizens and one of these has been Co-President of the Board. The Haitian Minister of Finance was ex officio Honorary President. This Board has had charge of the formulation of the budget, collection of customs and revenues, etc., and the sum necessary for the servicing of the 1922 and 1923 bonds has had preference over any other expenses.

The Haitian Government lists as a still outstanding foreign debt the Public Works contract of 1938; 11,350,000 gourdes as of June 30, 1947. (Five gourdes equal \$1.) There is also a contingent government obligation in connection with a 1941 loan of \$5,000,000 made by the Export-Import Bank to the Société Haitiano-Américaine de Développement Agricole, the entire stock of which is owned by the Haitian Government.

Chilean consumers and the cost of living

The Government of Chile and the nation's housewives have joined forces in an effort to anchor the soaring cost of living. Recent action began with a meeting of the Cabinet at the end of August, followed by personal visits of the Ministers to each section of the country to form provincial committees with power to prosecute offenders. These include merchants and manufacturers who ignore the legally fixed prices, housing speculators, and promoters of artificial scarcity in basic necessities. In the field of constructive action, the committees will attempt to promote production of scarce commodities, and conduct a radio and press campaign to make their work known to the general

public. It was noted that infractions of the price-control laws dropped sharply following the first newspaper reports of proposed government action.

Meanwhile, the women of Chile, who are finding it more expensive to fill their market baskets, organized on August 26 the National Association of Housewives—the aim of which is to make every Chilean woman an active fighter against inflation—under Señora Rosa M. de González, wife of Chile's President, and Señora Clara Williams de Yunge, of the Department of Labor. This organization, like the consumers' leagues in the United States, has for its primary purpose the education of the buyer. According to its first report, a housewife aware of all the ways in which she may be cheated, intentionally or unintentionally, will not fall a victim. Therefore, a pamphlet being distributed nationally by the association states briefly the price laws, cautions against short weights, and warns against paying above-ceiling prices, buying scarce articles unnecessarily, waste by spoilage, and hoarding. Inspectors have been appointed from the local chapters to lead these groups, check shops for adherence to the laws, and report infractions to the authorities and to the membership. A course is being given to the inspectors, both to familiarize them with their duties and to train them as efficient and militant leaders. It is hoped concerted action by all those who can be reached by the publications and the network of local chapters will have the effect of enforcing respect for the price-control laws of the nation.

The Association of Haitian Engineers and Architects

The School of Applied Science of Haiti, which has graduated over the years eighty-

five percent of the engineers now active in the country, has just passed from a private to an official status.

The school was founded in 1902 by three French-trained Haitian engineers, Frédéric Doret, Louis Roy, and Jacques Durocher. Three years later it obtained financial support from the State, which granted it a monthly subsidy and the use of government land and buildings. Most of the construction by the Ministry of Public Works—bridges, roads, public buildings, drainage and irrigation projects, and so on—has been carried out by graduates of this school. A bill presented to the National Assembly in August provides for the integration of the school with the University of Haiti, and changes its name to The Polytechnic School of Haiti.

At about the same time, graduates of the school organized a society called the Association of Haitian Engineers and Architects, under the presidency of Georges Cauvin. The association is composed of two hundred founding members, and its first activity was the publication of a journal with a rich collection of scientific material. The first issue of the *Revue de l'Association des Ingénieurs et Architectes Haïtiens* (July 1947) includes a survey of the electrification of Haiti by the use of water power, by Joseph Aubry, an engineer; a table of wage schedules for the building trades; and the results of a 1946 survey by the School of Applied Science on the problem of low-cost housing in Port-au-Prince. In general, the review will be devoted to science, industry, and technology. A yearly subscription costs \$7.00 in all American countries, and may be obtained by writing to M. Edner L. Pauyo, General Secretary, P. O. Box P-43, Port-au-Prince, Haiti. The review solicits the cooperation of all similar associations in America, for the exchange of technical documents and surveys.

TEPEXPAN MAN

(Right) The skull which Dr. T. Dale Stewart (left), of the Smithsonian Institution, and Dr. Javier Romero, of the National University of Mexico, are examining is that of a Mexican of almost 15,000 years ago—part of the earliest human remains so far found in America. They were discovered in a dry lake plain at Tepexpan, near Mexico City, by Helmut de Terra, an anthropologist sponsored by the Viking Fund of New York.

The belief that primitive man had lived in the area was strengthened by the results of a paleontological study made by Professor Kirk Bryan and Engineer A. R. V. Arellano. This survey had unearthed mammoth remains at a depth of four feet, and there were indications that the beasts had been led there by—and perhaps met their death at the hands of—human beings. With the general area of search defined, instruments were used to measure electrical resistance in the



Photograph by the Washington Post



Courtesy of the Smithsonian Institution

earth, a high spot indicating the exact point of excavation. At the same level as the mammoth bones, the remains were found. They proved to be those of a man, with a mesocephalic skull, from the end of the Pleistocene Period, bearing only a few primitive features.

(Left) A reconstruction from the bones, made by Dr. Romero and Dr. Stewart, with the face modeled by Leo Steppat, shows that Tepexpan Man probably looked something like this. Layers of a plastic material were built up over a replica of the skull according to certain established ratios of flesh thickness. While it is impossible to achieve an exact likeness of an individual by this method, the general appearance of the group to which he belonged can be determined. The resemblance between Tepexpan Man and the present inhabitants of the region proves that he was in most respects a modern man.

Panamanian airline

The Compañía Panameña de Aviación (COPA), the first national aviation company to be founded and operated entirely on Panamanian capital, began flights throughout the Republic on July 15, 1947, with stops at David and Puerto Armuelles on the Pacific, and Colón, Almirante, and Changuinola on the Atlantic. The National Ministry of Aviation is now studying the possibility of constructing fields at Santiago, Aguadulce, Chitré, Las Tablas, and Penonomé.

Sugar Labor Bureau for Cuba

A National Office of Sugar Affairs in the Ministry of Labor was created by the Cuban Council of Ministers on May 21, 1947 to supervise application and enforcement of all labor legislation connected with the sugar industry.

Panamanian plans for public health

Panama has announced four Government hospital projects for 1947—a 200-bed tuberculosis hospital in Chorrera, a 300-bed annex to the hospital at Santo Tomás, a National Police Dispensary, and a modern general hospital at Penonomé. In addition, a medical clinic and laboratory will be established in the Social Security Building at Panama City for use of those eligible for Social Security benefits. When completed it will contain the best and most modern equipment of any institution of its kind in the Republic. Besides this government-sponsored construction, plans have been drawn up for two complete, modern private hospitals, one in Panama City, the other in a suburb.

The Lions' Club of Panama recently held a dance and fashion show to raise funds for a children's hospital in Panama City.

Donations by various organizations and individuals comprise a large part of the fund. One of the largest contributors was the Inter-American Women's Club, which gave \$2,000 to be used for the construction of recreational facilities.

The Government has created twenty fellowships for obstetrical study at the Nursing School of Santo Tomás Hospital. These fellowships are open only to graduate nurses.

New quarterly on social sciences

To make known abroad developments in the social sciences in Latin America, a quarterly magazine in English has been launched in Mexico. Entitled *The Social Sciences in Mexico and News about the Social Sciences in South and Central America*, the new periodical is edited by Professor Laszlo Radvanyi of the School of Economics at the National University of Mexico. It began publication with the May 1947 issue.

Few of the published works in Latin America on advances in economics, history, sociology, anthropology, pedagogics, law and similar sciences have ever found their way into English. For the most part, only those foreign scientists specializing in Latin American affairs are acquainted with them. The new journal proposes to fill this gap by making available to English-speaking people the contributions of Latin American social scientists.

Many distinguished Latin Americans are collaborating in the venture, which carries articles, studies and essays on recent researches as well as those in progress or planned. The first number, for example, contains among others an article by Moisés Poblete Troncoso, head of the Latin American Section of the International Labour Office and former Director General of Labor in the Chilean Government; one by Alfonso Caso, eminent

Mexican anthropologist who directed the archeological expeditions in Monte Albán, Oaxaca; another by Jesús Silva Herzog, professor of economics at the National University of Mexico and former Undersecretary of Finance in the Mexican Government. It also carries in its 143 pages a series of book reviews, notes on scientific meetings, and other news of publications and research.

The new quarterly is priced at \$3.50 per year in United States currency; \$1.00 for a single copy. Communications and inquiries should be addressed to the Editor: Laszlo Radvanyi, Donato Guerra 1, desp. 209, México, D. F., México.

We see by the papers that—

- *Argentina* was pleasantly surprised by the preliminary results of the census taken last May. According to the provisional figures, the country now has a population of over 16,000,000—2,000,000 more than had been estimated. When the last census was taken in 1914, the total population was less than 8,000,000. The Federal capital of Buenos Aires has grown from a city of 1,576,000 in 1914 to a city of 3,000,000. The census results are particularly gratifying to the Government, which has been trying to increase the population by encouraging marriages and larger families as well as immigration.

- Final figures for fruits and vegetables canned in *Cuba* during 1946 show a record pack of 111 million pounds—50 per cent above the previous record of 1942, reports the *Foreign Commerce Weekly*. Exports of 66,500,000 pounds brought in \$10,400,000.

Pineapple—47 million pounds of it—tomatoes, and pimiento were among the principal commodities processed.

- Panama Pacific Lines, a subsidiary of the United States Lines, resumed sailings

in August between New York and Baltimore, on the East Coast, and Los Angeles and San Francisco, on the West Coast, by way of the Panama Canal. These had been suspended because of the war.

- The S. S. *Chiriquí* and the S. S. *Talamanca* are again operating as cruise ships between New Orleans and Cristobal, after spending the war years as troop transports. Each of these two United Fruit Company ships, sailing fortnightly in alternate weeks, will accommodate 100 passengers.

- A recently formed vegetable-growing company in *Panama* estimates its 1947 crop at 300,000 pounds. This first crop of tomatoes and Great Lakes iceberg lettuce is being grown chemically by the hydroponic process in 60 cement beds outside Panama City, reports the *Foreign Commerce Weekly*. Future plans include the growing of many other vegetables and perhaps some flowers.

- Eleven new hotels in *Latin America*, built jointly by Intercontinental Hotels Corporation (a subsidiary of Pan American Airways) and local interests, will be the first of a large chain of resort hotels. They are now being built in Mexico City, Guatemala City, Caracas, São Paulo, Montevideo, Buenos Aires, Santiago (Chile), Lima, Quito, and Bogotá. They are luxury-type hotels, but with some moderate-price accommodations. Native food and architecture will be attractive features.

- The Shepard Steamship Company has begun Boston-to-Buenos Aires passenger service, stopping at New York, Philadelphia, Norfolk, Baltimore, Recife, Bahia, Rio de Janeiro, Santos, and Montevideo. Its boats will carry 10,000 tons of freight and twelve passengers.

- National revenues in the *Dominican Republic* for 1946 were \$43,900,600, instead of the estimated \$27,578,600, giving the

Treasury a favorable balance of \$6,276,360 after expenditures of \$37,624,240.

- Venezuelan oil production rose from 323,983,000 barrels in 1945 to 388,389,000 barrels in 1946, and the number of field and office employees increased from 31,000 to 44,000. *Venezuela* is the second country in oil production and the first in exportation.

- Samuel A. Lillo, *Chilean* poet, professor, and lawyer, has been awarded his country's National Literature Prize. The seventy-seven-year-old writer has already won many other literary awards, among them the Spanish American poetry prize of the Spanish Academy of Letters for his work *Cantos filiales*.

- At the invitation of the *Guatemalan* Government, Stuart M. Gross, assistant professor of Spanish at Florida Southern College, will spend a year lecturing in Spanish at schools throughout that country on the history, civilization, and current affairs of the United States. The invitation was extended by President Juan José Arevalo last summer while Professor Gross was in Guatemala as a faculty member of the summer school conducted there by the college.

- For the first time in the history of journalism, an air-mail edition of a Florida paper (the *Miami Herald*) is being delivered in Santiago, Chile, on the day of issue. This is made possible by a new 17-hour Pan American Airways-Panagra express service from Miami via Panama and the west coast of South America, cutting the former flying time by eight hours.

- The Inter-American Women's Club (Club Interamericano de Mujeres) of *Panama* celebrated the first anniversary of its founding on July 30, 1947. One thousand strong, this young organization has contributed generously to Panamanian

charities, founded two branch units, one in David and one in Colón, established an Inter-American Library, and materially contributed to the spreading of inter-American cooperation and friendship.

- According to Luis Beltrán, *Venezuelan* Minister of Education, his country has spent more than \$3,000,000 since October 1945, on school equipment—more than was spent during the entire period from the turn of the century until that time. Besides the \$8,700,000 now being devoted to the university buildings at Caracas, \$12,000,000 is being spent to build schools in other parts of the country. Dr. Prieto also pointed out that because of nearly 1,400 new federally-paid teachers and a like number who are state-paid, school registrations and attendance have improved more than 40 percent.

- At the request of the Venezuelan government, Chile has sent a mission of its famed *carabineros* (national police) to Caracas for technical collaboration in building up a Venezuelan police force patterned along the same lines. The non-political Chilean *carabineros* have a continent-wide reputation for discipline and efficiency.

- The School of Law of New York University has established an Institute of Inter-American Law, the first of its kind anywhere in the world. It was felt that the ever-closer relationships between the American nations have made the need for such a program imperative. The curriculum consists of comparative-law courses dealing with Anglo- and Latin-American law, and includes an orientation course to acquaint foreign students with United States speech and way of life. Seventeen Latin American law graduates, representing eight countries, have been awarded fellowships for study during the institute's first year; and scholarships will also become available to American lawyers.

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JAN 6 - 1948

BULLETIN OF THE
UNION OF
MASSACHUSETTS

Pan American Union



GRAIN ELEVATORS IN ARGENTINA

DECEMBER

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1947

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THE PAN AMERICAN UNION

WASHINGTON, D. C.

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THE PAN AMERICAN UNION, now 57 years old, is an international organization created and maintained by the twenty-one American Republics: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, the United States, Uruguay, and Venezuela. Originally known as the International Bureau of the American Republics, it was established in 1890 in accordance with a resolution passed April 14 of that year by the First International Conference of American States, which convened at Washington in October 1889. April 14 is celebrated annually throughout the Americas as Pan American Day.

The work of the Union was greatly expanded by resolutions of the Second Conference, held at Mexico City in 1901-2; the Third, at Rio de Janeiro in 1906; the Fourth, at Buenos Aires in 1910; the Fifth, at Santiago, Chile, in 1923; the Sixth, at Habana in 1928; the Seventh, at Montevideo in 1933; the Eighth, at Lima in 1938; and by other inter-American conferences. The creation of machinery for the orderly settlement of inter-American disputes is one of the outstanding achievements of the Pan American system, but more important still is the continental public opinion that demanded such procedure.

PURPOSE AND ORGANIZATION

The purpose of the Pan American Union is to promote friendship and close relations among the Republics of the American Continent and peace and security within their borders by fostering constructive cooperation among them. The Union is supported by annual contributions

from all the countries, in amounts proportional to population, and its services are freely available to officials and private citizens alike. Its affairs are administered by a Director General and an Assistant Director, elected by and responsible to a Governing Board composed of one member from each American Republic.

ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS

The administrative departments of the Pan American Union are organized to carry out the purposes for which it was created. There are special offices dealing with foreign trade, statistics, economics, intellectual cooperation, music, juridical matters, agricultural cooperation, travel, and labor and social information. All these offices maintain close relations with official and unofficial bodies in the countries members of the Union. The Columbus Memorial Library contains 138,500 volumes and 2,400 maps. The BULLETIN of the Pan American Union, published monthly in English, Spanish, and Portuguese, is the official organ of the institution. For a list of other publications of the Union, see the inside back cover.

PAN AMERICAN CONFERENCES

The Pan American Union also serves as the permanent organ of the International Conferences of American States, usually referred to as the Pan American Conferences. In addition to preparing the programs and regulations, the Union gives effect to the conclusions of the Conferences by conducting special inquiries and investigations and by convening or arranging for special or technical conferences in the intervals between the International Conferences.



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ILLUSTRATION AT SIDE: THE CLINICAL HOSPITAL, MONTEVIDEO, URUGUAY (courtesy of the National Tourist Bureau)





MARIA MOORS CABOT PRIZE
INTERNATIONAL FRIENDSHIP PLAQUE
FOR
DISTINGUISHED JOURNALISTIC SERVICE
AWARDED BY
COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY

1946-47 - 1947

BULLETIN OF THE PAN AMERICAN UNION

VOL. LXXXI, No. 12



DECEMBER 1947

The Maria Moors Cabot Awards for 1947

Ceremony at Columbia University

THE ninth annual Maria Moors Cabot Awards of Columbia University honored three Latin American journalists—Dr. David Vela, director of *El Imparcial*, Guatemala City; Señor Carlos Víctor Aramayo, president of *La Razón*, La Paz, Bolivia; and Dr. Alberto Lleras, Director General of the Pan American Union—at a special convocation of the university on November 11, 1947. The awards were established in 1939 by Dr. Godfrey Lowell Cabot, in memory of his wife, for “the recognition of the professional achievements of newspaper editors, publishers, and writers who contribute to international friendship between the peoples and nations of North, South, and Central America.”

The presentation was made by Dr. Frank D. Fackenthal, Acting President of Columbia, before an audience that crowded the rotunda of the University's Low Memorial Library. An exhibition of publications of the Pan American Union had been set up in display cases at the

rear of the auditorium. This included enlargements of photographs which had appeared in the *BULLETIN* and which traced the development of the inter-American system.

The ceremonies opened with an academic procession of the faculty, the candidates for the award, and Dr. Cabot. After the invocation, and the singing of an old English song by a choir of students' voices, Dean Carl W. Ackerman of the Graduate School of Journalism presented the recipients to Dr. Fackenthal.

Commenting that the Maria Moors Cabot medals are “symbols of our admiration for the professional achievements of our guests in their respective countries: Guatemala, Bolivia, and Colombia . . . and [of] the respect and renown of our guests in other countries in the Western Hemisphere, and especially in the United States,” Dr. Ackerman introduced first Dr. Vela:

“Dr. David Vela, director of *El Imparcial* of Guatemala City: This newspaper sym-

bolizes daily the highest journalistic ideals and practices of our times. Founded in 1922, it has trained three generations of writers and maintained its independence and freedom in spite of periods of censorship and suppression, climaxed last year by the political murder of its founder, Dr. Alejandro Córdova.

"There, in the capital city of a leading Central American Republic, *El Imparcial* survives and progresses year by year because its editors value freedom above everything else in life.

"Dr. Vela, who has been associated with *El Imparcial* since it was founded, is now the director who personifies journalistic independence and integrity. During this quarter of a century, he has written several books, including a study of the literature of Guatemala. He is an honored member of the leading cultural and historical societies of Guatemala, Mexico, and Argentina. In addition, he is Professor of Literature in the Faculty of Humanities.

"For his distinguished achievements and his faithfulness to high ideals, he merits a Maria Moors Cabot medal."

Welcoming Dr. Vela "as an editor, writer, and teacher," Dr. Fackenthal hung the Maria Moors Cabot medal about his neck and gave him the plaque for *El Imparcial*.

On receiving the award, Dr. Vela said:

"MR. PRESIDENT, DR. CABOT, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:

"I feel overwhelmed by this honor bestowed upon me, and I accept it as a very cordial demonstration to the press and people of Guatemala. We shall always remember this proof of friendship and will show our sincere feeling for continental solidarity in real cooperation. Solidarity is a tradition in my country.

"I visited this great country—the United States—in 1942, during full war, and I

noticed then that men in the leading circles, that is, professors, scholars, journalists, officials, politicians, were more worried about peace problems than about the war itself. 'When peace comes,' they said, 'sacrifice will have to be continued without the excitement of the armed struggle.'

"Now we realize the prophetic deepness of those worries. We are now experiencing moments of hesitation and of a very justified alarm for the world, and we must inquire of the same leading circles that surprised us with their worries about peace, the fundamental reasons for this material and spiritual confusion in the world, after which another war may bring irretrievable losses to human culture.

"For my part, I proclaim a very dangerous disparity between the development of culture—an entirety of ethical patterns—and civilization—an entirety of technical patterns—that has exposed humanity to the worst materialistic exacerbation, as if men lived by bread alone, and that leaves us helpless before the robot that seems to be the symbol of our time. We are dazzled by civilization and it is necessary to shake off its fascination to find again the moral directive of our lives.

"I insist upon the necessity of obtaining the cooperation of the intellectual leaders of humanity and of putting into their hands the power of the press, radio, and movies, so as to encourage joint action toward getting a spiritual disarmament through a better understanding among mankind. This will bring hopes for a fair and lasting peace. I think that the press of the world has this duty to future generations, if they are going to live in safety, without the sorrow and lack of security that we feel. But we need definite professional ethics, generally accepted, to be able to fight furious nationalisms, irreconcilable doctrines and even commercial interests, and to place ourselves without limitation at the

service of world peace. And until this international law of the press is a reality, I understand that our duty is to support the United Nations Organization.

"Nevertheless, we are not pessimistic and we must realize that the blaze of the last war, even with all its horrors, gave light enough to show the destiny of our American countries, to see at one glance, from Alaska to Tierra del Fuego, the rich, varied unity of our continent. Such a view is very comforting now that we are under the burden of anxiety, fears, and responsibilities. Even the opposing elements in this struggle that has come to be called 'the cold war' makes clear the inherent opposition of the terms 'old' and 'new' world.

"Theoretically, Mariano H. Cornejo explained the prospect of a balance of the two continents with their historical and legal differences as follows: 'In Europe territorial rights are established by means of force and the ratification of unfair agreements; in America, there is a legal system or a society of nations linked by diplomatic relations that rests only on juridical bases, which are freely accepted by all our countries and which establish their integrity and independence.'

"By this means inter-American congresses have recognized new patterns that spontaneously make the structure of American international law, and so strengthen the solidarity of continental life. The last war was a danger to such principles and the anxiety and fears of the postwar period seem to be still a menace, but in the defense of these principles we shall find a strength of cohesion and something more: the possibility of making our international patterns valuable to the world. These patterns are: the recognition of peace as a normal aspect of relations among the different independent countries and the sincere purpose of keeping it; the

legal equality of all countries regardless of geographical extent, population, or economic and military power; all respect for the rights of every human being without racial or national prejudices; the acknowledgment of an international moral code whose infringement hurts the community and can be punished; and the most holy respect for agreements.

"In 1935 when we could already see tragedy coming to Europe, Saavedra Lamas warned us with words to which we in America must now listen with much interest. He said: 'If they go far away from us, and if another cataclysm comes such an event could be like a geological fury capable of isolating the two continents. We must not forget that we are an enormous geographical unity and that we represent an enormous reserve which humanity needs and in which the secret of a resurrection may perhaps be found.'

"Such are the ideas that come to my mind in connection with the noble purpose of the Maria Moors Cabot prizes, presented at a great cultural institution, Columbia University."

Following Dr. Vela's address, Dean Ackerman presented Señor Aramayo, with this citation:

"Señor don Carlos Víctor Aramayo, president of *La Razón* of La Paz: Since 1917, when this newspaper was founded by Señor Aramayo's father, it has been a beacon of democracy high in the Andes mountains. In a recent visit to Bolivia, Professor Harold L. Cross of the Faculty of Journalism was profoundly impressed also by the daily news content of *La Razón*. Here is a daily newspaper literally printed above the clouds which faithfully publishes what is happening on the earth. There is also another fact about *La Razón*. It too has survived periods of



Courtesy of Columbia University

LOW MEMORIAL LIBRARY, COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY

Here the Maria Moors Cabot Awards were conferred on November 11, 1947.

totalitarian control because the people of Bolivia respect the publisher's devotion to liberty.

"Although señor Aramayo was born in Paris and was educated in England, he has devoted all of his talents to his country for more than a third of a century. He has held many high offices at home and abroad, including the post of Bolivian delegate to the first League of Nations; Bolivian Minister to the Court of St. James's; and Minister of Finance.

"Throughout all of this period, señor Aramayo guided his newspaper in the highway of democracy.

"For these achievements he merits the Maria Moors Cabot award."

In conferring the medal and plaque on Señor Aramayo, Dr. Fackenthal said that by his news and editorial policies he had made *La Razón* known and respected throughout our hemisphere. Señor Aramayo acknowledged the honor with these words:

"MR. PRESIDENT, DR. CABOT, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:

"It has been said, with great truth, I think, that the happiness of nations rests principally on two great pillars—the scrupulous administration of justice and the untrammelled liberty of every individual to express his opinion freely, whether in speech or in writing. I personally believe that the second of these attributes is even more important than the first, because I cannot conceive that an incompetent or unscrupulous judiciary could long survive in the face of an intelligent and well-informed public. It thus becomes immediately obvious to everyone that a free, enlightened and honest press is of paramount importance in the achievement and conservation of the happiness of nations.

"It is certainly the most efficient curb upon the excesses of governments; so much so that any Government which openly or secretly plots to impose its will upon a

nation, regardless of the resisting citizenry, will always attempt in the first place to regiment and control the voice of the press in the hope that the ensuing ignorance of the public as to the march of events will gradually prepare the ground for the introduction of measures and changes which would have been desperately resisted if the leading minds of the country had been allowed to explain their scope and meaning and their probable consequences, through the channels of the daily press.

"Very few of the South American Republics have as yet achieved a satisfactory degree of progress in the pursuit of truly democratic methods. But I know that the great majority of our men and women have an innate craving for every sort of liberty, and above all do they cling to the right of saying what they think about public affairs. This is certainly true in my own country; and the intensity with which every decent citizen in Bolivia resented and resisted the encroachments of the recent autocratic government, during the two and a half years that it lasted, and the valor with which the masses of the city of La Paz ultimately came out into the open to fight for their basic civic liberties, bear ample testimony to my contention.

"But there is a still more significant detail which I beg your leave to stress, in spite of its intimate character. On the 13th of June, 1946, my newspaper *La Razón*, which in spite of fines, suspensions and persecutions had managed, nevertheless, to maintain an attitude of grim and sullen resistance against the military dictatorship and its civilian accomplices, was confiscated by the authorities, who continued publishing it, under the same name and with the same general appearance, but flaunting ideas and principles diametrically opposed to ours. On Sunday, the 21st of July, 1946, even before the fortunes

of the day had been clearly decided, a triumphant group of enthusiasts invaded the premises of *La Razón*, threw out the government's underlings and nailed an inscription over the door with the words 'Returned to its lawful owners by the people of La Paz.' I cherish this memory. It helps me to believe that the man in the street—the humble men and women in the shabby little streets—are grateful to those of us who try day after day to tell them the truth as we see it, and who strive during the long evenings to unravel the nation's problems so as to help them in the defense of their rights and liberties, and in the pursuit of greater progress and prosperity.

"To-day, the trustees of this illustrious university have been pleased to bestow upon me and upon my newspaper the María Moors Cabot gold medal and plaque, which I hold to be the highest international prize in the world of journalism. Coming as it does after the reward so spontaneously conferred upon me by the people of La Paz, I consider this new honor to be a public and magnificent recognition of the part which *La Razón* has played and is playing in the defense of certain fundamental principles of life, of which the United States of America is undoubtedly today the most powerful champion. I accept and receive this medal and this plaque in a spirit of humility and in a spirit of pride—humility, because I realize how small and puny are our efforts in a vast world filled with turmoil and strife; pride, because it is immensely gratifying to know that our voice has reached beyond the frontiers of Bolivia and gained the sympathy and approval of those who are best qualified to judge the value and purpose of our endeavor.

"In this happy moment, I cannot fail to remember the editor of *La Razón* and

his staff, and all those who are associated with us in one way or another. I consider these prizes to be theirs more than mine because, in the midst of all our trials and tribulations, it is their daily and difficult task to interpret into practical significance all those high ideals which we seek to defend. Without their loyal and untiring efforts my own objectives could never have been achieved.

"They are indeed all the more to be admired for the fact that in our incipient democracy freedom of the press quite easily degenerates into licentiousness and a facile means of heaping ridicule and abuse upon those whom we dislike. Although we in *La Razón* have often provided easy targets for darts of this nature, we have never allowed them to affect our equanimity, because we know that the misuse of liberty will disappear gradually as men become wiser in the ways of life, more tolerant of their fellow beings and better endowed with the good things of the earth.

"This last consideration is of great importance, for liberal ideas cannot survive in the midst of depression and indigence. Means must be found of giving solvency and self-respect to the poor and backward countries of South America if they are to be made safe for democracy and saved from their would-be saviors. I make this point because I am addressing men whom I know to be truly and deeply interested in the welfare of the vast lands that lie to the South. Your presence here today, that of Dr. Cabot, which I especially appreciate, and the very existence of the Maria Moors Cabot prizes are eloquent proof of the brotherly concern which you feel for the moral and material progress of the other countries of America. I pray God that this admirable spirit may endure and that the seeds which you are so generously sowing may multiply a hundredfold,

for the greater happiness of this Continent and of those who dwell in it."

Dean Ackerman then presented Dr. Lleras, of whom he said:

"Dr. Alberto Lleras, Director General of the Pan American Union: There is in no other part of the world an organization similar to the Pan American Union, although its fame is world-wide. In education, in the arts, and in periodical journalism, the Union has exerted a profound influence on the friendship and peace of our hemisphere. To recognize in a special manner this award, the Acting President will present the Maria Moors Cabot silver plaque at a ceremony in Washington on Thursday.

"Today we are honored by the presence of the Director General. Dr. Lleras was born and was educated in Bogotá, where he began his journalistic career. He served his profession with such great distinction in Colombia, Argentina, and Spain that he was selected to serve his government in high posts at home and abroad as ambassador, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and President of the Republic.

"At the time of his election as Director General he was editor of *La Semana*, in Bogotá.

"For his services to journalism and to Pan American friendship Dr. Lleras merits a Maria Moors Cabot gold medal."

President Fackenthal then gave the medal to Dr. Lleras, saying: 'Columbia University welcomes you for your crowded years of accomplishment and for the contributions you are still determined and destined to make toward the advancement of international friendship and understanding between all of the American nations. In recognition of your services to the press and people of Colombia and for your devotion to the ideals of the Pan American Union, I hand you this diploma and

authorize the award of the Maria Moors Cabot medal."

Dr. Lleras' response was as follows:

"MR. PRESIDENT, DR. CABOT, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:

"I am deeply moved by the honor the Graduate School of Journalism of Columbia University sees fit to confer on me today, by granting me, in company with my distinguished Latin American colleagues, one of the Maria Moors Cabot Awards. It is all the more gratifying and flattering to be associated in this grant with the tributes justly paid to the publications of the Pan American Union, some of which are as venerable as the parent institution of our inter-American system.

"Notwithstanding their recent creation, the Cabot Awards are regarded by the Fourth Estate in our hemisphere as the greatest reward for the effort still required in many of our countries by the practice of a profession as complex and exacting as ours. Established for the purpose of stimulating and promoting the contribution of the press to better understanding among the peoples of the Continent, these prizes have from the start served as a useful tool of the Good Neighbor policy. It must be a difficult task for the Graduate School of Journalism to make its selections for these grants, because as far as Latin America is concerned the Good Neighbor policy has always received the warmest welcome everywhere, and all our journalists are not only the spokesmen for, but the zealous guardians of, the principles that have inspired it. For my own part, may I say that, while fully aware that I do not deserve it, I accept this award as a symbolical tribute to the thousands of Latin American journalists who, with less good fortune than I, but with far greater distinction, have been striving steadfastly toward the goal of greater acquaintance

and understanding among our peoples. My sole qualification to act as their representative is the fact that, in spite of having held a variety of posts, I have in reality never been anything but a professional journalist, performing my functions with a sense of public service, and taking pride in my work.

"Until recently only the United States had schools of journalism. With us, south of the Rio Grande, journalism from its early days was somewhat like the revolutionary armies, in which little importance was attached to a technical knowledge of warfare, or to uniforms and arms, but the main thing was a willingness to face violent death on the battlefield. In Latin America our baptism of fire began almost in infancy, always as a result of opposition to established authority. It is hardly strange that our press has until lately been persecuted and that it numbers its martyrs by the hundreds, because it has been the voice of liberty raised against each attempt at despotism; and wherever the press was permitted to function regularly, tyranny was unable to consolidate its gains. The Latin American press, which suffered so many vicissitudes both in the past century and in the present, did not begin to enjoy the huge commercial development that is such a commonplace in the United States until quite recently, and then only in isolated cases. But its value to our social development, its importance for our political organization, and its decisive contributions to the evolution of the democratic process in our countries, parallel the service rendered to the integration and growth of this republic by the United States press, on many counts the dean of present-day journalism.

"In our hemisphere the heroic days of the press are over. But that does not mean that all danger is past. On the contrary, while the press is today a powerful institu-

tion whose bill of rights is incorporated into the law of many of our lands, it still has the same enemies, and for the same reasons, as in the nineteenth century. Moreover, with the growing subtleties of modern warfare, the press now also has its fifth column, working diligently to suppress freedom of expression, under the guise of exercising those very prerogatives that other journalists confidently believe to have been established once and for all by their liberal predecessors.

"On the other hand, in a large portion of the world today the fight for the freedom of speech has been given up, and whole generations are quite innocent of what the phrase stands for, or else are convinced that it is an antisocial and immoral concept. The controlled press sends out daily diatribes against those countries that permit the free expression of all shades of opinion, and calls those governments reactionary that do not muzzle the dissidents. Disturbing as is this phase of the abysmal lack of comprehension in which antagonistic ways of life clash in the world at present, to my way of thinking its consequences are no less significant. Free people the world over are distracted by cries of "Beware of Fascism!" on the one hand and "Beware of Communism!" on the other, and they sometimes feel they must choose between these two abominable extremes if they are to save their intellectual birthright. The first thing the extremists try to attack is the press. And if liberal journalists do not keep a cool head in the fray, the first casualty will be democracy; that is, the political institutions of the greater part of the civilized world. What a formidable task, then, and what a grave responsibility fall to the lot of the journalist! How full his path is of invisible pitfalls! Peace itself depends on his day-by-day decisions and not one of these is lacking in importance. But the

problem of this profession, whose mission may be either diabolical or apostolic; or, more precisely, what converts the calling into a torment for men of conscience, is the constant need to deal in a highly elusive, subjective, and variable commodity: the truth. The journalist is a snap-judgment historian, while the historian is a long-term journalist. All the odds are against the former. And it is a certainty that peace depends, basically, on truth. For that reason, as long as freedom of speech does not prevail throughout the world, the maintenance of peace will depend in large measure on the efforts made to see that where it does exist its light shall not be dimmed by interpretations that distort the facts.

"Forgive me if the emotion caused by the receipt of this high honor has led me to forget that my testimony on what I hold to be the mission of the journalist is but a feeble voice raised in this Alma Mater of Freedom, the matrix of many minds that have left their stamp on the democratic life of the United States. But it is always good to speak of liberty, particularly among those who love it and know how to live by it.

"I repeat, Mr. President, Dean Ackerman, my thanks for the honor for which I have been selected. When I have the pleasure of greeting you and the recipients of the Cabot Prizes at the Pan American Union, I shall be delighted at the opportunity to express the appreciation of the entire institution for the silver plaque to be bestowed in recognition of its contribution to continental amity. In that case there is every justification for recognition, especially of the accomplishments of my predecessor and of all who have collaborated so faithfully in the Union's program of peace and international friendship."

The ceremonies closed with music by the chorus. Immediately following, a re-

ception and tea were held in the rotunda. On the previous evening, Dr. Fackenthal had entertained the award recipients at a dinner at the Men's Faculty Club, and the day of the ceremony Dean Ackerman offered them a luncheon.

Dr. Vela and Señor Aramayo were the first in their respective countries to receive

the gold medals symbolizing the award, and the silver plaques on behalf of the publications they represent. In the nine-year history of the prizes, twenty-three newspapers, two news services, and twenty-seven journalists, from seventeen American Republics and Canada, have been thus honored.

Ceremony at the Pan American Union

The presentation of the plaque to the Pan American Union was made by President Fackenthal on November 13, after a luncheon given by the Director General and Señora de Lleras at the Pan American Union in honor of the recipients of the Maria Moors Cabot Award. The seventy distinguished guests, among whom were the Secretary of State and Mrs. Marshall and the members of the Governing Board and their wives, were received in the Gallery of Heroes, from which they entered the Hall of the Americas. There the tables, blooming with chrysanthemums, were arranged under the crystal chandeliers to form an H, whose long crossbar paralleled the high windows looking out on the Aztec gardens. Rising to present the plaque, Dr. Fackenthal said:

"MR. DIRECTOR GENERAL, MR. SECRETARY OF STATE, GENTLEMEN OF THE GOVERNING BOARD, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:

"May I as an introduction to my presentation of the plaque read a quotation from a message which President Monroe sent to the Congress on December 2, 1823, which seems to me to be sound policy in national and international affairs. The statement provides as well a background for the purpose of the Maria Moors Cabot award.

"The people being with us exclusively the sovereign, it is indispensable that full

information be laid before them on all important subjects, to enable them to exercise that high power with complete effect. If kept in the dark, they must be incompetent to it. . . . To the people every department of the Government and every individual in each are responsible, and the more full their information the better they can judge of the wisdom of the policy pursued and of the conduct of each in regard to it. From their dispassionate judgment much aid may always be obtained, while their approbation will form the greatest incentive and most gratifying reward for virtuous actions, and the dread of their censure the best security against the abuse of their confidence. Their interests in all vital questions are the same, and the bond, by sentiment as well as by interest, will be proportionably strengthened as they are better informed of the real state of public affairs, especially in difficult conjunctures. It is by such knowledge that local prejudices and jealousies are surmounted, and that a national policy extending its fostering care and protection to all the great interests of our Union is formed and steadily adhered to.'

"On behalf of Colombia University I had the great pleasure on Tuesday last of presenting to Dr. Alberto Lleras the María Moors Cabot medal in recognition of his contribution toward the advancement of international friendship and understanding between all of the American



Photograph by the Sunday Star

THE DIRECTOR GENERAL RECEIVES THE MARIA MOORS CABOT PLAQUE FOR THE
PAN AMERICAN UNION

Left to right: Dr. David Vela, of Guatemala; Dr. Frank D. Fackenthal, Acting President of Columbia University; Dr. Alberto Lleras, Director General of the Pan American Union; Señor Carlos Víctor Aramayo, of Bolivia; and Dr. Carl W. Ackerman, Dean of the School of Journalism, Columbia University. The Maria Moors Cabot Awards were conferred on Dr. Vela, Señor Aramayo, and Dr. Lleras.

nations and as acknowledgment of his devotion to the ideals of the Pan American Union.

"I now have the honor to present to the Pan American Union itself the María Moors Cabot silver plaque in recognition of the Union's influence on the friendship and peace of our hemisphere. The Union through its publications, more particularly its BULLETIN which is published monthly in English, Spanish and Portuguese, and through its constant communication with official and unofficial bodies in the member States, has had a determining influence in the formation of the general public sentiment, furthering peaceful relations and mutual protection among the American republics. During the more than half a century of the Union's activity, Columbia University has been in contact with its work through members of the University,

notably President Nicholas Murray Butler and Dr. James T. Shotwell. It is therefore with special pleasure, Sir, that I place the plaque in your hands."

Dr. Lleras accepted the plaque with these words:

"PRESIDENT FACKENTHAL, MR. SECRETARY OF STATE, GENTLEMEN OF THE GOVERNING BOARD, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:

"It is indeed a pleasure and an honor for the Pan American Union to have here today the journalists who have been selected for the Maria Moors Cabot awards by Columbia University. This event provides an opportunity to gather together a group of distinguished guests, all of whom have an aspiration in common, and that is to contribute in some way to better understanding among the nations of this hemisphere, in the conviction that the

New World has a high mission to perform for peace and political and social progress, a mission that cannot be wholly accomplished without the full participation of all our peoples.

"We have among those present the President of Columbia University and the Dean of the Graduate School of Journalism, two genuine representatives of the outstanding cultural work in which that influential institution is engaged. Columbia University's contribution to Pan Americanism is very considerable, and the Pan American Union has benefited greatly from its relations with the University, which has always shown itself ready to cooperate in the cultural program of this organization. These ties are now further strengthened by the award of the silver plaque to the Union for the service its publications have rendered to the cause of friendship and mutual understanding in the Americas.

"I feel free to speak without reserve about this event, because the plaque is intended to commemorate achievements in which I have had no part. It pays just tribute to the remarkable work accomplished in the Union's fifty-seven years, particularly through its numerous publications, whose distinctive characteristic is that their every word is devoted to the sole end of promoting friendship and good neighborliness, of understanding and high regard, among twenty-one nations. In speaking of this fine accomplishment, moreover, I cannot fail to mention one who had an outstanding part in it: my predecessor, Dr. Leo Stanton Rowe, who directed this organization and contributed to its success with an enthusiasm that admitted of no indecision or discouragement throughout a long and fruitful term of service.

"On accepting the Cabot Award in the name of the Pan American Union, I wish

to say that this honor is shared by all who have worked in this institution from its inception, including all those who are gone and those who still labor here so successfully. For those of us who have not yet contributed sufficiently to the activities of the Union to feel entitled to participate in the tribute, it is nevertheless of inestimable value as an incentive to renewed effort in this field and in our other meritorious activities.

"The honor that has fallen to the Pan American Union today is shared with two notable exponents of Latin American thought, *La Razón* of La Paz, and *El Imparcial* of Guatemala. At the presentation ceremonies at Columbia University last Tuesday, many of us had the opportunity to learn of the arduous political struggle and the uncompromising defense of freedom of the press engaged in by these two continental dailies, their proprietors, editors, and contributors.

"Señor Carlos Víctor Aramayo, owner of *La Razón*, is a distinguished Bolivian, born in Paris and educated in England, who has managed to keep his paper free of political bias in the face of the greatest difficulties, even having on one occasion seen it closed down by a government that did not approve of its policy. The same can be said of the history of *El Imparcial* and its present director, the well-known Guatemalan writer David Vela. His newspaper is one of the most illustrious of the hemisphere, and its work is eminently worthy of the distinction of a Cabot award.

"I invite you all to join me, on this auspicious occasion for our institution, in a toast to Columbia University and its eminent representatives, to the members of the Cabot family, to the distinguished journalists, Carlos Víctor Aramayo and David Vela, and to the ladies who have graced this company with their presence."

The First Hemispheric Stock Exchange Conference

JOSEPH W. ROMITA

United States Inter-American Council of Commerce and Production

THE inter-American zeal for progress expressed itself in the First Hemispheric Stock Exchange Conference held in New York City September 15-18, 1947. This conference, sponsored by the Inter-American Council of Commerce and Production, in cooperation with the United States Inter-American Council, brought together securities leaders of 24 stock exchanges from the United States, Canada, and nine Latin American countries (Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Mexico, Peru, Uruguay, and Venezuela). Numerous government officials and securities and exchange observers were also in attendance.

These sessions examined national economic, financial and legislative problems affecting the operations of each country's securities markets. The conference provided an opportunity for exchange of views on common problems and created better understanding of the common objectives of stock exchanges through frank and friendly discussion.

As a result of the four-day conference, the assembly of delegates approved the following recommendations:

(1) Nations in this hemisphere should modify their monetary exchange controls in order to facilitate the free flow of capital and dividends from foreign investments.

(2) Governmental officials of all countries in the Americas should be urged to take no legislative action affecting securities exchanges in their respective nations without first consulting their exchange officials.

(3) Means should be studied whereby financial institutions, both public and private, may carry

on their operations and those which may be entrusted to them by third parties, through stock exchanges in order to impart greater weight to transactions and more stability to values.

(4) The stock exchanges should facilitate the interchange of economic information referring to their operation and to the financial position of the principal securities quoted.

(5) The Second Hemispheric Stock Exchange Conference should be held beginning October 15, 1948 at Santiago, Chile.

The conference opened with a luncheon at the Plaza Hotel at which welcoming addresses were delivered by James S. Kemper, president of the Inter-American Council of Commerce and Production, and Emil Schram, president of the New York Stock Exchange. José P. Hernández, president of the Bolsa de Comercio de Buenos Aires, replied on behalf of the visitors.

Mr. Kemper, speaking on *The Western Hemisphere in Today's World*, said that "private enterprise must supply the initiative needed in the development of the resources and industries of the Hemisphere. It is a factor essential in economic expansion which will bring about a rising standard of living, maximum employment and political stability throughout the Americas."

Mr. Schram, in stressing Pan American unity and the importance of maintaining free markets, stated that he did not yet know what form the growth of reciprocal business would take among the capital markets represented at the meeting, but that it would surely come about. "It may involve mutual listings which would open

the resources of private funds of countries which have surplus capital." And he added that it might also "accelerate international arbitrage among members of different exchanges, thus contributing to the stabilization of prices and the further development of natural resources."

Señor Hernández, in his response to the conference on behalf of all the Latin American delegations, said that the nations of America, their governments, their representative institutions, and their peoples are fully aware of the magnitude of present-day problems. "We must consolidate and perfect our political and economic organization within our democratic life, which after all, is the only way of life which gives true justice to all—by offering man liberty and making him worthy of enjoying the benefits of such liberty without restraints."

In the afternoon session of the first day, Tomás E. Rodríguez, president of the Bolsa de Comercio at Santiago, Chile, and the originator of the Hemispheric Stock Exchange Conference, was elected permanent chairman of the meetings. Francis Adams Truslow, president of the New York Curb Exchange, was chosen vice-chairman. Dr. Rodríguez and Mr. Truslow spoke at the afternoon plenary session and Wilson L. Hemingway, chairman of the United States Inter-American Council, gave the keynote address.

Mr. Hemingway said the conference is "of the greatest importance if the security exchanges field is to continue to keep abreast of the international growth of investment." He said the meeting sought "means of maintaining the exchanges' position as a proper field for private investment."

Mr. Truslow, speaking on *The Position of Stock Exchanges in the Economy of the United States*, stated that private American capital will move abroad in the future "attracted

by the potential of greater profits in areas of new production" in a reversal of the pattern of the early 19th century, when foreign capital helped to build up this country. "We hope," he continued, "that in each of our nations men may continue to acquire, own, and transfer property freely in accordance with their individual capacities, their individual wisdom, and their individual needs."

Dr. Rodríguez, in accepting the chairmanship of the conference, stated: "The imperialist enterprise is disappearing and is giving way to the enterprise formed by capital and technicians, which results not only in a strong economy but also in confraternity and comradeship."

Following a reception accorded the delegates by the Toronto Stock Exchange of Canada, the Pan American Society of the United States was host to the visiting executives at a dinner in the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel.

Frederick E. Hasler, honorary president of the Pan American Society, told the stock exchange representatives that unless all nations of the world band together in a spirit of cooperation, set aside their personal differences, and discard nationalistic and personal ambitions and regard the problems of the world as their individual and collective responsibility, another economic blackout will result.

Ernesto Barbosa Tomanik, president of the Bolsa Oficial de Valores of São Paulo, Brazil, and James S. Kemper, president of the Inter-American Council of Commerce and Production, also addressed the dinner gathering.

Dr. Tomanik said that "it is through these stock exchanges that public and private transactions are made, which aid in the development and enrichment of nations. Today, when the needs in all countries are greater than the supply at hand, we should promote inter-American



Courtesy of Joseph W. Romita

JAMES S. KEMPER SPEAKS

Mr. Kemper, President of the Inter-American Council of Commerce and Production, discussed *The Western Hemisphere in Today's World*.

stock exchange cooperation, so as to advance a vigorous trade in shares between the various American nations."

On the second day of the conference, the New York Stock Exchange was host to the delegates. Operations of the New York Stock Exchange were described and demonstrated. Officials outlined the organization and functions of the various controlling departments of the exchange, listing requirements and trading procedures.

Robert P. Boylan, chairman of the board of governors of the Exchange, welcomed the visitors to the Big Board, after which they discussed problems of international listing of securities. Emil Schram, presi-

dent, acted as chairman at the meeting.

John Haskell, vice president of the Exchange, in a talk to the delegates advocated that United States financing of industrial expansion in Latin American countries be on a stock-share basis rather than by the sale of bonds—"share relationship is always preferable to debtor-creditor relationship." Col. Haskell added that "it would be desirable for Latin American countries to allow free exchange of currencies, as the New York Stock Exchange feels that blocked investments are not advisable."

Howland S. Davis, executive vice president of the Exchange, addressed the group on *Organization of the Stock Exchange*; Edward C. Gray, first vice president, spoke on *Organization and Functions of the Department of Member Firms*; Arthur H. Franklin, first vice president of the Exchange's Stock Clearing Corporation, discussed the work of his organization, and Sydney P. Bradshaw, governor of the Exchange, talked on floor transactions and trading procedures.

The third session of the four-day conference was held at the New York Curb Exchange, where Francis Adams Truslow, president, welcomed the visiting officials. Mr. Truslow outlined the organization and operations of the world's second largest securities market. Explaining that the basic organization of the Curb is a "voluntary association of private individuals, unlimited in its liability and operating under a self-imposed body of rules which all must obey," Mr. Truslow remarked that "our organization is within its field a democracy."

Edward C. Werle, chairman of the board of the Curb, described procedures involved in the purchase and sale of securities for customers by brokers on the Curb's trading floor. Fred C. Moffatt, president of the Curb Exchange Securities Clearing Cor-

poration, discussed the work of his organization, involving the clearance of security transactions, and centralizing the delivery of securities being transferred and also the work of comparing transaction records. Henry C. Badenberger, director of the Curb's department of outside supervision, talked on procedures for obtaining membership in the Curb and for supervising the financial standing and business transactions of Curb members and member firms.

Martin J. Keena, director of the Curb's Department of Securities, outlined the rules to be followed by corporations, both foreign and domestic, desirous of listing their shares on a registered securities exchange in the United States.

In the evening, the visiting officials were guests at a supper-dance, held at the Plaza Hotel, sponsored by the Bolsa de Comercio of Santiago, Chile, and the Bolsa de Corredores of Valparaíso in observance of the Chilean Independence Day. The gala affair was featured by brief speeches, broadcast by shortwave to Latin America, by Dr. Tomás Eduardo Rodríguez and by Thomas W. Palmer, president of the Pan American Society.

In his address, Dr. Rodríguez appealed to the peoples of the Americas to "defend and support our basic democratic ideals," especially against what he termed "the malignant principles of infiltration and totalitarianism which communism represents."

Mr. Palmer said that the meeting of the Western Hemisphere financial leaders and the celebration were in keeping with the spirit and letter of the recently concluded Inter-American Conference on the Maintenance of Continental Peace and Security at Rio de Janeiro, which he said "reknit our Western Hemisphere solidarity in tighter bonds." Then he added, "May this Western Hemisphere of ours and its friendly and neighborly people continue

to blaze the way for the rest of the world on the path to permanent peace."

The final meetings were held at the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York. Peter Grimm, president, welcomed the delegates and expressed the hope that the conference would lead to the development of a better economy and a more understanding association among the businessmen of the Americas.

The morning session was devoted to speeches descriptive of the work of Latin American and Canadian exchanges. Robert J. Breckenridge, president of the Toronto Stock Exchange, stressed the need for high standards of business efficiency and equitable principles of trade. "In the final analysis," he concluded, "a stock exchange must be dedicated to the public service and, like you of the other countries of the Western Hemisphere, we in the Dominion of Canada are doing our best to maintain that high tradition."

Harry W. Besse, president of the Boston Stock Exchange, declared that legislation fostering a "double standard" in the securities business has eroded "formerly green fields of stock exchange prestige." Mr. Besse referred to the Securities Act of 1934 which exempts companies which do not register under the act from disclosing corporate information. "Certain very sizable corporations," Mr. Besse said, "refused to register and by this refusal deprived their security holders of the protection intended both by the act and by the rules of the exchange." He concluded: "From time to time, legislation will be enacted in each of your fine republics . . . Cooperate sympathetically with your Congress so that legislation does not create a law for one issuer and a design for evasion for another."

Raymond Allan, chairman of the Montreal Stock Exchange, said "there is an expanding commercial trade between



Courtesy of Joseph W. Romita

DINNER AT THE WALDORF-ASTORIA GIVEN BY THE PAN AMERICAN SOCIETY

Canada and Latin America and I see no reason why these mutual interests should not prevail also in the field of securities."

Henrique Guedes de Mello, vice president of the Bolsa de Valores of Rio de Janeiro, welcomed the investment of foreign capital in Brazil, further stating that protection would be provided to the investor and that skilled technicians cooperating in the development of the unlimited resources would be mutually beneficial. Martín Guillermo de Salazar, official of the Bolsa of Habana, stressed the need for closer financial collaboration as the key to political and trade stability.

At the conference's closing plenary session in the afternoon, Nelson A. Rockefeller, former Assistant Secretary of State, declared that ways must be found by financial leaders of the Americas to aid the economic development of the Western Hemisphere. Mr. Rockefeller also said that the New World can and must help the

Old World and that the Americas have the dual responsibility of maintaining their own economy and of extending aid to stricken countries.

Another speaker was Dr. Gonzalo Restrepo, manager of the Bolsa de Comercio of Bogotá, who said: "The only way of combating the spread of communism in this hemisphere is by strengthening the economies of the Latin American countries whose dollar reserves are diminishing and whose industries lack proper tariff protection." Dr. Restrepo added that "the Latin American countries will continue their process of industrial development as they do not wish to return to the colonial economy of the past century."

Edmond M. Hanrahan, member of the Securities and Exchange Commission, outlined the regulations which foreign companies must comply with in order to be registered by the Securities and Exchange Commission. He also opposed any re-

laxation of the rules and regulations which apply to foreign registrants.

James H. Wright, director of the American Republics Division of the United States Department of State, told the delegates that by "unfettering trade, you can pave the way for similar easing of restrictions which hamper international stock and bond trading."

Hans A. Widenmann, partner in Carl M. Loeb, Rhoades & Co., said "the most pressing need of the day in our business is to eliminate the foreign exchange controls and remove the limitations on movement of capital which are now making business in securities between us impossible."

Dr. Rodríguez, chairman of the Conference, closed the business sessions of the Conference by announcing the resolutions approved by the delegates.

At the final function, a dinner given for the delegates by the Governors of the New York Stock and Curb Exchanges, Willard L. Thorp, Assistant Secretary of State, declared there should be no "invidious distinctions" between domestic and

foreign capital in the economic development of any country. Constructive foreign investment cannot be a "quick-in and quick-out proposition," he added. Mr. Thorp said the "climate for international private investment is not as favorable now" as it was during the early years of this century. Foreign investments, he said, should be accorded equality of treatment in business and tax matters with local capital.

Closing words by Emil Schram and Francis Adams Truslow paid tribute to the First Hemispheric Stock Exchange Conference and its future impact on international commerce and industry.

Thanking the officials of the two Exchanges, Carlos Sanguinetti, president of the Bolsa de Comercio of Montevideo, concluded the meeting with the hope that reciprocal business will develop among hemisphere markets and that trade and industry will benefit thereby. He gave recognition to the Inter-American Council of Commerce and Production for its part in bringing closer together the economic and financial forces of the hemisphere.



Centenary of a Friendship

Sarmiento and Horace Mann

ENRIQUE E. EWING

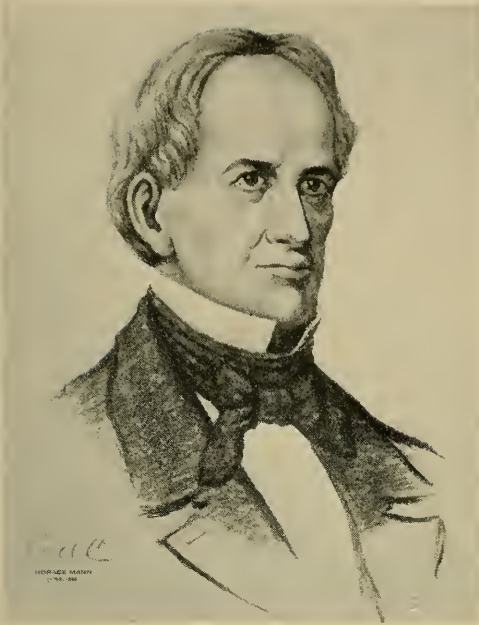
EDUCATORS in the three Americas, and particularly in Argentina and the United States of America, are increasingly emphasizing the significance in inter-American relations of the visit which the Argentine school teacher, Domingo Faustino Sarmiento, made to the United States in 1847. This energetic young man was born in San Juan, Province of San Juan, Argentina, in 1811. He spent many years in exile in Chile, where he labored as a teacher and journalist. At the suggestion and with the aid of an eminent Chilean, Sarmiento was in 1845 given a commission to study the status of primary education in foreign countries. He made a voyage to Europe, visiting Spain, Africa, Italy, France, Switzerland, and England. Although funds were limited, he decided to go to the United States and embarked from Southampton in the fall of 1847, in order to acquaint himself with the newly developing popular educational movement in the State of Massachusetts under the supervision of Horace Mann.

These two great personalities, one a genuine Latin of Spanish origin, and the other American-born of Anglo-Saxon parentage, immediately hurdled language barriers. Spurred by common problems, needs, and aspirations, they found mutual inspiration in the exchange of experience in their pioneer educational efforts in two new and undeveloped countries. It must be remembered that one hundred years ago the population of the United States

was just over twenty million and that in Argentina there were then fewer than one million people. Public instruction in the modern sense was very meager indeed in both countries.

Horace Mann was captivated by Sarmiento's enthusiasm for popular education, acquainted him with all aspects of the Massachusetts schools, and gave him letters of introduction to Ralph Waldo Emerson, Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, with whom Sarmiento conversed in Spanish, and prominent government officials, who assisted in making the first visit productive. Mrs. Horace Mann translated into English Sarmiento's *Facundo o Civilización y Barbarie*, a sketch of a provincial leader and description of life in Argentina during a period of civil strife. The correspondence between Mrs. Mann and Sarmiento after the death of Horace Mann is also a notable example of inter-American friendship and confidence.

Sarmiento returned to the United States in 1865 as Minister Plenipotentiary from Argentina, having been given credentials addressed to President Abraham Lincoln by President Bartolomé Mitre. He was profoundly grieved on arrival to learn of Lincoln's assassination. He later published a life of Lincoln in Spanish and another book on schools in the United States with a lithograph of the statue of Horace Mann as frontispiece. Both of these books were widely read in Argentina and other Latin American countries.



From "Prohombres de América"

HORACE MANN (*left*) and DOMINGO FAUSTINO SARMIENTO

Drawings by Cupertino del Campo of two friends, a noted American educator and a great Argentine statesman and educator.

During his official mission in Washington, Sarmiento flooded heads of federal and provincial governments in his country and in all the South and Central American republics with documentary evidence of the development of the United States as a democracy, emphasizing all aspects of popular education and discussing libraries, agriculture, municipal, state, and federal elections, and the westward march of the population.

During his second stay in the United States Sarmiento traveled extensively, by stagecoach, train, and river boat, establishing numerous contacts with all types of people en route. He participated in teacher assemblies and took an active part in the discussions. On one occasion a Latin friend who accompanied him expressed great surprise at the applause which Sarmiento received upon entering

the hall where sessions were being held. Sarmiento replied, "Why, I am one of them." He never got away from his major title of "Teacher." Sarmiento prized greatly, however, an honorary doctor's degree from the University of Michigan, although it brought much ridicule from his political adversaries in Argentina. While absent in the United States, he was nominated and elected President of the Argentine Republic. He returned home immediately and was inaugurated on October 12, 1868. His administration was characterized by great progress in primary education all over the country. Immigration was encouraged; the building of railroads was promoted; new methods in agriculture were fostered; and the founding of libraries everywhere was advocated.

Argentina is indebted to Domingo Faustino Sarmiento for the early beginnings



TRIBUTE TO A TEACHER

Elaborate album presented by Argentine students to Annette E. Haven, one of the American teachers who helped nearly a century ago to develop Argentine normal schools.

of primary schools now extended and effectively administered throughout its cities and most distant rural areas. Many of these schools bear the name of Sarmiento today and hundreds of public and private cultural institutions and libraries are likewise named for this great apostle of popular education who, inspired by an exemplary national spirit and a western hemisphere perspective, lived so intensely and labored so unceasingly. His native land is further indebted to Sarmiento for having invited some thirty American women normal-school teachers to Argentina, during and after his presidency, to assist in founding normal schools in each one of the Provinces and thereby in preparing and equipping teachers for the rapidly expanding educational movement.

The people of the United States of America will not forget Sarmiento's cour-

ageous action in importing, in the face of much criticism and opposition, the American normal-school teachers. Evidence of this statesmanlike action is available not only in nearly one hundred normal-school buildings in Argentina, but in the work of thousands of teachers prepared therein and also in the normal schools and homes in the United States directly connected with these women pioneers. In these zones of life in Argentina and the United States there is no doubt but that there exists a very substantial mutual faith and confidence in the traditions of our countries and in the unlimited possibilities for continental and world solidarity, as we progress in understanding and cooperation.

The people of the United States of America are grateful to Domingo Faustino Sarmiento for his intimate identification, upon his first visit in 1847 as well as upon returning in 1865, with the dynamic, constructive educational and spiritual forces then operative. In addition to attending regional and national meetings of teachers, Sarmiento appeared before a congressional committee, arguing for the creation of a Ministry of Education. These hearings resulted in what is now the United States Office of Education.

A primary grade school in Buenos Aires bears the name of Horace Mann. Another grade school, with modern separate buildings, enrolling six hundred girls and six hundred boys, has been named "Estados Unidos de América"; several normal schools are called for the valiant American women educators who along with Sarmiento shared in their beginnings. These are truly fraternal gestures from the south. May it be that ere long a primary school somewhere in the United States of America will adopt the name "Argentine Republic" and another the name of "Domingo Faustino Sarmiento," as fraternal gestures toward 16 million inhabitants of this

promising land six thousand miles away—eighteen days by boat from New York, less than twenty hours from Miami by airplane, and distant but seconds by cable and radio.

A celebration in honor of an inter-

American friendship of a hundred years ago, a friendship which had such notable consequences south and north of the equator, will certainly not be overlooked in the schools of the Western Hemisphere this year.

The Inter-American Statistical Institute

Summary of the First Session

THE Inter-American Statistical Institute (IASI) held its First Session in Washington, D. C. September 6–18, 1947, in conjunction with various other international statistical assemblies, which together composed the Washington “International Statistical Conference.”¹

Most of the IASI meetings were held as round tables, affording an opportunity for practically everyone to become an active participant, at one time or another. It is believed that this contributed materially to the success and spirit of the conference. Several meetings were arranged under the joint auspices of the IASI and the International Statistical Institute. In general, the round-table discussions were based on working documents on topics which had been the object of special study under IASI auspices over a period of several years preceding the Session.

The largest and most active of the IASI Committees—that dealing with the 1950 Census of the Americas—was in continuous session from September 2 through 8. The actions of this Committee were submitted to the closing meeting of the

IASI Session in the form of a series of resolutions.

The Executive Committee of the Institute met on September 7, in advance of the First General Assembly of members. A number of its actions appeared as items on the agenda of the Assembly, which held two business meetings, the first on September 9 and the second on September 18.

At the General Assembly, the report of the Executive Committee covering the years 1943–1946 was discussed and approved; and the report of the Auditing Committee was approved. Proposed amendments to the Statutes of the Institute were discussed at some length; final action on these is to be taken through a mail vote in which all members will have an opportunity to participate. Considerable attention was given to the need for strengthening the basis of financial support of the IASI, and to its relations with other international organizations, particularly the Pan American Union and the Inter-American System. A new Executive Committee was elected, composed of: Ramón Beteta, Secretary of Finance (Mexico), President; Stuart A. Rice, Assistant Director of the Budget, in Charge of Statistical Standards (United States), First Vice President; Carlos Lleras Res-

¹ *Participating organizations: United Nations; International Statistical Institute; Inter-American Statistical Institute; Econometric Society; International Income Conference (now tentatively designated as the International Association for Research in Income and Wealth); International Union for the Scientific Study of Population Problems.*



Harris & Ewing

COMMITTEE OF THE 1950 CENSUS OF THE AMERICAS

Left to right: Halbert L. Dunn (United States), Secretary General of the Inter-American Statistical Institute; Alberto Arca Parró (Peru), honorary chairman, Committee of the 1950 Census; Calvert L. Dedrick (United States), chairman; and Ricardo Luna Vegas (Peru), secretary.

trepo, formerly Minister of Finance (Colombia), Second Vice President; Roberto Vergara, Attorney, Corporation for the Development of Production (Chile), Third Vice President; Manuel Pérez Guerrero, Minister of Finance (Venezuela), Treasurer. Dr. M. A. Teixeira de Freitas, Brazil, retiring president of the Executive Committee, was unanimously elected the first Honorary President of the Institute.

A total of 40 resolutions was passed by the First Session of the IASI. Sixteen of these involved endorsement without change of actions taken by the Committee on the 1950 Census of the Americas. Among the important resolutions were the second and third, which fixed various items in the minimum standards of the population and agriculture censuses, and provided for clarification of other items by an

interim Executive Committee or *Junta*; the fourth, which proposed that in addition to censuses of population, housing, and agriculture, various economic censuses should be included; and the thirteenth, which proposed that steps be taken to initiate the necessary studies to lay the foundation for improvement of the national *registro civil*, or system for registering births, deaths, and marriages.

Several resolutions of the Session dealt with international statistical relations. Chief among these was an endorsement of the principle of a national focal point for international statistics, and a definition of its functions.

Ten resolutions dealing with statistical teaching were passed, sketching in broad outline a long-range program for the Committee on Statistical Education.

The technical work undertaken by the IASI in foreign trade and industrial statistics was endorsed and extended in scope.

A resolution was passed extending a special invitation to central banks to become affiliated members of the IASI.

Attention was given to the problem of strengthening the financial support of the IASI, through the passage of resolution 38 requesting endorsement by the Ninth International Conference of American States, scheduled to be held at Bogotá,

of a regular government quota to the IASI of 50 cents per 1,000 population, and of resolution 39 requesting that a special annual quota of 25 cents per 1,000 population be established during 1948-1950 for the work of the Committee on the 1950 Census of the Americas.

The final resolution passed was that unanimously accepting the official invitation extended by Colombia to the IASI to hold its Second Session at Bogotá, in the third quarter of 1949.



John Lloyd Stephens

A. V. KIDDER

IT is fitting that an archaeologist concerned with Maya studies, even so humble a one as myself, should say a few words at the dedication of this monument to John Lloyd Stephens, for, as its inscription sets forth, he was the pioneer in research upon the civilization of that remarkable ancient people. His two works on Central America and Yucatan—which, incidentally, are among the most delightful books of travel ever written—first made generally known the extraordinary ruins of Copán, Quiriguá, Palenque, Chichén Itzá, and Uxmal and aroused an interest in Maya antiquities which has grown steadily throughout the years.

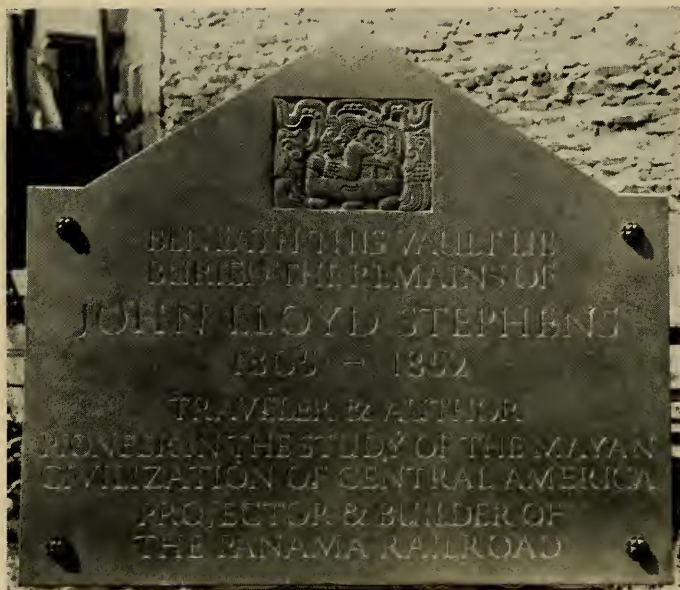
A graduate of Columbia in the Class of 1822, trained in the law and admitted to the bar, Stephens never conquered a wanderlust that made him one of the most widely-traveled men of his day. He spent two adventurous years in the Near

East and eastern Europe, which are recorded in two two-volume works: *Incidents of Travel in Egypt, Arabia Petraea, and the Holy Land* and *Incidents of Travel in Greece, Turkey, Russia, and Poland*. In 1839 he was sent by President Van Buren on a diplomatic mission to Central America.

His imagination having been stirred by what he had read of the then almost unknown Maya ruins, he evidently had their exploration definitely in mind and did not plan to confine himself wholly to international affairs. He accordingly took with him the English artist, Frederick Catherwood, whose meticulously accurate drawings, made under the most difficult conditions, so valuably supplement Stephen's descriptive text. It was a wonderful team.

On arrival in Central America, Stephens and Catherwood found the country in the throes of revolution. No one could tell them who was in power nor where the headquarters of any one of the contending factions might be located. So Stephens left unopened—one suspects with no

Address delivered at the unveiling of the Stephens memorial tablet at Marble Cemetery, New York, on October 9, 1947.



Courtesy of Middle America Information Bureau

TABLET DEDICATED TO THE MEMORY OF JOHN LLOYD STEPHENS

After nearly a century of oblivion, the burial place of John Lloyd Stephens came to light recently as a result of research by Harvey E. Molé, of the New Jersey Historical Society. Funds were raised by various individuals, companies, and learned societies for the erection of a memorial plaque. Executed by John Howard Benson, the slate tablet was unveiled on October 7, 1947, by a distant relative of Stephens', Miss Louise Hartshorne, at Marble Cemetery, New York.

regret—the tin case containing his gold-laced ambassador's uniform and cocked hat and set off on the long and often hazardous journeys into the bush that led to such important discoveries. In 1841 he and Catherwood returned for further explorations in Yucatan. Only those who have worked in the tropical rain-forest can fully realize the trials undergone by that devoted pair, who had none of the special equipment and insecticides we now possess.

From an archeological point of view, the work of Stephens was important in calling attention to the architectural and sculptural richness of the Maya country, thus creating an interest which led to further expeditions and to the granting of funds by museums and private donors for the scientific excavations of recent years. His direct contribution was also of very great value. Before his time there existed no adequate description of any Maya city. His accounts of the few which were already known are full and accurate as

are those of the many new sites he discovered. Furthermore, his text and Catherwood's drawings constitute the sole record of many buildings that have since fallen.

Quite aside from their archeological content, Stephens' *Incidents of Travel in Central America, Chiapas, and Yucatan* and *Incidents of Travel in Yucatan* are of absorbing interest in their vivid portrayals of the jungle, of the turmoil of the revolution-wracked cities, of the life of all classes of people from peons to dictators. And throughout they reflect Stephens the man: his indomitable resolution, never balked by weather or sickness, cantankerous officials, or rascally muleteers. One senses his cheerfulness, his keenness of observation, his unflagging zest for the discovery of new ruins, his appreciative eye for a pretty girl.

Stephens will probably always best be known for his writings. But his effective work in laying foundations for today's system of world transportation should not be

forgotten. During his first journey to Central America he went to Nicaragua to investigate the possibilities of an interoceanic canal. Just a century ago he promoted the Ocean Steam Navigation Company, which opened a service to Bremen in 1847 and was the first to receive government subsidies to mail ships. He was an active supporter of the Hudson River Railroad. His last and greatest achievement along these lines was the leading role he played in launching the project for a transisthmian railway. Elected vice-president of the Panama Railroad Company in 1849, he soon became its president and threw himself wholeheartedly into the enterprise, spending two winters in personally supervising the surveys and directing the preliminary construction. Return-

ing home in the spring of 1852, he fell prey to a disease, doubtless contracted in Panama, and died in New York City.

When the railway was opened in 1855, a monument to Stephens was erected at its highest point. I do not know whether it still stands or whether, like the sculptured stone shafts of the Maya, it has fallen and been engulfed by the jungle. He would perhaps have preferred it that way. The quiet humor that shines forth from the pages of his books might have led him to chuckle over the puzzlement its inscription might cause the archeologists of a far-distant future. But in his own country, and at this spot where the wanderer came finally to rest, it is proper that the tablet we dedicate today should perpetuate the memory of a truly great American.



Bolívar's Slipper

LUIS ALBERTO SUCRE

IN ONE of the showcases of the Bolívar Museum in Caracas there is a shoe marked No. 738, and beside it a card which reads: "Slipper which belonged to the Liberator. After his death it came into the possession of his sister, María Antonia; from her it passed to her son, Don Pablo Clemente; from him to his daughters, Trinidad de Liendo and Elena C. de Montúfar, who gave it to General Guzmán Blanco, who presented it to the Museum."

But this information which, naturally, refers only to the slipper in the case, does not satisfy the daughters of Eve who

visit the Museum; and almost all of them, after commenting on the small size of the foot, ask with interest:

"And what happened to the other one?"

The other one has a more lively history.

It was the year 1895. The centenary of the birth of Sucre, the great Marshal of Ayacucho, was being celebrated in Caracas. Señora doña Josefa Vivero de González had come to Venezuela to attend the festivities—a distinguished lady of the Ecuadorean aristocracy, very rich, fond of luxury, accustomed to live in the highest style. She admired the Liberator above all things; she worshiped him with a passion that, at first merely strong, had

Translated from Gaceta del Museo Bolivariano, Caracas, julio de 1947.



PLAZA BOLÍVAR, CARACAS

become slightly mad, and which made her commit many extravagances with the greatest aplomb.

For example, on the day of her arrival in Caracas, I went to the La Guaira railroad station as a Presidential representative, to meet her and accompany her to the lodging which had been prepared for her as a guest of honor of the city; and as we passed the Plaza Bolívar, she asked sharply:

"What park is this?"

"The Plaza Bolívar," I answered.

"And that is the famous statue? Stop the carriage!"

I stopped the carriage. Then, turning to me, she exclaimed, "On my knees, on my knees I shall approach the monument to the Liberator!"

I was dumfounded. Six o'clock in the evening—the Plaza crowded with people—and I, in frock coat and silk hat, beside a woman in her seventies who was going to cross the square on her knees.

"Good heavens!" I thought. "Where can I hide?"

Fortunately, I was able to talk her out of it.

But to return to the slipper.

One evening a group assembled at the home of Emilio Maury, to listen to some patriotic verses by Hugo Ramírez which Isabelita Maury had set to music. Before the recital began, we were speaking of Bolívar, and someone asked Doña Josefa if she had known the Liberator. She had; she recalled that as a child in Guayaquil she used to play horse on his knees, and

that on one occasion the game was so energetic that on jumping down from his lap she noticed, in great confusion, that her dress was badly crumpled and her shoes had come off.

This story reminded Isabelita of a slipper belonging to the Liberator that she had seen, and she said:

"You know, Doña Josefa, the Caspers have a shoe that belonged to Bolívar."

"What are you saying, child? Let me see it, let me see it!"

The Caspers lived across the street; and Isabelita returned in a few minutes carrying the slipper, which Señora Caspers had generously lent her. Going up to Doña Josefa, who was waiting nervously, she said:

"Here is the slipper; look at it."

Doña Josefa leaped from her seat, seized the shoe from Isabelita's hands, and kissed it again and again. She looked at it in ecstasy, and fell on her knees, crying: "Not at sword's point will this be taken from me!"

It was a hard job to get her to return to her seat, and we had no success at all in making her return the slipper. Her resolve was unshakable, and she carried the shoe home next to her heart.

Señora Caspers, angry with good reason, refused to accept the situation. She had inherited the shoe from her father, General Mejía, and did not want to give up such a

precious heirloom, least of all to "such an abusive old creature." She was highly indignant. In vain was the intervention of all her friends. On the other hand, we who had been present at the expropriation pleaded with Doña Josefa, and she would not give up her prize. There was an obstinate woman!

In this manner several days passed. Negotiations were at a standstill, but both ladies were growing calmer.

That was the state of affairs when the tale reached General Crespo, who was greatly amused and decided to join in the dispute. Being a good diplomat—Presidents always are—he arranged an agreement between the parties: Doña Josefa was to return the slipper to Señora Caspers, who would then make her a present of it.

The following day, everyone involved in the Slipper Affair met at Doña Josefa's. At five sharp, Señora Caspers arrived, and after ceremonious greetings all round, the pact was carried out. Doña Josefa reluctantly handed over the slipper, and Señora Caspers, with a polite and insincere speech, handed it back to her.

Afterward—well, what a river of champagne!

A month later, the Liberator's slipper left for Guayaquil in Doña Josefa's luggage. Today it is owned by the heirs of Señor J. B. Pérez, who inherited it from Doña Josefa.

Twenty Years Service to the Children of the Americas

ELISABETH SHIRLEY ENOCHS

Director, International Cooperation Service, United States Children's Bureau, Social Security Administration, Federal Security Agency

ON April 25, 1947, the Executive Council of the American International Institute for the Protection of Childhood held its twenty-first meeting at the Montevideo headquarters. On that occasion it was the privilege of the writer to be among the representatives of the American Republics members of this organization, through which the republics of the western hemisphere have been able to share their experience in providing for the health, welfare, and education of a generation of young people.

Among the various resolutions adopted by the Council, one called attention to the fact that the Institute was formally installed June 9, 1927, and that this year it will have completed twenty years of service to the children of the Americas.

During these two decades the Institute has had the benefit of guidance from some of the most distinguished leaders of the continent in the field of child welfare. The President of the Council, Dr. Gregorio Aráoz Alfaro, whose services to the cause of childhood are as well known in all the American countries and in Europe as in his native Argentina, has held this office since the Institute was created. The Secretary, Dr. Víctor Escardó y Anaya, of Uruguay, who is also head of the Institute's Health Division, has likewise served continuously since 1927. Both were unanimously reelected at the recent

Council meeting. The Director General, Dr. Roberto Berro, who was selected in 1935 to succeed the Institute's founder and first Director, the late Dr. Luis Morquio, was reappointed for the two-year period 1947-49.

For the first time the Council elected a Vice President. This is Miss Katharine F. Lenroot, who has represented the United States as technical delegate on the Council since the United States, by joint resolution of Congress, became a member of the organization in 1928. Miss Lenroot is truly one of the veterans of the Institute. Since prior commitments made it impossible for her to attend the April 25 meeting of the Council, an official communication advised her that the action taken was "in recognition of her intelligent devotion to child welfare, of the unfailing steadfastness with which she has participated in the work of the Institute, and of the moral support given us on all occasions by the country she represents."

During the last few years the Institute has established much closer relationships with the Pan American Union and the Pan American Sanitary Bureau. Because of the constant encouragement given the Institute by Dr. L. S. Rowe, the Union's late Director General, Dr. Aráoz Alfaro suggested that the first action of the Council be a tribute to Dr. Rowe's memory and that an appropriate message be sent on

behalf of the Institute to his successor. The Pan American Sanitary Bureau was represented at the Council meeting by an observer, Dr. John D. Long, who was sent to Montevideo by the Bureau's new Director, Dr. Fred Soper, especially to establish closer contact with the Institute.

Before reporting the results of the recent Council meeting, it would seem appropriate, in recognition of the twenty years of achievement which lie behind the American International Institute for the Protection of Childhood, to review briefly its origin and history, since it is the only intergovernmental agency of its specialized nature on this continent.

Fortunately Dr. Luis Morquio himself, the founder of the Institute, has left a written record of the source of his inspiration. Dr. Roberto Berro, the present Director General, has also written extensively on the Institute and its work. And a permanent record of its labors and

achievements is found in the volumes of its quarterly *Boletín*, which has appeared uninterruptedly since the first year.

Writing in the *Bulletin of the Save the Children Fund* (Vol. II, No. 21, December 1925), Dr. Morquio, one-time President of the Fund, pointed out that the dawn of the century was marked by such increased concern for the protection of childhood in many countries that numerous authorities were agreed on the "need of uniting efforts through some form of permanent cooperation—centers of information, study and international exchange of ideas." A draft plan for an international child welfare bureau was first adopted at Brussels by the International Congress of Child Welfare in 1912, but this plan, like many others, was a victim of World War I.

Meantime, concern for children had been growing on the American continent. In 1920 the International Scientific Congress at Buenos Aires approved a proposal of Dr. Antonio Vidal that an "American Child Congress" be held under the auspices of the Scientific Society of Argentina in order to promote the cooperation, on behalf of future generations, of "all initiatives and activities which can improve their condition and destiny; all achievements made by the natural biological, psychological and social disciplines, all sciences and all technical advances." The First Pan American Child Congress was actually held at Buenos Aires in 1916, but it was organized, without official sponsorship, by the League for the Rights of Women and Children. Delegates from a majority of the American Republics were in attendance, even from the far-away United States, where, just a few years earlier, the Congress had created the United States Children's Bureau. Its first chief, Miss Julia C. Lathrop, was a firm believer in international cooperation in the field of child welfare.



Courtesy of Elisabeth Shirley Enochs

DR. GREGORIO ARÁOZ ALFARO

President, American International Institute for the Protection of Childhood.

When the Second Pan American Child Congress met in 1919, under the official auspices of the Uruguayan Government, Dr. Luis Morquio proposed the creation of an "International American Bureau for the Protection of Childhood" which should serve as a center in America for studies, action, and publicity, on all matters pertaining to children, and be "an official organism of all the countries of America which shall subscribe to it, having its seat in the city of Montevideo." The plan met with unanimous approval. The Third Pan American Child Congress reaffirmed this approval in 1922 at Rio de Janeiro. Dr. Morquio and his friends set to work to obtain official support, and in 1924 a decree of the Uruguayan National Council of Administration provided for the creation of the agency and appointed Dr. Morquio honorary chairman of a committee charged with drawing up a definite plan of organization and statutes for approval at the Fourth Pan American Child Congress,

which was to meet in Santiago, Chile later the same year.

The plan and statutes were approved with slight changes, one of which was that the name of the proposed agency was changed from Bureau to Institute.

The following year, Senator Roberto Berro introduced the bill providing for the installation of the Institute in Montevideo, and after two years of preparatory work, the instrument providing for the formal installation of this unique agency was signed in 1927 in the office of the Minister of Public Instruction by the members of the Uruguayan Organizing Committee and by official delegates representing Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Cuba, Ecuador, Peru, the United States, Uruguay, and Venezuela.

The annual report presented to the recent meeting of the Council by the Director General, Dr. Berro, was evidence of the fact that "the flag of salvation of the American child," to use the words of Dr. Calvo MacKenna of Chile, is still flying bravely from the masthead, although it has had to weather many storms.

The adherence of Guatemala and Panama during the past year brought to nineteen the number of countries members of the Institute. Only Haiti and Nicaragua have not yet joined. The Council voted to renew its invitation to the governments of these two countries to support the work of the Institute, as recommended by the Inter-American Conference on Problems of War and Peace.

Communications from the Pan American Union, urging the Institute to send a representative to the Ninth International Conference of American States in Bogotá, resulted in authorization of travel funds to permit the Institute's Director to attend this meeting. It was also agreed that the Institute should be represented at the Ninth Pan American Child Congress to



Courtesy of Elizabeth Shirley Enochs

DR. ROBERTO BERRO
Director General of the Institute.

be held at Caracas, Venezuela, January 5-10, 1948. The next meeting of the Council will be held concurrently with the Congress in the Venezuelan capital. All members of the Council were urged to insure appropriate representation of their respective countries.

Plans for the Congress occupied an important place on the agenda of the Council meeting. The Institute has become the official organ of the Child Congresses, cooperating in preparations and assisting in the execution of Congress resolutions. A number of suggested additions to the program of the Congress were discussed and forwarded by the Institute to the Venezuelan Organizing Committee, a report from which indicated that it was already hard at work.

The Institute also expressed its deep interest in the work of the United Nations and its specialized agencies, particularly the International Children's Emergency Fund, and the Council approved a proposal to make this interest known to the Secretariat of the United Nations and to inquire as to the possibility of designating an observer who might keep the Institute informed concerning action taken by the United Nations affecting the health, welfare, and education of children and young people.

An interesting example of the type of service which the Institute renders to the governments of member countries was contained in the report of the Director General. This was the story of the translation of three publications of the United States Children's Bureau: *Prenatal Care*, *Infant Care*, and *Your Child from One to Six*.

The first Spanish translation of these three publications was made by the Central Translating Division of the Department of State, under the program of the Interdepartmental Committee on Scientific and Cultural Cooperation.

The publications attained wide circulation in the American Republics, where they were distributed through the American embassies and consulates, and were reprinted many times. Dr. Guillermo Morales Beltrami, technical delegate of the Institute for Chile, where for some years he has been Chief of the National Service for Protection of Infancy and Adolescence, pointed out that many terms familiar to mothers in Central America or the Caribbean area are not equally well understood in the Andean countries or along the Plata River. He suggested that future translations be reviewed by the Institute. Accordingly, when the Children's Bureau revised the English editions of its three "best sellers" to bring them in line with most recent experience in the United States, the Department of State entered into a contract with the Institute for new translations. The Institute engaged competent translators and their work was personally supervised by the Director General and the Secretary of the Institute, both of whom are pediatricians. The three texts were then forwarded by airmail to the technical delegates of the Institute in other countries for correction of terms. The results indicated the great variety of expressions in common use for such simple articles as the baby's bottle—and even for the baby himself—and the Institute therefore compiled a glossary of these terms which has been appended to each of the three publications.

This new edition, like its predecessors, will be distributed through the American Embassies and consulates in the American Republics.

It was the privilege of the writer, as alternate technical delegate of the United States, to present to the Council meeting the first copy of the revised Spanish translation to come from the press. The new

edition of *Your Child from One to Six* thus served as a birthday present for the Institute on its twentieth anniversary.

The Director General reported that three countries, Guatemala, Uruguay, and Venezuela, had advised the Institute that they would take advantage of a provision in the statutes which authorizes a member country to contribute more than its minimum quota, and that two countries—Argentina and Mexico—have accepted the increased quotas assigned to them by the new statutes. Despite these promising developments, however, the Institute faced a deficit last year, largely because of a new Uruguayan law under which salaries of employees were increased. This indicated the urgency of getting all member countries to make their contributions regularly and of securing the adherence of the two non-member governments.

The Director of the Institute's Health Division reported that the study of rheumatic fever in the American countries had aroused great interest and had focused attention on the need for accurate statistics. Efforts to bring about compulsory reporting of this disease are being intensified. A resolution on the subject, sponsored by the Institute, was presented by the Uruguayan delegation to the recent Pan American Sanitary Conference in

Caracas. It was unanimously endorsed. The Institute Council was informed by the Paraguayan technical delegate that his country was the first to issue a decree putting the recommendation into effect.

The Health Division is now engaged in a study of the frequency, location, and effects of outbreaks of infantile paralysis on the American continent.

Financial difficulties have delayed development of the Divisions of Education and Social Service, approval for which was voted at the Council meeting in 1943. Plans for these will be discussed at the next meeting in Caracas.

Despite difficulties, however, the Institute has been moving forward. It has grown progressively in influence, activity, and usefulness. Its library has become the only inter-American research center of its kind. Its quarterly *Boletín* and monthly *Noticiario* circulate not only all over the continent but all over the world. Increasingly member countries turn to the Institute for expert information, advice, and service.

On the twentieth anniversary of its foundation the Institute is recognized as the unquestioned leader and supporter of efforts to promote the health, education, and welfare of the children of all the Americas.

Concerts at the Pan American Union,

1946-1947

LEILA FERN THOMPSON

Music Librarian, Pan American Union

ONE Sunday afternoon in February 1943, a concert of the music of Camargo Guarnieri was scheduled to open the newly instituted series of matinee concerts at the Pan American Union. The rising Brazilian composer, who, although only in his thirty-sixth year, was the recent recipient of the Samuel Fels prize for 'a violin concerto, had chosen as guest artist on his program his compatriot, Elsie Houston, a singer of note. What promised to be an event of musical significance and dignity was unfortunately never realized because of the sudden death of Miss Houston two days before the concert. Not until four years later, when Camargo Guarnieri made his second trip to the United States, was a concert of his works presented in the Hall of the Americas of the Pan American Union as one in the series of programs of the 1946-47 season. Senhor Guarnieri's music was interpreted by Eunice de Conte, Brazilian violinist, and Lúcia Simões, Brazilian pianist, and by the Americans Nicki Galpeer, soprano, and Carleton Sprague Smith, flutist.

The program follows:

Music of Camargo Guarnieri

March 9, 1947

I

Sonata No. 2 for violin and piano, 1933

Sem pressa e bem ritmado

Profundamente terno

Impetuoso

EUNICE DE CONTE

The composer at the piano

II

Vai, azulão, 1939
(Go, my bluebird)

Poems of Manoel Bandeira

Mofidaloê, 1932

Traditional

Tristeza, 1939

Rossini Camargo Guarnieri

(Sadness)

Quebra o côco, menina! 1939

Juvenal Galeno

(Break open the coconut,

little girl)

Declaração, 1946

Francisco Pati

(Declaration of love)

Sai aruê, 1931

Mário de Andrade

NICKI GALPEER

The composer at the piano

III

Sonatina for flute and piano, 1947

Alegre—Melancólico—Saltitante

CARLETON SPRAGUE SMITH

The composer at the piano

IV

Sonatina No. 3 for piano, 1947

Allegro—Con tenerezza—Ben ritmico

Toada, 1929

O cavallinho de perna quebrada, 1932

(The little horse with the broken leg)

Chôro torturado, 1930

Dansa negra, 1946 (Negro dance)

Tocata, 1935

LÚCIA SIMÕES

This season was also distinguished by concerts of the works of two other conspicuous Latin American composers, Alberto Ginastera and Héctor Tosar Errecart, both of whom were visiting and composing in the United States on fellowships of the John Simon Guggenheim Foundation.

Alberto Ginastera was born in Buenos Aires on April 11, 1916. His conservatory training in Argentina brought him under the influence and guidance of some of the

2^a Quarteto a cordas
I

Energico (♩ = 116)

Camargo Guarnieri



CAMARGO GUARNIERI

Brazilian composer and his autograph

leading music figures of his country, including Celestino Piaggio, José Gil, Athos Palma, José André, and Ricardo Rodríguez. He has won numerous prizes in music competitions in Argentina and has had his works performed by orchestras of Europe and America under the direction of Erich Kleiber, Fritz Busch, Juan José Castro, Lamberto Baldi, and Ferruccio Calusio. Among the works which he composed while in the United States are a Duo for flute and oboe, three motets for chorus of mixed voices a cappella, entitled *Lamentaciones de Jeremías Profeta*, and *Pampeana no. 1*, a rhapsody for violin and piano. On his return to Argentina in 1947 the composer resumed his occupancy of the chair of advanced theory and Harmony at the Conservatory of Music and Drama of Buenos Aires. Señor Ginastera's program at the Pan American Union included works for piano, voice

and piano, and violin and piano. Participating in the performance of this music were Teresa Orrego Salas, Chilean soprano, Héctor Tosar Errecart, Uruguayan pianist, and Jan Tomasow, concertmaster of the National Symphony Orchestra of Washington, D. C. The following is the program:



Photograph by Anatole Sadernan

ALBERTO GINASTERA

Argentine composer and his autograph

Music of Alberto Ginastera

December 1, 1946

I

Dos piezas (Two pieces)

Cuyana

Norteaña

Danzas argentinas (Argentine dances)

Danza del viejo boyero

(Dance of the old ox-driver)

Danza del la moza donosa

(Dance of the graceful young girl)

Danza del gaucho matrero

(Dance of the cunning gaucho)

HÉCTOR TOSAR ERRECART, Piano

II

Las horas de una estancia (The hours on the estancia) (Words by Silvina Ocampo)

El alba (Dawn)

La mañana (Morning)

El mediodía (Noon)

La tarde (Evening)

La noche (Night)

Cancion al árbol del olvido (Song to the tree of forgetfulness) (Words by Fernán Silva Valdés)

TERESA ORREGO, Soprano

HÉCTOR TOSAR ERRECART, Piano

Presentation of Señor Ginastera

By the Director General of the Pan American Union

III

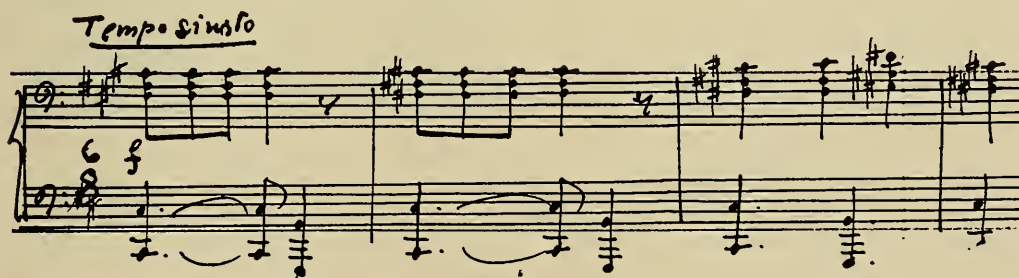
Doce preludios americanos

(Twelve American preludes)

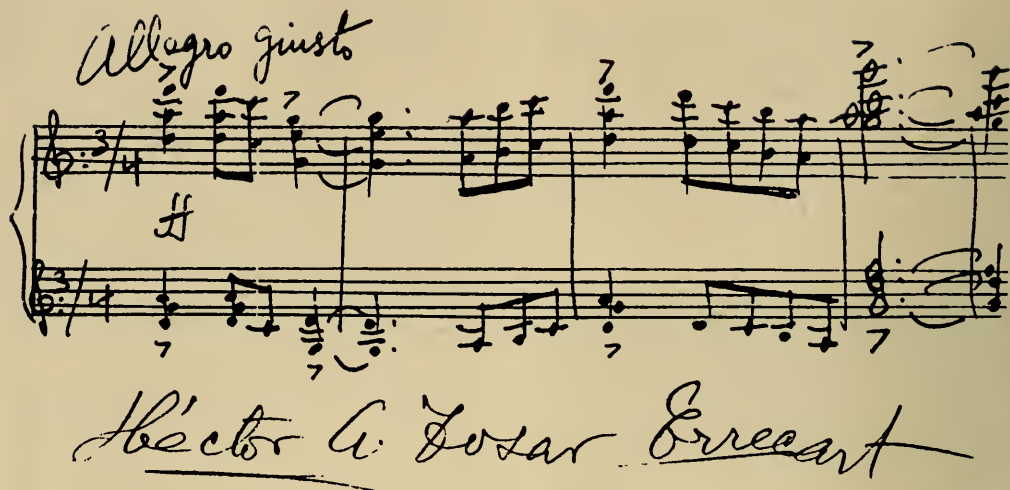
Para los acentos (Accents)

Triste (Song)

Danza criolla (Creole dance)



Alberto Ginastera



Vidala (Song)

En el primer modo pentáfono menor
(In the first pentatonic minor mode)

Homenaje a Roberto García Morillo
(Tribute to Roberto García Morillo)

Para las Octavas (Octaves)

Homenaje a Juan José Castro
(Tribute to Juan José Castro)

Homenaje a Aaron Copland
(Tribute to Aaron Copland)

Pastoral

Homenaje a Heitor Villa-Lobos
(Tribute to Heitor Villa-Lobos)

En el primer modo pentáfono mayor
(In the first pentatonic major mode)

HÉCTOR TOSAR ERRECART, Piano

IV

Canciones y danzas argentinas
(Argentine songs and dances)

Chacarera

Triste

Zamba

Arroró

Gato

JAN TOMASOW, Violin
HÉCTOR TOSAR ERRECART, Piano



Photograph by Van Dyck

HÉCTOR TOSAR ERRECART
Uruguayan composer and his autograph

The young Uruguayan composer-pianist, Héctor Tosar Errecart, born in Montevideo on July 18, 1923, was the third Latin American composer presented to Pan American Union audiences in the

past season. Señor Tosar Errecart studied piano with Wilhelm Kolischer, harmony and counterpoint with Tomás Mujica, and composition and instrumentation with Lamberto Baldi. His first orchestral

work, *Tocata* was given its initial presentation in 1940 by the SODRE Symphony Orchestra of Montevideo under Baldi's direction. The following year Tosar Errecart was soloist in a performance of his *Concertino* for piano and orchestra, again with Baldi conducting. In 1943 the composer gave recitals of his own works and interpretations of the works of other contemporary North and South American composers in Brazil, where he was invited by the Inter-American Institute of Musicology on a tour of music interchange. Previous to his period of study in the United States on the Guggenheim fellowship there was a performance of his String Quartet in Rio de Janeiro. This work was again partially presented in 1946 at the Berkshire Music Festival and at the Composers' Conference at Middlebury College, Vermont.

The assisting artists on Señor Tosar Errecart's program at the Pan American Union were Teresa Orrego Salas and the Metz String Quartet of the Juilliard School of Music of New York, formed by Andor Toth, 1st violin, Stuart Canin, 2nd violin, Norman Lamb, viola, and Madeline Foley, violoncello. The composer participated in this concert by playing a group of his own piano works. The complete program was as follows:

Music of Héctor Tosar Errecart

May 4, 1947

I

Improvisación (Improvisation)
Vals, homenaje a Ravel (Waltz, tribute to Ravel)
Danza criolla (Creole dance)

HÉCTOR TOSAR ERRECART

II

Six poems from "El Barrio de Santa Cruz," by
José M. Pemán
El barrio misterioso
(The mysterious neighborhood)



Photograph by Charles U. Holbrook

BETTINA RIVERO

Uruguayan pianist

Cantarcillo del aire ligero
(Song of the light breeze)
Fuente (Fountain)
La calle de "La Pimienta" (Pimienta Street)
Cantar (Song)
Villancico del sol de las cinco
(Lullaby of the five o'clock sun)

TERESA ORREGO SALAS
The composer at the piano

III

String Quartet No. 1
III. Allegretto scherzando—Lento—Allegretto scherzando
II. Adagio ma non troppo, molto espressivo
IV. Allegro ma non troppo

THE METZ STRING QUARTET

IV

Solitude, poem by Rainer Maria Rilke

Mrs. ANDOR TOTH, Soprano
THE QUARTET

In addition to the three programs already described, the 1946-47 season consisted of five other Sunday matinees, three evening concerts presented in the Aztec garden, and two evening concerts in the Hall of the Americas, including the annual celebration of Pan American Day. As is customary, the instrumental settings of the outdoor concerts were provided through the courtesy of some of the Washington service bands.

Several pianists appeared in independent recitals during the season. Among them were Bettina Rivero (Uruguay) and Juana Sandoval (Argentina), both of whom were pursuing advanced studies in New York during the winter, and Salvador Ley, Director of the National Conservatory of Music of Guatemala.

A concert of music for two pianos by the Argentine duo, Tila and John Montés, was an event of rare interest and enjoyment. This was the second program of

its kind in the concerts at the Pan American Union, the first having been presented November 29, 1944 by Rosita Renard and Armando Palacios of Chile. Besides performing music by Mozart, Brahms, and Darius Milhaud, the Montés pianists gave skillful interpretations of a number of Argentine folk dances arranged by some of the leading modern composers of their country.

In contrast to the serious "art" quality of this and much of the other music heard in the series, was the concert of popular songs presented beside the pool in the Aztec gardens by the Celso Vega vocal-instrumental quintet of Puerto Rico. On the whole, the outdoor concerts have proved to be a most satisfactory medium for the expression of popular rhythms, while the Hall of the Americas lends itself to the greater dignity of fine-art musical performance.

Perhaps the most unusual program, from the standpoint of presentation and uniqueness of subject, was the one offered by the Peruvian "Inka Taky" Trio at its first appearance in Washington on July 30, 1946. The group, consisting of Imma Sumack, soprano, Choliña Rivero, contralto, and Moisés Vivanco, guitarist, interpreted the songs and dances of the Indians of the Peruvian highlands to the accompaniment of the *quena*, an ancient reed flute which remains in use today, and a small drum called the *tinya*. The trio's woolen garments and headgear and colorful costumes of velvet heavily ornamented in silver, simulating the traditional clothing of the Peruvian Indians of modern times, were exotically effective. The exceptional quality, flexibility, and range of Imma Sumack's voice contributed to remarkable tonal effects which remove her from the category of folk singers and place her more suitably among dramatic singers. A second appearance of the Inka Taky Trio



Photograph by Estudio Wolfgang Jacobsthal

SALVADOR LEY
Guatemalan pianist



JOHN AND TILA MONTÉS
Argentine duo-pianists

was made on April 14, Pan American Day, 1947, in a program shared by a chorus of 160 school children under the direction of Professor George Howerton of Northwestern University.¹

¹ For a more complete review of that concert, see the BULLETIN, May-June 1947.

The full concert season at the Pan American Union may be said to extend from Pan American Day to Pan American Day. In the following schedule of programs, however, it will be seen that a number of concerts were presented later in the spring than is customary.

Concert Schedule, 1946-1947

1946

June 11
(Aztec garden)

Rina de Toledo, Puerto Rican soprano.
Michael Rosco at the piano.
U. S. Army Band: CWO Hugh Curry, Leader

July 30
(Aztec garden)

Inka Taky Trio: Imma Sumack, Moisés Vivanco, Cholita Rivero.
The Army Air Forces Band: George S. Howard, Major, A. C., Conductor;
Samuel Kurtz, WO, Assistant Leader

September 10
(Aztec garden)

The Celso Vega Quintet (Vocal-instrumental)
U. S. Navy Band: Lieut. Charles Brendler, Conductor; CWO Richard Townsend, Assistant Conductor

November 3
(Sunday matinee)

Leonor Arenas, Peruvian soprano.
Ramón González at the piano.

1946	
December 1 (Sunday matinee)	The Music of Alberto Ginastera: Teresa Orrego, Chilean soprano. Héctor Tosar Errecart, Uruguayan pianist. Jan Tomasow, Concertmaster, National Symphony Orchestra, Violin
1947	
February 23 (Sunday matinee)	Music for two pianos: Tila and John Montés (Argentina)
February 27 (Evening, Hall of the Americas)	Adela Hernández, Cuban pianist. Emil Maestre, Cuban violoncellist.
March 9 (Sunday matinee)	The Music of Camargo Guarnieri: Eunice de Conte, Brazilian violinist Nicki Galpeer, United States soprano Lídia Simões, Brazilian pianist Carleton Sprague Smith, United States flutist
March 23 (Sunday matinee)	Bettina Rivero, Uruguayan pianist.
April 14 (Pan American Day)	Inka Taky Trio. Chorus of 160 voices under the direction of George Howerton.
April 20 (Sunday matinee)	Juana Sandoval, Argentine pianist
April 27 (Sunday matinee)	Salvador Ley, Guatemalan pianist
May 4 (Sunday matinee)	The Music of Héctor Tosar Errecart: Teresa Orrego, Chilean soprano The Metz String Quartet

Most of the music performed during the season was Latin American in origin. There were also concert renditions of Beethoven, Chopin, Scarlatti, Popper, Debussy, and Mozart. Among United

States composers whose works were played George Gershwin and William Schuman were the most significant. The following list shows how the Latin American countries were represented in the programs.

COUNTRY	COMPOSER	TITLE OF WORK	MEDIUM
Argentina	Julián Aguirre	Huella y Gato	Piano
		Huella y Gato	Two pianos
	Isabel Aretz-Thiele	Triunfo	Piano
	Felipe Boero	Firmeza	Two pianos
	José María Castro	Blues	Two pianos
		Polka	
		(From Baile del Cafetín)	
	M. Cortijo Vidal	Vidalita	Voice and piano
	Teodoro Fuchs	Rubai	Two pianos
		(After Omar Khayyam)	
	Constantino Gaito	Pampeanita	Two pianos
	Alberto Ginastera	[See his program in preceding text]	
	Carlos Guastavino	Bailecito	Two pianos
		Gato	Two pianos
	Roberto García Morillo . .	Canción triste y danza alegre.	Piano

COUNTRY	COMPOSER	TITLE OF WORK	MEDIUM
Argentina.....	Gilardo Gilardi.....	La firmeza.....	Piano
	Angel Lasala.....	Danza del rastreador.....	Piano
	Carlos López Buchardo...	Bailecito.....	Piano (2 performances)
		Bailecito.....	Two pianos
	Carlos Suffern.....	Burla del unicornio.....	Two pianos
	Imma Sumack (Peru) ar- ranger.	Carnavalito (Indian dance of Northwestern Argen- tina).	Voice and guitar
	[Traditional].....	Caminito del indio.....	Voice and guitar
	Videla Flores-Montbrum Ocampo.	Entre San Juan y Men- doza.	Voice and guitar
	Josué Teófilo Wilkes.....	Malograda fuentequilla...	Mixed chorus
	Alberto Williams.....	Vidalita.....	Two pianos
Bolivia.....	Simeón Roncal.....	Marcha 3 de febrero.....	Band
Brazil.....	[Traditional].....	Wapuru.....	Voice and guitar
	Ary Barroso.....	Brasil.....	Voice and piano
		Mamãe, eu quero.....	Voice and instrumental quartet (popular)
	Camargo Guarnieri.....	[See his program in pre- ceding text]	
	Francisco Mignone.....	Cantiga de ninar.....	Women's chorus
	José Maurício Nunes Gar- cia	Missa dos defuntos: In- troito	Mixed chorus
	Carlos Gomes.....	Overture to Il Guarany... Three scenes from the opera Salvator Rosa	Band Band
	Antônio Santo.....	Sargento Calhau [O cisne branco]	Band
	Heitor Villa-Lobos.....	Alnitah (No. 1 of As Três Marias)	Piano
	Donato Román Heitman ..	Lamparita votiva.....	Voice and piano
	Juan Orrego Salas.....	Romance a lo divino.....	Mixed chorus
	[Traditional].....	Yo no pongo condiciones..	Voice and guitar
	[Traditional].....	El caimán.....	Voice and instrumental quartet (popular)
	Jerónimo Velasco.....	Valerio grato.....	Band
	José Castro Carazo.....	El matador.....	Band
Costa Rica.....			
Cuba.....	Pablo Cairo.....	A mí qué me importa usted	Voice and instrumental quartet (popular)
	Luis Casas.....	Símbolo.....	Band
	Iván Fernández.....	Oye el carbonero.....	Voice and instrumental quartet (popular)
	Virgilio González.....	La ola marina.....	Voice and instrumental quartet (popular)
	Ernesto Lecuona.....	Andalucía.....	Band
		Córdoba.....	Piano
		Malagueña.....	Band
		Malagueña.....	Piano
		María la O.....	Voice and piano
		Siboney.....	Voice and piano
Ecuador.....	Margarita Lecuona.....	Babalú.....	Voice and guitar
	José Silvestre White.....	La bella cubana.....	Violoncello and piano
	Francisco Paredes He- rrera.	Un triste despertar.....	Voice and piano
El Salvador.....	Domingo Santos.....	La tarde.....	Band
Guatemala.....	Jesús Castillo.....	Minuet No. 5..... (From the Mayan suite "Indígena")	Band
	Ricardo Castillo.....	La procesión..... (From the "Guatemala" suite)	Piano
	Enrique Solares.....	Capricho.....	Piano
Honduras.....	Francisco R. Díaz Zelaya.	Boy Scout march.....	Band

COUNTRY	COMPOSER	TITLE OF WORK	MEDIUM
Mexico.....	Beatrice and Max Krone, arrangers.	Chiapanecas.....	Mixed chorus
	Agustín Lara.....	Granada.....	Voice and piano
		Mírame.....	Voice and instrumental quartet (popular)
		Palabras de mujer.....	Voice and instrumental quartet (popular)
	F. A. Partichela.....	Jarabe tapatío.....	Band
	Manuel M. Ponce.....	Estrellita.....	Voice and piano (2 performances)
		Estrellita.....	Harp solo and band
	[Popular].....	La bamba.....	Voice and guitar
	Gabriel Ruiz.....	Amor, amor, amor.....	Voice and instrumental quartet (popular)
		De corazón a corazón....	Voice and instrumental quartet (popular)
	Consuelo Velázquez.....	Bésame mucho.....	Voice and piano
Panama.....	Alberto Galimany.....	Silver spray.....	Band
Peru.....	Clotilde Arias.....	Gato libre.....	Voice and piano
		Huiracocha.....	Voice and piano
		Idilio roto.....	Voice and piano
	Benigno Ballón Farfán....	Cholita candaraveña....	Voice and piano
		Melgar.....	Voice and piano
	Rosa Mercedes Ayarza de Morales, arranger	India bella.....	Voice and piano
	Daniel Alomía Robles....	El cóndor pasa.....	Band
	Imma Sumack, arranger..	Wifalitay, Inca legend....	Voice and guitar
	[Traditional].....	Indio.....	Voice and guitar
		Intillay intillay.....	Voice and guitar
		Kachampa.....	Voice and guitar
		Kusiya kusiya.....	Voice and guitar
		Tusury-Takiry.....	Voice and guitar
		Warakanakuy.....	Voice and guitar
	Carlos Valderrama.....	La pampa y la puna....	Voice and piano
Puerto Rico.....	Moisés Vivanco, arranger.	Malhaya.....	Voice and guitar (2 performances)
		Mi suegra.....	Voice and guitar (2 performances)
		Ruky-Tuky.....	Voice and guitar
	Augusto Coen.....	Lágrimas de sangre... ..	Voice and instrumental quartet (popular)
	Angel Mislán.....	Tú y yo.....	Voice and piano
	Noro Morales.....	Bim bam bum.....	Voice and instrumental quartet (popular)
	Celso Vega.....	Ay rumba sí.....	Voice and instrumental quartet (popular)
Uruguay.....	Luis Cluzeau Mortet....	Ensueño.....	Piano
		Junto al fogón (No. 2 of Visiones camperas)	Piano
	Eduardo Fabini.....	Triste No. 1.....	Piano
	Carlos Giucci.....	Candombe.....	Piano
	Héctor Tosar Errecart....	[See his program in preceding text]	

It is anticipated that the facilities of peacetime travel and peacetime enterprise will reopen channels of music interchange between the Americas to an even greater degree than has been accomplished

since the war. Thus there can be expected an ever increasing flow of musicians—students, teachers, composers, performers and conductors—contributing to close cultural unity and understanding.

In Our Hemisphere—XII

The Flower that Symbolizes Christmas

THIS year at Christmas time, as in years gone by, families in all parts of the United States will adorn their homes with poinsettias to help give them the festive air of the season. And to the south of the Rio Grande, where the poinsettia grows wild, Mexican families will use it in the same way. Throughout both countries (and in others too) the flaming poinsettia has come to be a symbol of Christmas.

The name poinsettia, by which the plant is known in this country and, to a certain extent, in Mexico,¹ honors the man who was the first to bring it into the United States—Joel R. Poinsett. As often happens, the plant has come to be much more widely known than the man for whom it was named.

Born in South Carolina in 1779, Poinsett devoted most of his life to public service. He served as a member of the South Carolina legislature and as a representative of his native state in Congress. He was a man of remarkable vision, and his ideas in many fields were far ahead of his time. Widely traveled and exceedingly well read, he had the seldom-found ability to view current issues in perspective. Although a southerner he visualized slavery in its world setting and saw that it was doomed. All his life he opposed the growing spirit of sectionalism in the South, and had he and other men of like mind been heeded, the Civil War and Reconstruction Period might never have occurred. He was deeply interested in agriculture and botany, and carried on advanced experiments in rotating and

¹ Other names for the plant in Mexico are *flor de Noche Buena* (flower of Christmas Eve) and *Mexican flame leaf*; in Nicaragua it is called *la pastora*, the shepherdess; in Argentina, *estrella federal*, the federal star.



Photograph by Frick Art Reference Library

JOEL ROBERTS POINSETT

Portrait by J. W. Jarvis in the City Hall, Charleston

diversifying crops. He realized the need for popular education in a democracy and was one of the pioneers in advocating a system of compulsory attendance at the public schools. Poinsett was one of the first of our statesmen to become interested in the Latin American countries and his most famous speech while he was a member of Congress urged recognition of their independence. In the course of his somewhat chequered diplomatic career, he opened the diplomatic relations of the United States with Argentina and Chile and was the first United States Minister to Mexico.

It was while holding this last post (1825-1829) that Poinsett became interested in the *Flor de Noche Buena* and brought back cuttings for the gardens of his estate in Charleston. A Scottish nurseryman named Robert Buist persuaded Poinsett to sell him a few cuttings. Buist classified the plant as a member of the spurge family and called it *Euphorbia poinsettia*. The botanical name has since been changed to *Euphorbia pulcherrima* (the most beautiful), but to the layman it is still poinsettia.

Despite the general belief to the contrary, the showy part of the plant is not the flower at all, but the modified leaves or bracts which turn from green to scarlet. The real flowers—a cluster of tiny yellow blossoms—grow unnoticed in the center of the bracts. In its native habitat in Mexico and Central America and in the many parts of the Americas where it can be cultivated outdoors all year round the poinsettia grows very tall, sometimes attaining a height of fifteen feet or more. In the years since Poinsett brought home the first cuttings, growers have developed larger and finer plants, more and more brilliant and long-lasting. White and pink varieties have been produced, but the original red has retained top billing.

In caring for your poinsettias this Christmas season, remember that they like a warm moist atmosphere and damp, sandy soil. To preserve the handsome state in which they come from the florist's as long as possible, give them plenty of light and water and keep them in a temperature of at least 70°. After they are through blooming, put them just as they are in a dark part of the cellar for the winter months. In the spring they should be cut back to the hard wood, repotted, and placed outdoors. (The cuttings, which should be three to four inches long, may be placed in a sandy soil and later potted.) Then in mid-August or early September the plants should be cut back again and, if you live in a cold climate, brought inside. By Christmas time, they will offer the same flaming beauty that they gave you the year before.

Poinsett always urged his friends who traveled abroad to bring home new plants. "If one of these succeeds," he observed, the tourist "will be rewarded by a consciousness of having conferred lasting benefit upon his country." Surely none of us for whom the poinsettia has become a customary part of Christmas time can fail to be glad that he practiced what he preached.—M. G. R.



Four Christmas Carols

Puerto Rico

ALLEGRETTO VILLANCICO

CO-MO ES DIOS. EL NI - ÑO LE RE-GA-LO IN-CIEN - SO

PER-FU-ME CON AL - MA QUE SU-BE HA-CIA EL CIE - LO.

1. Como es Dios el Niño
le regalo incienso,
perfume con alma
que sube hacia el cielo.

2. San José y la Virgen
de Belén salían,
como iban temprano,
no los cogió el día.

3. La Virgen lavaba,
San José tendía,
el niño lloraba,
Joaquín lo mecía.

María Cadilla de Martínez, Juegos y canciones infantiles de Puerto Rico. San Juan, 1940. Arr. by Charles Seeger.

Brazil

ALLEGRETTO TAYÊRA

VIR-GEM DO-O RO-SA-RIO, SE-NHO-RA DO MUN-DO, VIR-GEM DO RO-SA-RIO, SE-NHO-RA DO

MUN-DO, DÁ-M'UM CÔ-CO D'A-GUA, SE NÃO VOU AO FUN-DO, DÁ-M'UM CÔ-CO D'A-GUA, SE NÃO VOU AO

CÔRO

PO-TE- IN DÊ- RÉ RÉ RÉ, AI JE- SUS DE NA-ZA-

RETH, IN DÊ- RÉ RÉ RÉ, AI JE- SUS DE NA-ZA- RETH!

2. Virgem do Rosario,
Senhora do Norte, (bis)
dá-me um côco d'agua
se não vou ao pote. (bis)

3. Virgem do Rosario,
Soberana Maria, (bis)
hoje este dia
é de nossa alegria. (bis)

4. Mesu São Benedicto
é Santo de preto, (bis)
elle bebe garapa,
elle ronca no peito. (bis)

5. Mesu São Benedicto,
não tem mais corôa; (bis)
tem uma toalha
vinda de Lisboa. (bis)

Argentina

ANDANTE COPLAS DEL NIÑO PERDIDO

MI SE- ÑO - RA HE VIS- TO UN NI - ÑO MÁS HER- MO - SO QUE EL SOL
BE- LLO. YO NO SÉ SI TEN- DRÁ FRÍ- O, POR- QUE EL PO- BRE AN- DA EN
CUE- ROS. DÍ - LE QUE PA - SE , SE CON- FOR- TA- RÁ,
POR- QUE ES- TA TIE- RRA ES DE CA- RI- DAD, PA- SÓ EL

1. Mi señora, he visto un niño
más hermoso que el sol bello.
Yo no sé si tendrá frío,
porque el pobre anda en cueros.

Dile que pase,
se confortará,
porque esta tierra
es de caridad.

2. Pasó el Niño, y se sentó,
la mujer comienza a hablar:
“Dime, niño, de quién eres,
de que padre y que lugar.”

Responde el Niño,
“Soy de otra ciudad,
mi padre en el cielo,
yo bajé a penar.”

United States

COMMODO THE CHERRY TREE CAROL

WHEN JO-SEPH WERE A YOUNG MAN, A YOUNG MAN WERE HE, AND HE
COURT-ED VIR-GIN MA-RY, THE QUEEN OF GA-LI-LEE.

2. Mary and Joseph
Were a-walking one day.
Here is apples and cherries
A-plenty to behold.
3. Mary spoke to Joseph
So meek and so mild:
Joseph, gather me some cherries,
For I am with child.

4. The Lord spoke down from Heaven,
These words he did say:
Bow you low down, you cherry tree,
While Mary gathers some.
5. The cherry tree bowed down,
It was low on the ground;
And Mary gathered cherries
While Joseph stood around.

Tune composite, arr. by Charles Seeger.

Pan American Union NOTES

THE GOVERNING BOARD

Election of Officers

On November 10, 1947 Dr. Juan Bautista de Lavalle, Representative of Peru, was elected chairman of the Governing Board for the year 1947-48, and Dr. José A Mora of Uruguay was chosen vice-chairman. (The next number of the BULLETIN will describe their respective careers.)

Internal reorganization of the Pan American Union

IN THE October number of the BULLETIN it was mentioned that by decision of the Governing Board the activities of the Union were to be distributed among five departments; that Mr. Lowell Curtiss, Treasurer of the Pan American Union since 1921, had become Chief of the Department of Administrative Services as well as Treasurer; and that Dr. Charles G. Fenwick had been appointed Chief of the Department of International Law and Organization.

In October 1947 Dr. Amos E. Taylor assumed the position of Chief of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs. Dr. Taylor came to the Union from the Department of Commerce, where for the past four years he has been Director of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. His new assignment was made possible by an exchange of letters between the Secretary of Commerce and the Director General of the Pan American Union in accordance with which Dr. Taylor took leave from his duties as Director of the Commerce Department's Office of Business Economics.

A distinguished economist of inter-

national renown, Dr. Taylor was born in Glenville, Pennsylvania, on July 4, 1893. He received his Bachelor of Arts degree from Gettysburg College in 1915, his master's degree from the University of Chicago in 1920, and his degree of doctor of philosophy from the University of Pennsylvania in 1924. He also took a special course in economics and international law at the University of Paris after service in the American Expeditionary Force during World War I. As Assistant Professor of Economics and Finance Dr. Taylor was on the faculty of the University of Pennsylvania and of Northwestern University.

Dr. Taylor's service with the Department of Commerce dates from 1930, when he became associated with the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. He served as Assistant Chief, then Chief, of the Finance Division (1931-39 and 1939-40 respectively); Chief of the International Economics Unit (1940-42); Chief of the Division of Research and Statistics (after December 1942); and in August 1943 was appointed Director of the Bureau. During his government career he has specialized in the field of international finance and economics and written extensively for economic and scientific journals. He is a member of the American Economic Association, the American Statistical Association, the Royal Economic Society, and the Academy of Political Science.

The Chiefs of the Department of Cultural Affairs and Information have not yet been announced.

LECTURES

The scholarly lecture on *O Aleijadinho and Brazilian Colonial Art* delivered by Dr.

Robert C. Smith of the University of Pennsylvania on October 1, 1947, was superbly illustrated by kodachrome slides taken by Dr. Smith last year. The pictures included many small colonial churches, probably photographed for the first time, other churches and buildings in Ouro Preto and nearby towns, and the remarkable statues of prophets by O Aleijadinho at Congonhas do Campo, in the State of Minas Gerais.

Dr. Carlos Martins, Ambassador of Brazil in Washington, and Dr. Sergio Corrêa da Costa, Alternate Representative

of Brazil on the Governing Board of the Pan American Union, sponsored the lecture.

On October 17, Dr. Oscar Ivanissevich, Ambassador of Argentina and Representative on the Governing Board of the Union, invited a large audience to hear a lecture on *The People's Revolution in the Argentine Republic*. The speaker was Señor Eduardo de Antueno, Labor Attaché to the Argentine Delegation to the United Nations. The lecture was followed by a comprehensive Argentine film called *For Economic Cooperation and World Peace*.





Courtesy of the Rotary Club of Natchez

LATIN AMERICAN STUDENTS VISITING NATCHEZ, MISSISSIPPI

The Rotary Club of Natchez recently sponsored the visit of 144 Latin American students, who had just finished a sixty-day orientation course at Louisiana State University, to their historic city. The invitation was extended in furtherance of Rotary's fourth object—international friendship—and the party, representing nineteen countries, was warmly welcomed. A brief ceremony of greeting was followed by a tour of Natchez' fine antebellum mansions, before one of which the students are grouped here. In the evening, they were guests of honor at a swimming party and dinner-dance, which concluded the day's festivities. Most of them plan to continue their studies at colleges and universities in the United States.

Pan American News

Message of the President of Colombia

ON July 20, 1947 Dr. Mariano Ospina Pérez, President of Colombia, reported to Congress on the Government's activities during his first year in office.

The President opened his message by explaining the direction and scope of the National Union (coalition government). He declared that that form of government

would remain unaltered, and felt that even many of its opponents were convinced of its efficacy as a workable formula for the Government in the present circumstances. [Colombia, like the United States, now has a President of one party and a congressional majority of another.]

In line with the traditional policy of maintaining peace and friendly relations with other countries, he said, his government has continued recourse to the

juridical settlement of disputes. He referred with pride to the fact that Colombia had been elected to a seat on the Security Council of the United Nations and to the choice of Dr. Alberto Lleras, an ex-President of Colombia, as Director General of the Pan American Union. Dr. Ospina also stressed the honor to be paid the country by the meeting of the Ninth International Conference of American States at Bogotá in 1948.

The President mentioned the new Ministry of Justice, which started to function early this year under Law 68 of 1945.

IMMIGRATION.—In dealing with the immigration policy, the President said that the voluntary immigrants who had been arriving had been screened, but without following a definite economic and social plan. Since the Government does not now have the means to promote large-scale immigration, the most practical solution seems to be to put Colombians who wish to bring in professional or technical workers in contact with governments able to meet their requests. Therefore Colombia intends to revive the Immigration Committee, with representatives from the National Manufacturers Association, the Coffee-growers' Federation, the National Farmers' Society, and the Bogotá Chamber of Commerce.

ECONOMIC MATTERS.—The President then examined in detail the adverse factors arising from the war that had affected the country's economic life. Although they had impeded both public and private activity, he declared that at the time of his message the economic situation was favorable. To sustain this assertion, he pointed out that agriculture, industrial production, and commercial activity were showing an increased liveliness, and that figures showed notable gains in both production and profits.

Referring to another aspect of the na-

tional economy, the President said that many of those who initially criticized the economic policies of the Executive had later been convinced that the new policy of channelling credit toward the sources of industrial and agricultural production, while trying at the same time to anticipate the needs of the commercial importer, was not only opportune but permitted private capital to adjust itself without further dislocations to postwar economic conditions. The Government's policy in matters of credit had followed a definite program, he said, which, in its basic objectives, looked toward stimulating primary industrial and agricultural production, at the same time preventing speculation from working against the public interest.

In a table accompanying the message it was shown that the total value of banking assets in the last twelve months registered an increase of over 87 million pesos from June 1946, when they were 392,338,895 pesos, to the end of May 1947, when they had climbed to 479,529,736 pesos. (One peso equals \$0.57.)

The increase in banking credit, which in the commercial field jumped 30 per cent, was especially notable in rural operations. In nine months it climbed from 50 to 75 million pesos, indicating an exceptional increase in benefits for the small and middle-class farmers. Capital in the amount of 50 million pesos had been earmarked for the Agrarian Credit Bank for immediate agricultural loans.

To supplement rural credit with modern farming methods, the Government engaged an American agricultural mission, which began its work in December 1946. It is expected to cooperate in providing high technical standards for agricultural experiment stations, extension service and development, use of water, grain storage, dairying, and animal husbandry. At the same time Colombia sent some of its own

agricultural technicians to study at the outstanding experimental centers in the United States, Costa Rica, Brazil, and Uruguay.

When foreign trade was resumed at the end of the war, merchants hastened to renew their stocks and manufacturers to import necessary supplies. In 1946 this meant a monthly drain of \$37,000,000 against the country's dollar balance, which would have been exhausted fairly soon. The Government therefore imposed certain import controls to protect this balance and the reserves of the bank of issue.

The budget of expenditures for 1948 is estimated at 320,500,000 pesos. It is also expected that 50,000,000 pesos will be raised by loan for self-liquidating public works, including highways, river and harbor works, irrigation and drainage, with the necessary equipment.

Coffee-growing, said the President, continues to be the backbone of the country's economy and produced most of the country's foreign exchange. It is a very satisfactory industry from the viewpoint of distribution of property and of workers, in his opinion.

The Grancolombiana Merchant Fleet (in which Venezuela and Ecuador are partners with Colombia) is in operation on a regular schedule between United States ports and those of the three countries named. Eight new boats were purchased.

Another body established by a 1946 law (No. 31) was the National Petroleum Council. It has a wide jurisdiction over this important industry.

LABOR AND PUBLIC HEALTH.—The Colombian Social Security Institute, one of the greatest advances in the country's social legislation, was created by Law 90 of 1946. More than 500 labor conflicts were satisfactorily settled by Government intervention.

The President spoke warmly in favor of

promoting the cooperative movement among farmers and consumers.

The Ministry of Public Health, created by Law 27 of 1946, began to function January 1, 1947. It directed its activities towards social welfare and public health, and campaigned against the principal endemic diseases.

The high cost of living, which plagues Colombia as well as almost all other countries, was ascribed by the President to low agricultural and industrial production and to the lack of city and country housing. Official policy is therefore directed towards increasing production and building low-cost houses. A 30,000,000-peso housing plan for the next three years is projected.

EDUCATION.—A reorganization of the Ministry with a view to giving technical officials the responsibility for essential parts of the educational system without the drag of routine detail was felt by the President to be of great importance. Another forward step was the appointment of an advisory Council of Education. Other machinery has been started for a wide literacy campaign and for a complete reorganization of vocational education, with a special view to the training of the children of farmers and other workers.

In speaking of women's education, the President said that he believed the time had come to give Colombian women a more direct participation in the life of the nation by granting them the suffrage. He therefore proposed to introduce into Congress a bill amending the Constitution so as to give women the vote.

Further economic developments in Argentina¹

Recent months have seen a number of new developments in Argentina's program

¹ See *Bulletin* for March, May-June, August 1947.

of economic development, several of which are described below.

THE ARGENTINE STEEL PLAN.—On June 13, 1947, the Congress passed a law, approving the Argentine Steel Plan and the creation of the Argentine Steel Mixed Capital Company. The basic aims of the law are to produce steel in the country, to supply the local processing and finishing industries with semi-processed steel, to promote activity and technical efficiency in the production of iron ore and fuels from Argentine and foreign sources, and in general, to develop and stabilize the Argentine steel industry.

The principal agent in the fulfillment of these aims will be the Argentine Steel Mixed Capital Company, which is to be formed with a capital of 100,000,000 pesos (equivalent to \$24,700,000, computed at the rate of 4.05 pesos to the dollar). Of this amount, 90 percent will be subscribed by the State and the remaining 10 percent by private shareholders.

In the interests of furthering the Argentine Steel Plan, the Executive Power is authorized to expropriate any property which may be considered essential for this purpose, and to impose whatever tariffs it may deem necessary for the protection of the Argentine steel industry.

TERMINATION OF ALIEN CAPITAL BAN.—Argentina's policy toward foreign capital was altered on July 8, 1947 when the Central Bank decided to remove all restrictions on the entry of foreign capital into the country.

Since May 1943, all foreign capital entering Argentina had had to secure a prior permit from the Central Bank, this control being primarily designed to halt the inflow of any capital that might intensify the prevailing inflationary trend. The Central Bank's recent resolution, however, orders the repeal of all measures

hindering the incorporation of foreign capital into the national economy and states that such capital will henceforth enjoy the same treatment and protection as that accorded Argentine capital.

The exit of foreign capital, on the other hand, is subject to certain conditions. At the time a person decides to invest capital in Argentina, the Central Bank will grant him a certificate of origin which will permit him to withdraw his money at the end of a stated term of investment and to remit abroad his annual dividends and interest up to a certain specified maximum. Earnings exceeding this maximum (which varies between 5 and 12 percent, depending upon the length of the investment period) are held to be Argentine capital and must remain within the country, under control of the Central Bank. Authorization to transfer Argentine capital and invest it abroad will be granted only when, in the opinion of the Central Bank, it is expedient in the interests of the country's economy to do so.

NATIONAL ECONOMIC COUNCIL ESTABLISHED.—As a further step in carrying out his Five Year Plan, the President of Argentina, Juan D. Perón, issued on July 15, 1947 a decree creating the National Economic Council, whose functions will be to supervise and enforce the economic and financial laws of the land. Its membership is composed of the following cabinet officials: the Minister of the Treasury, the Minister of Agriculture, the Minister of Public Works, the Secretary of Industry and Commerce, the Secretary of Labor and Social Welfare, and the Technical Secretary of the Presidency—all of whom will be assisted, when necessary, by other cabinet officials. The Council also has a secretary general, appointed by the President of the republic.

Presiding over the organization as its chief executive is Sr. Miguel Miranda,

former President of the Central Bank, who resigned from this post to assume his new duties.

SPECULATION ATTACKED.—The Central Bank of Argentina, which has struck several blows at inflation during recent months, aimed another on August 8, 1947, with instructions concerning the restriction of credit for personal speculative ventures. Under the order, banks are asked to aid in investments involving production of goods and services, but to discourage those which are of a purely profiteering nature and contribute only to personal enrichment.

Among the types of loans to be restricted are short-term transactions for the purchase of land and buildings. With regard to the latter, however, exceptions may be made in loaning money for buildings that are to be used as factories or commercial establishments, or as personal living quarters for the borrower.

Restrictions are also imposed against credits for the buying and hoarding of scarce commodities, since this type of speculation intensifies the existing scarcity, gives an artificial value to the goods in question, and forces prices up. The Bank, of course, recognizes the fact that merchants and warehousemen must maintain a certain supply of goods on their shelves to meet the demands of their customers, and no objection is raised when such supplies are kept within reasonable limits.

Banks are further asked to refrain from making loans to finance the purchase of luxury items on credit, as credit buying tends to increase consumer purchasing power and to aggravate inflation.

In closing, the Central Bank explains that the restrictions listed in its order are not necessarily complete; they are merely examples of the types of loans to be guarded against, and it is up to the lending banks themselves to use their own discretion in the handling of each individual

case. Often, it is difficult to determine what constitutes a speculative venture, but the banks are requested to cooperate by availing themselves of all possible information concerning any doubtful cases, and when necessary, by submitting them to the Central Bank for further investigation.

Chile signs economic pacts with Brazil and Argentina

Under an economic agreement signed in July 1947 between Brazil and Chile the export requirements of each country will be filled, insofar as possible, from the exportable surpluses of the other. Brazil's nitrate and copper needs and Chile's requirements of coffee and maté are to be calculated each year in January. Chile will maintain in Brazil a minimum 25,000-ton stock of nitrate, and Brazil will import Chilean nitrate exclusively, and will refrain from setting up plants to manufacture synthetic nitrogen fertilizers provided no other South American country begins such manufacture. The agreement will be in effect for three years, after which it can be extended yearly.

In a similar agreement with Argentina, Chile has agreed to supply that country with sufficient nitrate to meet its requirements and will maintain in Argentina minimum stocks of 15,000 metric tons. Argentina, in turn, will cancel plans for establishing a nitrogen-fixation industry.

Expropriated oil claims settled

The final installment, amounting to \$4,085,327.45, was paid on September 30, 1947, by the Mexican Government in settlement of oil claims expropriated from United States interests in 1938.

In 1942, representatives of the Governments of Mexico and the United States

submitted a report valuing the property as of the expropriation date at \$23,995,991, and it was later agreed that this amount plus three percent interest was to be paid in full by September 30, 1947.

Companies receiving payment were Standard Oil of New Jersey, Standard Oil of California, Consolidated Oil, the Sabalo group, the Sea Board group, and their affiliated companies.

Venezuela centralizes control of aeronautic radio communications

Under a recent concession granted by the Government to the Venezuelan Radio Aeronautics Company, Venezuela becomes the third country in this hemisphere (after the United States and Mexico) to centralize its aeronautic radio communications system. The new plan transfers the operation of radio communications, formerly handled by each individual aviation company, to the exclusive control of the Venezuelan Radio Aeronautics Company, an organization financed by the various domestic and foreign aviation firms operating in Venezuela, and possessing a capital of 1,000,000 bolívares (\$298,500).

It is generally felt that this centralized control will greatly improve the service of aeronautic radio communications and result in a higher degree of safety in commercial airline travel.

Bolivia opens its doors to immigrants

With a population density of only three persons per square mile, Bolivia has decided that it can well afford to hang out the welcome sign to desirable immigrants. Large colonization zones have been set aside by the Government in which land is being made available to immigrants willing to work it. The country has about 175,000,000 acres of tillable land

and only 17,500,000 acres are under cultivation at the present time.

To start things going, the Bolivian Development Corporation recently signed an agreement with the Inter-Governmental Committee on Refugees providing for the settlement of 100 European refugee families in Bolivia. Under this agreement the Corporation guarantees the refugees employment for two years in its agricultural projects, as well as medical attention, schools, housing, and an opportunity to become Bolivian citizens. The families will be carefully selected from the point of view of age, health, and other qualifications so as to offer the greatest possible help to Bolivian agriculture. After two years of service in Bolivian Development Corporation projects the families will be given the opportunity to acquire land of their own, at the rate of 124 acres for each adult member and 62 acres for each child over 14, on long-term installment plans. Before ownership becomes definite each family will be required to build a sturdy house on its land, and get at least six acres and 200 fruit trees under cultivation.

Three bids accepted for Venezuelan royalty oil

On September 2, the Ministry of Commerce of Venezuela announced that the Government had accepted three of the bids made in connection with the public sale of 25 percent of the nation's royalty oil. The successful bidders were: (1) Ipiranga S. A., a Brazilian company, for a total of 1,330,000 barrels of petroleum; (2) Società Anònima Permolio of Rome, Italy, for 1,000,000 barrels; (3) Raffinerie Belge de Pétroles S. A. of Belgium, for 30,000 barrels. The bid made by Ipiranga was particularly satisfactory, not only because of the high premiums offered, but also because the Brazilian Government had pre-

viously promised that, if the company's bid were accepted, it would permit unrestricted exportation to Venezuela of a number of urgently needed commodities, such as corn, rice, cottonseed oil, fruits, rough or spun wool, cotton and other products.

The profit realized by the Venezuelan Government on the sale is in line with a basic provision of the Venezuelan Oil Law of March 13, 1943, which states that everything relative to the exploration and exploitation of petroleum, asphalt, natural gas and other hydrocarbons belongs to the nation. Under this concept, the Law established, in addition to certain taxes, a uniform royalty, whereby Venezuela would receive 16½ percent of the crude petroleum extracted, payable either in cash or in kind, according to the Government's choice.

This year, in view of the world-wide scarcity of petroleum and the high premiums offered, the Government believed that it could obtain a greater revenue by taking 25 percent of its royalty in oil, rather than in cash, and selling it on the open market. It was this decision that gave rise to the recent sale, at which the profitable bids made by the Brazilian, Italian, and Belgian oil companies mentioned above were the three accepted. At this writing, the Government has issued no statement regarding the form in which it intends to receive the remaining 75 percent of its royalty still due.

Mexico's merchant marine commission

A resolution appearing in the *Diario Oficial* of Mexico for July 30, 1947, created a Merchant Marine Commission charged with drawing up a report on the general problems involved in the organization of a merchant marine.

The Commission is headed by a presidential representative, and the other members represent the Departments of Foreign Affairs, Treasury and Public Credit, Economy, Communications and Public Works, Labor and Social Security, and Navy.

New flights

American Airlines de México, which first united Mexico with the United States and Canada by commercial air transport, has celebrated its fifth anniversary. Through the gateway cities of Fort Worth, Dallas, El Paso, and San Antonio fly the DC-4 and DC-6 Flagships, with an increasing load of passengers, mail, and cargo. The company built and operates four airports in Mexico, the most important of which is at Monterrey. A new flight from New York to Mexico City takes only eleven hours.

The first direct commercial air connection between New York and South America was established on September 28 with the arrival at La Guardia Field of a Peruvian International Airways plane from Santiago (Chile). It is planned to extend this route to Montreal in the north and Buenos Aires at the southern end.

The Inter-American is the name of the new flight that whisks a passenger from New York to Buenos Aires in only 25 hours and 40 minutes. It combines a nonstop trip from New York to Miami with a flight by DC-6 airliner from Miami to Balboa, Lima, Santiago, and Buenos Aires. The new DC-6's are equipped with reclining chairs and berths. In the United States the route is over Eastern or National Airlines, and southward from Miami over Pan American Airways and Panagra. This flight was inaugurated on October 11, 1947, the eighteenth anniversary of the first air mail from the United States to Argentina.

Education for Quechua Indians

An interesting new experimental school has been established by the Peruvian Government at San Jerónimo in the Province of Cuzco. This school will study the psychological characteristics of rural Quechua-speaking children and try to work out the most efficient ways of educating them and teaching them Spanish. Tables on the rural child's vocabulary will be drawn up for use in the preparation of graded readers.

The findings of this school will be relayed to all rural schools having a predominantly Quechua-speaking student body and to the Minister of Education.

The school will also try to raise the standard of living of the adult population of the area through teaching health practices, improving agricultural techniques, organizing cooperatives, increasing the number of home industries, and holding evening classes for adults. Teachers will emphasize the construction and repair of agricultural equipment and furniture for rural homes.

Latin Americans in the United Nations

All the American nations were gratified last September when Dr. Oswaldo Aranha of Brazil was elected President of the Assembly of the United Nations. Dr. Aranha demonstrated his tact and resourcefulness in presiding over the Assembly at the special session on Palestine last spring. He is well known in the United States where he was Brazilian Ambassador from 1934 to 1938. He effectively supported the Allied cause while acting as his country's Foreign Minister from 1938 to 1944. Although not a candidate for the Assembly presidency, Dr. Aranha said he could not decline such an

honor to Brazil in view of the "generous and unanimous insistence" of Latin American and other delegates.

Other Latin Americans holding United Nations posts include: Dr. Jaime Torres Bodet of Mexico and Dr. Guillermo Belt of Cuba, Vice Presidents of the Assembly, and Hernán Santa Cruz of Chile, Chairman of the Assembly's Economic and Financial Committee. Dr. J. Azevedo, (Brazil), Dr. A. Álvarez, (Chile) and Dr. I. Fabela Alfaro (Mexico) are members of the International Court of Justice; Dr. José Gustavo Guerrero (El Salvador) is president. Brazil and Colombia both hold places on the Security Council, and the Economic and Social Council includes Chile, Peru, and Venezuela. Mexico has a seat on the Trusteeship Council.

Montevideo's new medical center

After sixteen years of uninterrupted effort, Montevideo's huge Clinical Hospital will soon be fully equipped and ready for use. So stated Dr. Eduardo Blanco Acevedo, President of the Hospital's Honorary Commission, in a recent interview granted to *El País*. (See illustration opposite table of contents.)

The tremendous structure, with its surrounding buildings, covers an area of almost 35 acres, and will be completed at a total cost of approximately \$6,500,000. Doctor Blanco Acevedo has pointed out that this is considerably less than expenditures made for similar institutions in the United States. Over \$1,000,000 was saved by purchasing a large percentage of building materials and equipment from Europe before the start of the last war.

Many services now being performed in other Montevideo hospitals will be transferred to the new Clinical Hospital, as soon as the proper heating, electric light and ventilation facilities have been in-

stalled. In addition to the Hospital itself, the medical center will comprise several research institutes—one for the study of hygiene, another specializing in traumatic diseases (both of which are already functioning at the present time)—as well as endocrinology, neurology, radiology, and cancer clinics, to be established during the coming year. Also to be added are X-ray and pathology laboratories, surgical clinics, and clinics dealing with ophthalmology, gynecology, urology, and other special studies. A number of these are already in operation at other medical institutions throughout the city, and will be taken over by the Clinical Hospital as soon as practicable. Arrangements are also being made at the medical center for housing the Colleges of Medicine and Dentistry, which are now located elsewhere.

According to Dr. Blanco Acevedo, the centralization of facilities in this vast institution, as well as the closer working together of doctors and students, will result in a higher degree of efficiency, and contribute greatly to the progress of medical science.

Nobel Prizes for Americans

The Nobel Prize in medicine was awarded jointly on October 23, 1947, to Dr. Carl F. Cori and Mrs. Gerty Cori, biological chemists at Washington University, St. Louis, Mo., and to Dr. Bernardo A. Houssay of Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Dr. and Mrs. Cori are Czechoslovakians who received their doctorate degrees at the University of Prague in 1920, came to the United States in 1922, and later became naturalized American citizens. They are awarded half the Nobel Prize (which totals the equivalent of \$48,921) for having isolated the particular enzyme which begins the process of converting animal

starch into sugar within the human body.

Dr. Houssay, one of Argentina's leading scientists, shares the Prize with Dr. and Mrs. Cori for proving that the front portion of the pituitary gland at the base of the brain is an important factor in controlling diabetes. He established this fact by removing that portion of the gland from a dog, thus stopping a diabetic condition previously induced by the removal of the pancreatic glands.

Dr. Houssay was for a number of years on the staff of the Faculty of Medicine of the University of Buenos Aires, has received honorary degrees from Harvard University, the University of Paris, and the University of São Paulo, and is the author of numerous works dealing with physiology, endocrinology, and pharmacology.

The Nobel Peace Prize was awarded jointly to the American Friends Service Committee and the London Friends Service Council. In World War II they concentrated on medical aid and mass evacuations of war victims, and later on relief committees in war-torn countries.

Creole Petroleum Corporation of Venezuela wins 1946 safety award

For the second consecutive year, the Creole Petroleum Corporation of Venezuela has won the prize awarded annually by the Inter-American Safety Council to the Latin American oil company achieving the highest degree of safety among its workers. During 1946, Creole Petroleum lost fewer man hours of work due to accidents and disability than any of the other fifteen companies competing for the award, and it is hopeful that in succeeding years it may even surpass its present outstanding record.

The company may well be proud of its success, which is the result of the management's intensive concentration on familiarizing its personnel with the fundamental

principles of safety and first aid. In addition to holding schoolroom classes for this purpose, the company has also urged each group of workers on its various oil fields to form individual safety committees. These committees meet once a month, under the direction of their immediate supervisors, to recommend and discuss new ways of improving the safety standards of their group. Accidents which have occurred in the past are carefully analyzed at these meetings, and methods are devised for avoiding similar ones in the future.

Recently, Creole Petroleum Corporation has employed the services of an expert in the field of industrial safety in an effort to increase the efficiency of its campaign.

Children's theater in Mexico

One of the best contributions of Mexico's Institute of Fine Arts is its Children's Theater, which during August 1947 offered an outstanding production of *Don Quijote*, specially adapted for child audiences by Salvador Novo, chief of the Institute's Theater and Literature Section. On the fourth centennial of Cervantes, his *Don Quijote* was brought up to date to meet the threat of the atom bomb but his spirit was unchanged.

The actual production was a cooperative effort which brought together actors from the School of Theater Arts and, for the ballet scene, children from the National School of the Dance. Carlos Chávez, Director of the Institute, Bal y Gay, and Galindo collaborated to produce special music, which was performed by the Conservatory Symphony Orchestra.

Outstanding costuming, scenery, and effects combined to provide a memorable experience for the enthusiastic audiences. Particularly noteworthy were the children costumed as lambs for the ballet, Dulcinea's appearance in the moon, cloud ef-

fects, and finally the dramatic disappearance into the sky of *Don Quijote* and Sancho astride a magic horse.

Travel fellowships

To promote closer educational and cultural ties among the Americas, Pan American World Airways and the Institute of International Education have again this year granted travel fellowships to ten Latin American students. Winners of the awards, which originated in 1937, were flown to United States colleges and universities of their choice for study during the 1947-48 academic year. The countries represented, together with the institutions chosen, are as follows:

Argentina—the Mayo Clinic
 Brazil—Miami University, Oxford, Ohio
 Chile—University of Michigan
 Cuba—University of California
 Guatemala—Ohio State University
 Mexico—Barnard College
 Paraguay—University of Idaho
 Peru—University of Wyoming
 Uruguay—University of Denver
 Venezuela—Ohio State University

We see by the papers that—

- The Government of *Ecuador* has created a new Commercial Office in Washington, which will serve as a point of contact for establishing commercial relations between Ecuador and the United States. As the Ecuadorean Government has explained, the country is in vital need of a number of commodities produced in the United States, both agricultural and industrial, and it is hoped that the Commercial Office will be able to expedite the proper negotiations to obtain them.
- Dr. T. Lynn Smith, formerly head of the sociology department at Louisiana State University and now in charge of Brazilian studies at Vanderbilt University, received

in Rio de Janeiro the degree of doctor *honoris causa*, the highest honor awarded by the University of Brazil. The degree was awarded in recognition of Dr. Smith's research work in writing *Brazil: People and Institutions*, recently published by the Louisiana State University Press.

- On August 20, 1947, *Argentina* passed a law making collective life insurance obligatory for all Federal Government employees. The minimum amount of insurance is 4,000 pesos (about \$988) with options up to 10,000 pesos, depending on the wage or salary of the individual. Part of the premium (which is 1 peso a month on every 1,000 pesos of insured capital) will be paid by the State on all policies not exceeding 4,000 pesos. Any optional insurance which an employee may wish to take out over this specified minimum must, however, be paid for out of his own pocket.

- The *Foreign Commerce Weekly* reports that South America's most modern power plant, the 42,600-kilowatt station of the Compañia Paulista de Força e Luz at Avanhandava Falls in the northwestern part of the State of São Paulo, *Brazil*, went into operation on August 24, 1947. This plant is another concrete result of Brazilian-United States cooperation. Engineers from both countries supervised its construction, and it contains both United States and Brazilian equipment.

- On August 21, 1947, the *Argentine* Government accepted the first of fifteen Sikorsky S-51 helicopters. They will be used primarily for search and rescue work in Argentina's back country, for spraying and dusting crops, and for aerial surveys.

- The Casa de México is the bid of a San Antonio businessman for increased *Mexican-United States* trade as well as for a community center for the city's Mexican population. The Mexican Consul General,

the Government Tourist Bureau, and the Mexican Chamber of Commerce are already quartered in the new building, which is designed to attract firms engaged in international trade.

- In a move to bring home to the people of Janesville, Wisconsin, the importance of foreign trade to their livelihood, the Parker Pen Company distributed about 40 percent of its September 19 payroll in Mexican pesos which local business places and banks accepted at 20 cents each.

- Daniel Carpio, a *Peruvian* living in Buenos Aires, swam the English Channel last September, the first person to accomplish this feat since 1939. Waves and currents obliged him to swim 42 miles instead of the airline distance of 19 miles from Cape Gris-Nez to a point near Dover. His time was 14 hours 46 minutes. The record, held by a Frenchman, is 11 hours 5 minutes.

- The Province of Buenos Aires, *Argentina*, has published a notice of redemption and payment of all issues of its outstanding dollar bonds on their next interest dates, between August 1, 1947 and January 1, 1948. With payment of these issues, which total about \$50,000,000, Argentina will have no dollar bond indebtedness outstanding, inasmuch as national government, city and other provincial dollar bonds have previously been redeemed.

- The Minister of Marine of *Argentina* has drawn up a plan for the development of the natural resources of Tierra del Fuego, since, as he points out, this area is becoming increasingly important to Argentina, both because of its economic value and its strategic position as a gateway to the Antarctic.

Industries to be developed are forestry and timber, coal and peat, sheep farming, potato growing, and marine and river life. Numerous industrial enterprises will

be provided to carry out the plan, such as a wool-scouring plant to promote sheep farming, a plant to distill peat for the purpose of extracting certain chemical substances, and plants for the packing of fish and the processing of various products obtainable from seals and whales. As a corollary of this program, housing will be arranged for the workers, as well as new hotels and communications systems for the promotion of tourist trade.

- The *Venezuelan Cement Company* has completed the construction of its new factory in Maracaibo, which was commenced in 1945. This is the first large industrial plant to be erected in Venezuela since the end of the war, and it is producing a total of 250 tons of cement a day. The factory was built at a cost of about \$3,000,000 and is equipped with the most up-to-date machinery of its kind available.
- The first hotel in the *Dominican Republic's* projected \$12,000,000 chain of fourteen luxury resorts has been opened in San Cristóbal. A casino, tennis courts, and a 120-foot, palm-fringed swimming pool are included in the hotel's equipment. These modern accommodations are planned to attract a large tourist trade.
- *Venezuela* is receiving large shipments of material for the new refineries soon to be erected in Guanta-Puerto La Cruz by the Sinclair Refining and Mene Grande Oil companies. The equipment being imported for this purpose includes materials for the building of offices and living quarters, as well as for the actual construction of the refineries themselves. It is estimated that, when completed, Sinclair's refinery will produce 35,000 barrels of oil daily, whereas the Mene Grande installation will have a capacity of 20,000 barrels a day. Both plants should be in full production by 1951.

- The Shepard Steamship Company of Boston has started a new fast cargo and passenger service (10,000 tons of freight and 12 passengers) between United States and South American ports, including Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Norfolk, Baltimore, Recife, Bahia, Rio de Janeiro, Santos, Montevideo, and Buenos Aires.

The Panama Pacific Line, a subsidiary of United States Lines, has resumed under private operation its monthly sailings from New York and Baltimore to Los Angeles and San Francisco via the Panama Canal.

- Seven thousand new telephones have been added to the listings in Caracas, the capital of *Venezuela*, thanks to a new exchange in a residential section of the city called Los Caobos.
- The Loide Brasileiro, the steamship line owned by the *Brazilian* Government, is increasing its fleet of 76 passenger and cargo vessels by 17, 12 built in the United States and five in Canada. In the newest boat part of the cargo space is refrigerated. Before the war the Loide had 110 vessels operating in the Brazilian coastal service or between Brazil and the United States or Europe.
- The Faucett Aviation Company of Peru was the recipient of an Inter-American Safety Council's 1946 Safety Award. During the year Faucett flew 11,591,324 passenger miles without accident.
- Twelve cadets from the *Mexican* Military Academy visited Washington, New York City, and West Point in October as official guests of the United States. In September, West Point cadets had gone to Mexico, where they participated in ceremonies honoring the Boy Heroes and Independence Day.
- By the end of 1947, *Brazil* should have received 53,000 trucks from the United States, if deliveries have kept pace with

estimates. It was hoped that these trucks would help alleviate a serious shortage of vehicles which has made food and material distribution erratic with resultant scarcities and high prices.

- By a governmental decree *Venezuelan* petroleum companies may now import aviation gasoline of 100-octane content and higher in bulk quantities, instead of in individual barrels. This will benefit the

aviation industry, inasmuch as the higher octane gas is not refined in Venezuela, and former methods of importing it into the country proved impractical.

- The Sixth Congress of the Union of Railway Workers in *Mexico* voted to allow women who are physically fit to work in shops or on general duties on the National Railway. Formerly their employment was limited to administrative or office work.



Courtesy of the Gulf Oil Corporation

A VENEZUELAN OIL FIELD

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